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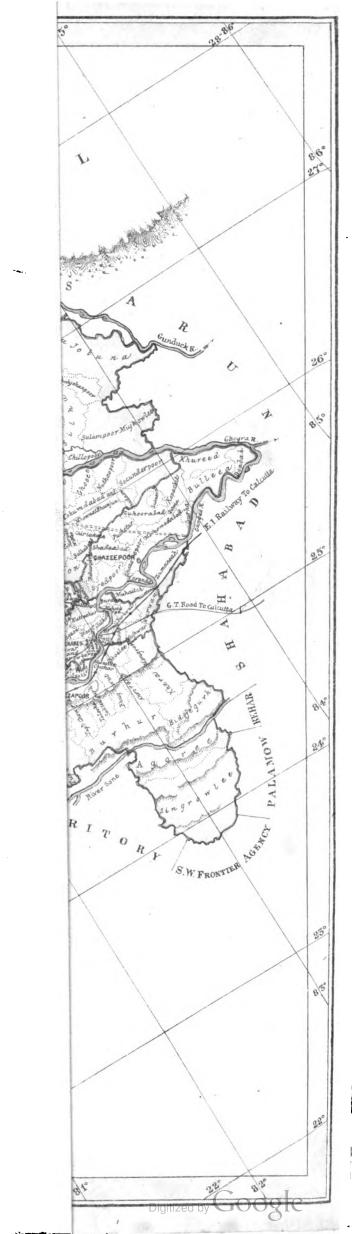
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CENSUS OF THE N. W., PROVINCES, 1865.

VOL. I.

GENERAL REPORT

AND

APPENDICES A., B., C., & D.

COMPILED BY

W. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, Esq., F. S. S.,

Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

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Page 28, line 5 from top, for "are," read "is."

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" 21, " 2 " bottom, for "guaged," read "gauged."

" 57, " 11 " " for "internecive," read "internecine."

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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

The first attempt to take an accurate Census of the population in these Provinces was made under the orders of the then Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble J. Thomason, in 1853. All former enumerations had been to a great extent conjectural. The actual population of a small area was told, and, on the data thus ascertained, the number of the remaining inhabitants was estimated. The Census of 1852, however, was a regular house to house numbering of all the people in the Province at one fixed time—viz., the night of the 31st December, 1852. It was the intention of Government that this first attempt should be followed at intervals of ten years by similar operations; and, if circumstances had not occurred to prevent this intention from being carried out, the second Census of the North-West would have been taken on the 1st January, 1863. But in the interval which had elapsed, the country had suffered from terrible calamities: there had been a grievous civil war, a destructive famine, and large portions of the land had been visited by pestilence. It was not, then, till 1863 that it was determined to make a fresh enumeration of the people.

2. On the 24th October, 1863, the following orders were issued:-

From Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 1244A.)—Dated Nynee Tal, the 24th October, 1863.

"SIR,—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has determined that a Census of the population of these Provinces be taken on the 31st December, 1864—the same system being followed on this occasion as in 1852, and the suggestions of the Board, in paragraphs 45 to 49* of their letter No. 532, dated 4th August last, being adopted.

"2nd.—The Census of 1852 was, His Honor understands, conducted under the immediate supervision of the Board, and the elaborate report of your predecessor, the late Mr. G. J. Christian, renders any detailed instructions unnecessary now. Mutalis mutan"dis, the circular orders of Government and the Board then issued are equally applica"ble now; and I am to request that the Board will take the subject into their imme"diate consideration, and revise these circulars, so as to adapt them to present use.



^{*} It will be necessary to prepare the same Mouzuhwar Tables that were prescribed by Mr. Thomason in the orders of 1852: the bject being to see that no spot is omitted from the registration, and that the blank forms of register for each village, which are to be the basis of the Census, embrace the entire area of every pergunnah. The preparation of these may at first sight seem simple enough, but experience shows that time is required both for their preparation upon uniform principles and for the corrections of any discrepancies. Many alterations in village and pergunnah boundaries have taken place lately, and the destruction of records in many of the districts in 1857-58 may occasion new difficulty and embarrassment.

The Vernacular Mouzahwar and English Pergunnahwar Registers should come for inspection and check to some central authority, as they did before to this Board's Office.

The attempt may be made on this occasion to enumerate children under twelve years distinct from

Columns 6 to 9 of the form should be filled up from the Settlement Returns where the district has come under revision of Settlement; if from the Putwarees' papers, then those for 1269 or 1270, whichever may be found more complete; otherwise from the best sources available—these being stated in the District Officers' reports.

The caste and occupation of the head of each family may also be stated, which will facilitate classification into "agricultural" and "non-agricultural," and will also give a mass of valuable details as to the numbers of each caste, which might be worked up hereafter into a complete Census for each caste.

"3rd.—In the revision of these orders, the remarks made by Mr. Christian in para-"graphs 544-550 of his Report should be kept in view, so that the experience gained "in the preparation of the last Census may be turned to the best advantage.

- "4th.—In giving early intimation to the Board of the intentions of Government, "the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the instructions proposed to be issued to District "Officers may be without loss of time submitted to Government for approval; and that "all arrangements may be fully matured, so as to ensure a more complete and accurate "return than any that has hitherto been obtained,"
- 3. In compliance with the directions thus received, the Board of Revenue issued orders for the taking of the Census the results of which are now reported. The 31st December, 1864, was fixed as the date for the enumeration; but as this was found an inconvenient day, it was eventually postponed to the 10th January, 1865. A more accurate classification than that followed in 1853 was prescribed, and, while the main features of the former Census were preserved, additional distinctions were adopted.
- 4. Starting, as in 1853, with the principle that the population should be determined by an actual house to house enumeration, to be made on the same day through out the Province, distinguishing the sexes, the two great creeds, and classifying the people according as they followed agricultural or non-agricultural occupations, the Board in 1865 went on to provide for the collection of statistics shewing the different occupations and trades of the people, and their various castes. The policy of securing these statistics had been suggested by Mr. Dick, formerly Commissioner of Rohilcund. In addition to this, the Board took advantage of the opportunity to collect what information could be procured regarding the settlement of the several prevailing castes in the different parts of the country, their origin, and the manner in which the subsidiary castes had separated themselves from the parent stock.
- 5. The Circular Orders issued from time to time on all these points will be found in Appendix A.
- 6. In November, 1864, orders were received from the Government of India to suspend all operations connected with the Census; but these orders were shortly afterwards rescinded, and the enumeration was successfully effected on the night of the 10th January 1865.
- 7. Before attempting to describe the mode in which the Census was taken, it is necessary to draw attention to a circumstance which renders it impossible to adopt in this Province the procedure followed in European countries. Taking the English enumeration of 1861 as a type of an European Census, it will be observed that the fixed population was for the most part enumerated by its own agency, and that the enumerators had merely to collect the householders' schedules, filled up by the occupiers of houses.* In India such a course would be impossible: the educated portion of the

^{*} The first duty of the enumerator was to deliver, in the course of the week preceeding the 8th of April, 1861, to every occupier of a house or tenement, a householder's schedule, to be filled up by or on behalf of such occupier, under a penalty in case of wilful default, with the following particulars respecting himself and family, viz.,—name, sex, age, rank or occupation, condition as regards marriage, relation to head of family, and birthplace; noting also whether any one were blind, or deaf and dumb. The schedules—which were almost identical with those used in taking the Census in 1851—were of two sizes: the smaller size elegated for ordinary families, containing spaces for 15 names; and the larger, adapted for large establishments and schools, affording room for 55. An adequate supply of each description, with a liberal allowance for waste, was forwarded from the Census Office to the Local Registrars, and by them supplied to the enumerators,—the total number of separate forms thus distributed being nearly 6,000,000.†

supplied to the enumerators,—the total number of separate forms thus distributed being nearly 6,000,000.† For the use of the sended to the enumerator in delivering and collecting the welsh, for the use of the power native population of Wales. The weight of the schedules, blank enumeration books, and other forms despatched from the Central Office prior to 8th April exceeded fifty tons.

He digit is a "memorandum book" was provided, in which he was required to note the description of dwelling (whether a private house, lodging house, lotel, &c.), the number of occupiers or separate families, and of schedules left, with other particulars. The large public institutions were not furnished with schedules, but the Governor or principal resident officer received from the Registrar an "enumeration book" in which to enter the particulars required by the Act. In the case of the smaller institutions, which were not considered as separate enumeration districts, a "special schedule," printed in red, was delivered by the enumerator to the resident head. † About 80,000 schedules were printed in Welsh, for the use of the poorer native population of Wales. The weight of the schedules, blank enumeration books, and other forms despatched from the Central Office prior to 8th April exceeded rifty tons.

by the enumerator to the resident head.

The schedule was to be filled up by the occupier with the requisite information concerning every person who abode in the house or apartment on the night of Sunday, April 7th, 1861. No member of the family absent on that night was to be entered, except in the case of persons who were engaged at their usual

people is so small, and individuals are so apathetic, that very little information could be collected if such a system were adopted in the Census of a large population like that of these Provinces. Great difficulties have been experienced even with the small Census of the island of Bombay, taken in 1864, where it is said "there is much ground for believing that many persons escaped being enumerated, and that the recorded number is much below the actual amount of the population."

- 8. At the Census of 1865, except in the cases of European residents and of a few enlightened natives who applied for returns, householders' schedules were not made use of. Even in the few instances where these schedules were filled up by occupiers of houses, the returns thus compiled were those in which most omissions were found, and most corrections were necessary. Every care, indeed, had been taken to explain how the forms were to be filled up; but the caste entries were almost invariably incorrect. In one district it was observed by the Collector that the popular idea of castes among European householders seemed to embrace no other distinctions than those of "Mahomedans" and "Hindoos." I am not aware how the late Census of Calcutta was taken; but it may be accepted as a fact that at present, in extended Census operations in this country, no reliance can be placed on returns filled up by house occupiers.
- 9. If in India, however, the backward state of education has deprived us of an advantage possessed by countries more favorably situated in this respect, there are circumstances in the North-Western Provinces which make the mere enumeration of the population—and especially of the great bulk of it, the rural population—a matter of less difficulty than in England. The machinery for the enumeration is ready at hand, and not untried in statistical investigations. In the Village Accountants is to be found an agency for collecting information acquainted with the circumstances and the residents of the several villages, and accustomed to enquiries of a similar nature. The villages themselves are compact. The isolated farm-houses so common in Englandthe three or four cottages long distant from the village to which they belong-the scattered houses of a straggling parish-find nothing to correspond with them in this country. There may be outlying hamlets occasionally, but as a rule the villages are self-contained—the houses, or huts as they would be called elsewhere, in close juxtaposition; and the facilities for enumeration are still further increased by the numbers living in one enclosure. The small size of an Indian village, with a population of a thousand inhabitants, would be surprising to those accustomed only to the more comfortable residences of the English peasant. Even in the towns, though the facilities are less than in the country, the heads of wards (Meer Mohulladars), from their position and intimate knowledge of their fellow-wardsmen, make expert and useful enumerators.
- 10. This being the case, the method followed in the Census operations of 1865, which was exactly similar to the procedure of 1853, may thus be described:—

I.—A preliminary enumeration of the people was first made by the tellers, one of whom was allotted to an average of ahundred houses. The returns thus formed were then



labor during the night, and who regularly returned home in the morning. Persons travelling by railways or otherwise were in like manner to be enumerated at the kotels or houses at which they might stop on the following day.

On Monday, the 8th April, 1861, the enumerators had to visit every dwelling-house in England and Wales, in order to collect the schedules which they had left in the course of the week preceding. When the schedule was already filled up, the enumerator had to see that the entries were made in a proper manner, and to satisfy himself that the particulars were likely to be correct. If from any cause the schedule was not filled up, it was his duty to fill it up himself from the verbal information of the occupier or other competent member of the family. He was directed in all cases to ascertain carefully that no person who abode in the house or lodgings on the previous night was omitted, and that no person then absent was included, except those travelling or out at work during that night, and who returned home on the following morning. He was authorized to correct any schedule which contained manifestly false particulars. When satisfied of the correctness and completeness of the entries, he noted the receipt of the schedule in his memorandum book, in which he entered also the particulars respecting the number of houses, inhabited, uninhabited, or building; of persons who slept in barns, sheds, out-houses, &c.; of residents temporarily absent, and strangers temporarily present.—Extract from the General Report of the Census for England and Wales 1861 published in 1863.

carefully tested on the spot by supervisors, each supervisor having under him from ten to twenty tellers, and all ascertained errors were corrected. The returns were then subjected to a second check by the Government officials.

II.—All errors having in this way been eliminated as far as possible, the returns thus checked were re-distributed to the enumerators; and on the night fixed for the Census, each teller carefully compared the entries in his return with the actual facts to be recorded. The returns were then finally collated and compared in the offices, first, of the Sub-Collector (the Tehseeldar), and afterwards of the Collector, by whom they were furnished to the Board; and they form the ground-work of the tables now published.

- 11. The preliminary enumeration was completed in the early months of the cold weather of 1864, and was then subjected to a double test—first by the supervisors, and second by the county officials. This scrutiny was accomplished by the end of the year; and the returns then revised were again checked by, and altered so as to correspond with, the actual facts existing on the night of the 10th January, 1865.
- 12. The accompanying extract from the Report of Mr. W. Forbes, C. B., Collector of Meerut, and paras. 2 to 9 of Mr. Hume's Report for Etawah (printed entire as an appendix), serve to explain the procedure adopted in these and other districts, and to illustrate the care which was taken in making the enumeration throughout the Province.

Paragraphs 4 to 9 of Mr. Forbes' Report, dated the 22nd May, 1865.

"The following was the system adopted:—Every village and hamlet, and every mohullah or other sub-division in the larger towns, had its enumerator assigned to it—in the former, the Putwarees; in the latter, the Mohulladars or other respectable inhabitants who were willing to undertake the duty. The preliminary step was to affix a number upon each enclosure (ahatah), and a separate number upon each house, in regular order as they were situated throughout the village or sub-division of a town; at the same time entering such numbers in separate columns in the mouzahwar form. All detached places of habitation in the village areas—as, for instance, ferry men's and faqueers' huts—found their places in this statement or register. Simultaneously also were entered the names of heads of families, castes, occupations, and number of the members of each family, excluding carefully strangers, travellers, and casual visitors.

"The Tehseeldars and their establishments were directed personally to examine and test by every means in their power these returns. Besides this check against carelessness on the part of those to whom the preparation of this most important table was entrusted, I was engaged myself, aided by my assistants, during the whole cold season in testing these papers. Entering the villages, we proved by actual comparison of the entries with facts before us, their correctness—I say we proved their correctness, for in no single instance did we find a faulty return.

"The charge of all the general details was again entrusted to Deputy Collector "Kour Wazir Alli Khan, whose name was so prominently mentioned in the Meerut "Census Report for 1852. To him were the Tehseeldars and others to refer for explana-"tory instructions on any doubtful point.

"All the papers were received in office during the month of November, and were reported fully tested, examined, and ready for the Census.

"The Putwarees, who formed our chief agency, are a much more intelligent body of men than formerly; and the people have not now the slightest suspicion regarding the motives of Government in ordering the Census to be taken, and consequently show no disposition to conceal facts; and I have therefore every reason to think the work was carried out with the greatest amount of accuracy which it was possible to dotain.

"The Census, or numbering of the people, to be made on the night of the 10th "January, 1865, required a larger establishment than had been employed in the preliminary steps. Lists of those appointed to the work, and the village or sub-division of
the village or town entrusted to each, were prepared and submitted by the Tehseeldars
for approval. All were at their posts at the end of the first week in January; and
from the 8th to the 15th idem, no one was allowed to be summoned or to attend to
such summons if issued, on any pretence whatever. Separate arrangements were made
with officers in charge for the enumeration of subordinate officials and others at Railway stations, Police stations, &c. The Census of the cantonment, and its regimental
bazars, was carried out by Colonel Cookson, Cantonment Magistrate, who also, too,
had the experience gained from the Census in 1852. The final operation of numbering
was completed during the night of the 10th January; and the papers immediately given
in and subjected to examination and comparison in the tehseels, and subsequently
in the Sudder Office, previous to the preparation of the returns now submitted."

- 13. The precautions thus observed, and the fact that a Census is no longer a novelty in these Provinces, and has thus excited no suspicion in a very suspicious people, have tended, it is confidently believed, to secure an enumeration more complete and more accurate than that of 1853. All reports coincide in ascribing to the Census of 1865 as much accuracy as can be secured for Indian statistics. We have now also the great advantage—of which my predecessor, Mr. Christian, had not the benefit—of being able to compare the results of the present Census with those of a previous enumeration. It has not, therefore, been thoughtadvisable in reporting the results of the present operation to follow the method pursued in reporting the Census of 1853. The report for that year comprises four hundred and thirty-six pages. The first eighteen are devoted to the Circular Orders of Government and of the Board prescribing the mode in which the Census should be taken; the next six show how the returns of area and revenue were dealt with in the Board's Office; and, with the exception of thirty pages occupied by the general statements and remarks upon them, the whole of the remainder of the volumenearly four hundred pages—is devoted to the district returns, two for each district; to a narration (as far as possible in the words of the Officer charged with the duty) of the process of compiling the returns in each collectorate; and to an explanation of the variations existing between the statistical details for the Provinces published in 1848 and the Census returns then compiled.
- 14. The mode in which the Census was taken, differing nothing from the procedure of 1853, has already been briefly described; and it is not considered necessary to repeat what has been so largely dwelt upon in the report of the previous Census—the method adopted in both cases being identical.
- 15. The mere territorial changes in the limits and areas of the various districts composing the province are not of much interest, except where they have affected the total area under the administration of this Government. Since 1852 they have been of infrequent occurrence, and, with the exception of the transfer of the Dehli Division to the Punjab territories, the few changes that have been made have had for their object to secure a more compact construction of subordinate jurisdictions, or to define more sharply local boundaries. A memorandum of these changes has been compiled in the Board's Office, and sufficiently indicates the extent to which they will affect comparisons drawn between the results of 1853 and of 1865, thus explaining phenomena which might otherwise be thought exceptional. It will be found prefacing the General Statements. But even were it desirable to do so, it would not be possible to adopt the plan of the former report. The returns now compiled are far more numerous and bulky than those of 1853, while the reports submitted by District Officers are singularly few and meagre. Mr. Hume is the only Collector who has gone at all deeply into the progress of the population in his district. His Report is printed entire, and will be found full of interest.

- 16. In the present Report, therefore, it has been determined to omit the details noticed in paragraph 45 of Mr. Christian's Report, which occupy the best part of his volume; and, while giving more copious and detailed statements for the several districts, to confine attention to the more interesting and salient features which are there depicted.
- 17. Following this principle, the information collected at the recent Census has been embodied in two series of tables—the one general, and the other more detailed. The first series is arranged according to the divisions composing the Province, and the districts subordinate to them. The second series is arranged in the same order, but descends further into particulars, the information contained being given for the several hundreds (pergunnahs) and sub-districts (tehseels) into which each district is divided.
- 18. The series each contain seven tables, given in consecutive order, comprising the following returns:—

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

- No. I.—Area and population in the divisions and districts of the North-Western Provinces.
- No. II.—Area and population, shewing the differences as exhibited in the Census of 1865 and of 1853, with the percentages of increase or decrease, and the proportion of males to females.
 - No. III.—Land revenue, area, and population.
 - No. IV.-Population, arranged according to castes.
 - No. V.—Population, arranged according to occupations.
- No. VI.—Number of houses, with the average number of persons to each house, in pergunnahs and in towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants.
- No. VII.—Classified statement of towns and villages in the North-Western Provinces.

DETAILED STATEMENTS.

- Nos. I, to VII.—These are similar to the above, but the statistics are here arranged according to the hundreds composing each district,
- 19. The preparation of these returns has occupied much time and has entailed a large amount of labor upon the Board's Office. In the Comparative No. II. Return of the Detailed Series, and in Nos. IV. and V. of the General Returns, the mere mechanical work has been very great. In the preparation of the former return no less than 15,000 operations of rule of three, 17,000 of addition, and 6,000 of subtraction have had to be worked out; and as all these have had again to be subjected to independent check, some idea may be formed of the arithmetical labor expended on this statement alone.
- 20. The compilation of the General Statements Nos. IV. and V. has also been a most laborious task. It was not thought necessary at the outset to lay down any form or special rules for the preparation of these returns. This omission proved a source of great inconvenience. The district returns came in without any uniformity of design. While one Collector sent in a Return of Castes containing more than three hundred different headings, a second would condense all the different castes of his district under half a dozen separate entries. It was the same with the Occupation Returns. Where there had been such a want of system in the original returns, it was impossible to compile from these any satisfactory general statement; and after several attempts to get over the difficulty, it was eventually found necessary to return almost the whole of the Caste and Occupation Statements, with a view to their being remodelled on a form which was then furnished. Much time and labor were thus wasted; but when the instructions issued in 1864 were drawn up, the numerous distinctions of sub-

sidiary castes afterwards brought to light had not been anticipated, and the issue of any sample of headings for the Trade and Occupation Statement had not been thought necessary.

- 21. Before noticing the results brought to light in the several returns which have been prepared, it will be necessary to allude to the alterations which in the interval between 1853 and 1865 have occurred in the territorial arrangement of the North-West. Without explanation on this head, the figures for 1865, when compared with those for 1853, would in some cases lead to erroneous conclusions. Prefaced to the General Statements is a memorandum shewing the different causes of increase and decrease in the areas of the several districts, and the ultimate results, whether of increase or decrease, in each. A reference to this will fully account for all variations where they exist. It will be convenient, however, to notice the main alterations here.
- 22. The events of 1857 led to the severance of the Dehli Division from the North-West Provinces, and to its incorporation with the territories under the Punjab Government. A small portion, however, of the Dehli District—the pergunnah of Lonee, on the left bank of the Jumna—still remains under this administration, being merged in the Meerut District, to which from its situation it properly belonged, as also thirty-two villages which were transferred from Delhi to the Boolundshuhur District. With these exceptions the whole of the Dehli Division, which in 1853 contained a population of 2,195,180, has been transferred from the Government of the North-West to that of the Punjab.
- 23. The Meerut, Rohilcund, and Agra Divisions have also undergone slight modifications in form. A portion of the Allygurh District has been transferred from the Meerut Division to that of Agra. A similar change has been made in the Rohilcund Division, certain pergunnahs formerly in the Budaon District having been transferred, along with two from the Allygurh District already noticed and others from that of Furruckabad, to form the sub-district of Etah, in the Agra Division.
- 24. Other alterations which have affected the total area of the Rohilkhund Division, and some which have affected only the areas of the districts composing that division, without altering the total area of the division itself, have also occurred. Among the first may be mentioned the gift in full sovereignty by Her Majesty's Government of a large tract of land in the Bareilly District, and of thirteen villages in the Moradabad District, to His Highness the Nawab of Rampoor, as a reward for his loyal services in 1857.
- 25. As instances of the second class may be enumerated, transfers from the districts of Moradabad and Bareilly to the newly-formed sub-district under the Superintendent of the Turrae. Without altering the limits of the division, these have altered the areas of the subordinate districts, and their hundreds. Allowance for all these changes has been made in the No. II. General Statement, and in the Detailed No. II. Returns. Wherever the percentage of increase or decrease in a hundred has exceeded five per cent., no comparison of the status as shewn in the two enumerations of 1853 and 1865 has been attempted.
- 26. At the Census of 1853, the district of Goruckpore formed a part of the Benares Division. Though now again incorporated with that division, it formed at the commencement of 1865 a division by itself, and, for purposes of comparison, therefore, the statistics for Goruckpore have been distinguished from those of the Benares Division in 1853 in the comparative tables now published.
- 27. One other point requires notice. At the Census of 1853, the Ajmere, Jhansie, and Kumaon Divisions were all excluded: they have been included in the late enumeration. The procedure pursued in taking the Census in the other divisions was followed in Ajmere and Jhansie; but the physical nature of the country and the sparse-



ness of the population in Kumaon rendered it impossible to carry out there a house to house enumeration taken everywhere simultaneously on a fixed date.*

- 28. With the above introductory remarks, I now proceed to examine the results ascertained at the late Census, and specially those that relate to the density and the progress of the population, or to the proportion of the sexes.
- 29. These topics are illustrated copiously in the first three of the statements and of the tables.
- 30. It will be observed that the territories under this Government comprise an true of Kumaon—a mountainous region—is estimated, and not measured.

 area of 83,379 square miles.† Excluding the cultivated land not paying revenue, 37,105 square miles of this are cultivated; but this figure does not show the cultivated area of the Kumaon Division.

Total area, excluding Kumaon Division,
Total cultivated ditto, Square miles.
72,879
Total cultivated ditto, 37,105

This surface contains 89,764 townships or parishes, and supports a population numbering 30,110,615, or 361 persons to the square mile. ‡

31. In England and Wales the population is 344.06 to the square mile; but if Scotland be included, it falls to 259.8 to the mile. The actual figures for these two portions of Britain stand thus:—

	Population.	Area.	Density.
England and Wales,	20,066,224	58,321	square miles=344.06
Scotland,	3,062,294	30,686	ditto = 99.79
Britain, Total,	23,128,518	89,007	ditto = 259.8

- 32. Taking the international measure, the density of the population in Britain is—Britain, 100.24 to the square kilometre.

 England and Wales, ... 132.72 ,, ,,

 Scotland, 38.49 ,, ,,

 North-Western Provinces, 139.30 ,, ,,
- 38. The accompanying table, taken from Le Dictionnaire del'Economie Politique, published in 1854, gives the density of the population in the principal European countries, arranged according to their order, taking the most thickly-populated first:—

Belgium,	•••	•••	•••	14 7· 40	per	square	kilometre.
Saxony,	•••	•••	•••	130.03	•	,,	"
Holland,	•••	•••	•••	93.63		"	,,
Wurtembu	rg,	•••	,	90.23		"	,,
France,	•••	•••	•••	67 ·81		,,	, (§This apparently
England,	•••	•••	•••	67.63	Ş	,,	refers to great Britain and
Switzerland	ł,	•••	•••	58.63		,,	Ireland, not to England only.
Bavaria,	•••	•••	•••	58.04		"	,,
Portugal,	•••	•••	•••	41.62		,,))
Hanover,	•••	•••	•••	37.02		"	,,
Denmark,	•••	•••	•••	36.95		"	,, ,,
Sweden,	•••.	•••	•••	6.85		,,	, ,
Norway,		•••	•••	2.90		,,	"

34. It will be observed from this that the North-Western Provinces takes the second place, coming immediately after Belgium, and before Saxony.

^{*} The Census of Gurhwal was not simultaneously taken on the 10th January. There existed no machinery for doing so in 4,000 villages, in which few persons could read or write, and in which, frem public burdens and assessments having been always based on Census returns, every person thought himself interested in making a false return.

Each of 44 Putwarces had to go to about one hundred widely-separated villages, and the making of the Census occupied several months.

[‡] Taking the metric measures in conformity with the decision of the International Statistical Congress, the North-Western Provinces have an area of 216,152 square kilometres, and the average of the population is 139:30 to the kilometre.

- 35. The facts recorded in the Dictionnaire in regard to England not answering to circumstances shown in the latest Census, I have thought it advisable, in order to avoid any chance of error, to take other figures in addition to those recorded in the French work quoted above.
- 36. The following tables are compiled from the Encyclopædia Britannica, Keith Johnston's Gazetteer, and the Annuaire de l'Economie Politique:-

				Α					
			I.—	Populatio	ON AS SHO	WN BY			
Names of Countries.	"Ј	ohnston's G	ZETTE	ER."	"THE	"THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA."			
	Area in square miles.	Population.	Year.	Population per square mile.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Date of Census	Population per square mile.	
N. W. Provinces,	83,379	30,110.615	1865	361	83,379	30,110,615	1865	361	
France		36,039,864		178	204,355	35,781,628	1851	175	
Spain	1	14,216,219		77	193,000	15,464,340	1857	80	
Holland,	13,616	3,487,617	1856	255	12,583	3,203,232	1853	254	
Belgium,	11,313	4,530,228		400	11,373	4,426,202	1850	389	
Denmark,	21,856	24,648,648		112	21,837	2,239,077	1845	102	
Iceland	37,800	64,603		2 nearly	25,000	59,157	1850	2	
Sweden,		3,641,600		21	169,880	3,639,332	1855	21	
Norway,		1,490,046		12	* 123,23 3	1,490,047	1855	12	
Russia,		60,122,669		27	2, 211,231	73,387,600	1859	33	
Saxony,		2,039,075		300	5,760	2,039,075	1855	354	
Austria,		39,411,309		152	256,958	38,000,000	1852	147	
Switzerland,		2,392,740		156	15,179	2,392,740	1850	157	
Italy,		19,560,824		191	93,614	\$25,148,923	•••	268	
Turkey,		15,500,000		73	200,000	16,200,000	•••	81	
Greece,		1,045,232		55	57,750	1,142,227	1854	19	
Portugal,		3,817,251		198	35,400	3,499,121	1854	100 nearly	
Prussia,		17,202,813		159	111,154	17,202,831	1855	158	
Mexico,		7,200,000		9 nearly	829,916	7,853,395	1854	9	
Chili,		1,439,120		6 do.	218,925	1,595,365	1855	7	
Brazil,		7,677,800		1	6,500,000	7,000,000	1852	1	
Java,		9,943,075		191	50,260	10,290,000	1853	205	
Peru,		2,106,492		4 nearly	500,000	2,115,493	1852	4	
Ionian Isles,	1,041	241,493	1858	232 do.	1,097	226,698	1854	208	

N. B.—Those marked thus * are taken from Colton's General Atlas.
† Before annexation in 1859 and subsequent years.
‡ After annexation.

B.

•					EWN IN THE "'. E" FOR 1862.	Annuaire de la
		Kilometres.	•	Date of Census.	Population.	Average to square kilometre.
N. W. Provinces,		216,152		1865	30,110,615	139-30
France,	•••	542,397		1861	37,382,225	68.91
Austria,	•••	645,152		1857	35,019,058	54.27
Baden.	•••	15,284		1	1,335,952	87:40
Bavaria,	•••	76,175		1857	4,615,748	60.59
Belgium,	•••	29,456		1861	4,731,957	160.64
Brazil,	•••	7,137,000			7,677,000	1.07
Chili,	•••	362,340		1857	1,558,319	4.8
Brunswick,	•••	3,618		1857	274,069	74.6
China,		3,500,000			350,000,000	100
Denmark,		56,843		1860	2,605,024	45.83
Equator,		644,006			1,040,000	1.61
Argentine Republic,	•••	2,491,000		1	145,000	•58
Spain.		506,648		1857	15,518,516	80.63
Papal States,		27,512		1862	1,730,464	62.90
Great Britain,		313,128		1861	29,307,199	93.59
Greece.		49,167			1,067,216	21.70
Hanover,		38,456		1858	1,843,976	47.95
Hesse, Electoral and Ducal,		17,932			1,574,310	87.79
Italy,		248,820			21,728,529	87.32
Ionian Islands,	•••	2,836		1	246,483	86.91
Mexico,		1,613,127		1 1	7,859,514	4.87
Netherlands,		32,589		1860	4,321,416	132.60
Java,		•••			12,324	0.95
Portugal,	•••	100,031		1861	3,923,410	39.22
Prussia,	[280,194		1861	18,497,458	66.01
Russia, *		•••			64,000,000	
Saxony,		14,988		1858	2,122,148	141.6
Sweden and Norway,		737,332		1855	5,167,974	7:00
Switzerland,		40,731		1860	2,534,242	60.7
Turkey, Europe,		•••		1860	11,100,000	
Wattenburgh,	•••	19,450		1859	1,785,000	91.3

^{*} The area of Russia in Europe is not given in the Annuaire.

37. It will be seen, whichever figures are taken, that the density of the population in these Provinces is one of the highest on record. This is the more remarkable when the physical aspects of these Provinces are compared with those of other countries noticed in the figured statements now given. Take, for example, France, Belgium, or England and Wales. I speak under correction, as I have no survey returns to refer to; but I believe I am not wrong in saying that neither of the three countries I have mentioned has proportionately so vast an extent of mountain tracts, and of land out of cultivation or unfit for cultivation, as these Provinces possess in the Kumaon and Rohilcund Divisions, the districts of Dehra and Mirzapore, or the Ajmere territory—which last, though under the administration of the North-West Government, does not march with North-West districts. Belgium certainly has no great extent of barren or mountainous land. Excluding, then, the Kumaon and Ajmere Divisions, but leaving Rohikhund with its belt of sub-Himalayan forests, Deyrah with the Sewaliks and the valley between them and the Himalayas, and Mirzapore with its jungles bordering the Soane, as a counterpoise to the Ardennes and other elevated or forest tracts, we shall find on comparison that Belgium,* the most populous country in Europe, is in density of population surpassed by these Provinces. The relative position of the two countries in this respect is as follows:-

The North-West Provinces, excluding Kumaon and Ajmere, 160.74 to the square kilometre.

Belgium, 147.40 ditto ditto.

If we turn to France, we find, without making any allowances for the nature of the country in the Kumaon and Ajmere Divisions or elsewhere, that the population of these Provinces is far higher in proportion to the area than that of the French Empire, where the density of the people averages 68.91 to the square kilometre, against 139.30 in the North-Western Provinces. In England and Wales the square mile supports 344.07; here, 361. Putting Wales against Kumaon and Jhansie, if we compare the two countries we find,—excluding Wales, England, 372.23 to the square mile; excluding Kumaon and Ajmere, North-Western Provinces, 416.74 to the square mile.

38. How thick is the population of these Provides, becomes even more conspicuous if the subject be examined a little more in detail, not with reference to the average for the whole Province, but district by district. With this object the following table has been prepared, giving the area and population of each of the districts in the North-Western Provinces, and the incidence of the population on the square mile, for 1365 and 1853. The districts are arranged according to density of population, and the proportion of land under cultivation to the total area in each case is given, with special reference to Mr. Christian's remarks recorded below.

Extract, para. 524, Census Report, 1853.—"It will be seen that the density of the population is generally proportional—as might have been expected in an agricultural country—to the percentage of the whole area under cultivation."

Taking Mr. Christian's view as natural and correct, there are in the accompanying statement entries which at once attract notice, presenting in some instances the anomalous appearance of cultivation decreasing hand in hand with an increasing population, and in others (more frequent cases) of an increased area under cultivation side by side with a decreasing population. But to investigate these appearances here will be out

^{*} The late Mr. Wilson, in his speech on Indian finances in February, 1960, drew particular attention to the similarity between the two counties. Speaking of the Upper Provinces, he said:—

[&]quot;I have seen many European countries, but I have seen none at once so striking, so wonderful, so interesting. The nearest comparison I could make would be a Belgium upon an immensely enlarged scale. You have the same ancient magnificent cities, with their narrow streets, their thronged population, their splendid public buildings—the relicts of decayed dynasties—and the active bustle of trade at every corner. But, what is more important and more to our present purpose, you have the same expansive plains, with Alpine mountains in the far distance, affording sanitarium for the people, and a climate for new varieties of productions;—you have large rivers and magnificent canals irrigating the country:—the same careful husbandry, with cultivation up to the road-side;—and the same teeming population, all bent on active and profitable pursuits: you have the same thrifty and economical habits."

of place, and the solution of the apparent riddle can be more conveniently attempted when we come to discuss the progress of the population. I pass them by now, therefore, without remark.

C.

	the se	opulation to the square Percentage of cultivation		65.	1	853.		
	m	ile.	on a	rea.	Area.	Cultivation.	Area.	Cultivation.
	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	In squar	re miles.	In squa	re miles.
Benares	797	856	69.4	65:9	995.70	692:20	995:48	656:36
Jounpore,	654	737	60.3	57.7	1,552-16	935.78	1.552.16	896.27
Ghazeepore,	604	732	65.5	66.7	2,222.15	1.457.11	2,180.95	1,454.50
Bareilly,	582	442	66.4	53.	2,372.78	1,577.74	3,119.10	1,651.50
Agra,	549	537	66.	62.6	1,873.50	1,241.34	1,864.90	1,168.02
Azimgurh,	545	637	49.8	49.6	2,545.07	1,268.64	2,516.40	1,247.98
Furruckabad,	541	501	56.7	55.1	1,694.37	961.80	2,122.94	1,170.34
Meerut,	508	516	68.5	64.5	2,361.97	1,618.88	2,200.10	1,418.37
Allahabad,	504	495	55.9	54.4	2,764.95	1,548.47	2,788.72	1,518.06
Cawnpore,	502	500	55.2	53.3	2,366.16	1,305.92	2,347.96	1,250.68
Allyghur,	498	527	76.	70.7	1,859.56	1,414.02	2,122.19	1,501.68
Muttra,	496	535	70.6	69.1	1,612.53	1.138-97	1,613-35	1,114.63
Goruckpore,	465	421	55.9	47.5	7,400.81	4,140.99	7,340.16	3,488.90
Budaon,	451	424	64.3	60.4	1,972.64	1,270.18	2,401.86	1,450.47
Moradabad,	445	422	50.7	48.6	2,460.74	1,248.42	2,698.77	1,312.3
Shahjehanpore,	437	427	53.	48.4	2,328.77	1,245.96	2,308.37	1,119.00
Etah,	437	0	63.1	0	1,404.43	886.15	0	
Futtehpore,	481	428	53.3	50.3	1,580.35	842.60	1,583.08	796.5
Mynpoory,	420	412	52.8	53.3	1,666.45	879.70	2,020.23	1,073.5
Boolundshuhur,	419	427	63.6	61.3	1,908.39	1,214.37	1,823.58	1,118.1
Mozuffernuggur,	414	409	61.7	63.7	1,646.98	1,015.90	1,646.31	1,047.6
Seharunpore,	389	370	54.8	55.9	2,227.85	1,221.67	2, 162·34	1,209.7
Etawah,	384	364	51.5	47.8	1,631.44	841.55	1,676.99	871.5
Bijnore,	367	366	47.5	48.6	1,882.28	894.96	19,100:00	922.8
Jaloun,	262	0	60.8	0	1,546.43	940.09	. 0	(
Banda,	239	247	45.8	43.9	3,030-14	1,389.95	3,009.55	1,323.1
Humeerpore,	228	245	51.4	53.7	2, 288·50	1,178.20	2,241.64	1,203.5
Jhansie,	222	0	39.9	0	1,608.27	642.05	0	'
Mirzapore,	203	214	24.3	23.3	5,200.23	1,263.01	5,152.30	1,200.4
Ajmere,	160	0	9.3	0	2,672.13	251.15	0	!
Lullutpore,	127	0	17.1	0	1,947.41	334.05	0	1
Turrai,	125	0	18.9	0	734.00	139.63	0	
Kumaon,	64	0	0	0	6,000.00	Unknown.	0	
Gurhwal,	50	0	3.42	0	5,000.00	171.38	0	1

- 39. Benares, it will be seen, is now, as it was also in 1853, the most thickly peopled district in the province. The density of the population is not, however, so great as appeared to be the case from the former Census. It stands at 797—or, including the Military and Railway, 803—per square mile, against 856 in 1853.
- 40. The most thinly populated districts are, as might be anticipated, those in the Kumaon Division, where the density averages 58 to the square mile. It will not be uninteresting here to compare the Kumaon Himalayas with the Swiss mountain cantons. The following are the figures for the cantons of Grisons, Uri, and Valais:—

Grisons, 30.2 to the square mile.

Uri, 34.3 do. do.

Valais, 49. do. do.

It must be borne in mind, however, that large tracts of Gurhwal are thickly populated. Where the situation is favorable, the cultivation may often be found stretching high up the hill, terrace after terrace; and those who see only the outside ranges of hills can form but a very incorrect opinion of the numbers of the population in the interior.

41. Of the plain districts, leaving the Turrai out of consideration, Lullutpore, in the Jhansie Division, is the most sparsely peopled, the average to the square mile being only 127 persons. Ajmere, with its population of 160 to the mile, comes next, and in density approaches very near to Switzerland, which it slightly exceeds. Of the re-



maining districts, twenty-nine in number, five have an average density of between 200 and 300 persons to the mile; three between 300 and 400; eleven between 400 and 500; seven between 500 and 600; two between 600 and 700; and one close upon 800, viz., 797, the most thickly peopled of all.

42. The subjoined statement, giving the population for the several provinces in France, Belgium, Italy, and for the counties of England and Wales, taken from the latest records, will afford the means of comparing the relative position of those countries and of these provinces.

D.
Statement showing the Population in the several Counties and Provinces of England,
Belgium, France, and Italy.

Berks, 705 176,256 250 01 Southampton, Buckingham, 730 167,993 230 13 Stafford, Cambridge, 821 176,016 214 39 Suffolk, 1 Chester, 1,105 505,428 457 40 Surrey,	,672 4 ,138 7 ,480 3 ,748 8 ,464 3 ,881 5 ,758 ,352 2	44,873 271: 81,815 288: 46,943 656: 37,070 220: 31,093 1,111: 63,735 248: 61,855 637: 60,817 80:	17 36 99 09
Bedford, 462 135,287 292.83 Somerset, 1 Berks, 705 176,256 250.01 Southampton, 1 Buckingham, 730 167,993 230.13 Stafford, 1 Cambridge, 821 176,016 214.39 Suffolk, 1 Chester, 1,105 505,428 457.40 Surrey,	,672 4 ,138 7 ,480 3 ,748 8 ,464 3 ,881 5 ,758 ,352 2	81,815 288- 46,943 656: 37,070 220: 31,093 1,111: 63,735 248- 61,855 637:	17 36 99 09
Berks, 705 176,256 250 01 Southampton, 1 Buckingham, 730 167,993 230 13 Stafford, 1 Cambridge, 821 176,016 214 39 Suffolk, 1 Chester, 1,105 505,428 457 40 Surrey,	,672 4 ,138 7 ,480 3 ,748 8 ,464 3 ,881 5 ,758 ,352 2	81,815 288- 46,943 656: 37,070 220: 31,093 1,111: 63,735 248- 61,855 637:	17 36 99 09
Buckingham, 730 167,993 230 13 Stafford, 1 Cambridge, 821 176,016 214 39 Suffolk, 1 Chester, 1,105 505,428 457 40 Surrey,	,480 3 748 8 ,464 3 881 5 758 ,352 2	37,070 220-9 31,093 1,111-0 63,735 248-4 61,855 637-1	99 09
Chester, 1,105 505,428 457.40 Surrey,	748 8 ,464 3 881 5 758 ,352 2	31,093 1,111 6 63,735 248 6 61,855 637	09
	,464 3 881 5 758 ,352 2	63,735 248° 61,855 637°	
1,000 000,000 270 02 1. dscx.	881 5 758 ,352 2	61,855 637	
Cumberland, 1,564 205,276 131.25 Warwick,	758 ,35 2 2		
Derby, 1,029 339,327 329.76 Westmoreland,		,,	
		49,311 184	
Dorset, 987 188,789 191.08 Worcester,		07,397 430	
Durham, 973 508,666 522.78 York (East Riding), 1 Essex, 1,657 404,851 244.32 York (City),		40,227 200°0 40,433 10,108°	
		45,154 116	
		07,796 564	
Hertford, 611 173,280 283 60		-	
Huntingdon, 359 64,250 178.97 WALES.			
Kent, 1,624 733,867 451 90 Lancaster, 1,905 2,429,440 1,275 30 Anglesea,	302	54,609 180	20
Leicester, 803 237,412 295.66 Brecknockshire,	1	61,627 85	
Lincoln, 2,774 412,246 148-61 Cardigan,	1	72,245 104	
Middlesex, 281 2,206,485 7,852 26 Carmarthen,		11,796 118	
Monmouth, 576 174,633 303:18 Carnaryon,		95,694 165	
Norfolk, 2,116 434,798 205 48 Denbigh, Sorthampton, 985 227,704 231 17 Flint,		00,778 167 69,737 241:	
Northumberland, 1,952 843,025 175 73 Glumorgan,	. 1	69,737 241: 17,752 371:	
Nottingham, 822 293,867 357 50 Merioneth,	1	38,963 64	
Oxford, 739 170,944 231 32 Montgomery,	755	66,919 88	63
Rutland, 150 21,861 145.74 Pembroke, Shropshire, 1,291 240,959 186.65 Radnor,		96,278 1533 25,382 593	
ITALY.			
Bergamo, 1.001 346,550 346.2 Orvieto,	316	40,383 127	7.8
		01,702 309	
Como, 954 454,651 476.6 Arezzo,	2,280 2	22,654 174	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9.9
Milan,; 1,139 899,174 701 6 Livorno (Leghorn), Pavia,; 1,287 410,146 318 7 Lucca,		13,309 899 62,542 468	
		35,613 200	
		93,883 132	-
Coni, 2,634 606,933 230.4 Abruzza (Citra),	,248 3	38,698 271	1:4
		40,035 198	
Posto Maneirio 462 101 000 961:4 Regiliente		39,555 134 20,789 125	
Torino (Turin), 3,964 924,209 233 1 Benevento (Papal),		38,260 3,905	5.9
Cagliari, 5,240 363,212 69.3 Calabria (Citra),	2,630 4	75,759 180	0.8
Sassari, 4,151 209,903 50.6 Calabria Ultra I.,		32,942 151	
		01,016 193	
Man 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		02,393 103 66,905 20 5	
Massa and Carrars, 369 147,838 400 6 Moinst (Sannio), Modena, 825 265,803 322 3 Napoli (Naples),		77,120 2,296	
	- 1	77,589 254	
Bologna, 1,359 395,970 291.4 Principato Ultra,	,413 3	83,936 271	-
		74,660 242	
Bourne Ton Out Ole Pour di Otmonto		43,830 257 48,465 155	
		84,592 154	
		08,637 131	_
Macerata, 894 239,411 267.8 Girgenti,	,381 2	52,763 183	
		78,003 271	
Smelete 100 157 100 0 Polosmo		53,654 170 38,519 265	
		05,566 150	

D .-- (Contd.)

Names of Provinces	•	Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	la- lation to the Names of Provinces.		Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	Average of population to the square mile.	
-				FRAN	ICE.				
Ain.	•••	2,258	369,767	163.8	Lot,	•••	2,004	295,542	147.6
Aisne,	•••	2,322	564,597	243.1	Lot-et-Garonne,	•••	2,027	332,065	163 8
Allier,	•••	2,762	356,432	129.0	Lozère,	•••	1,965	137,367	69.9
Alpes Basses,	•••	2,600 2,144	146,368	56·3 58·3	Maine-et-Loire, Manche,	•••	2,755 2,263	526,012	190.9
Alpes Hautes, Alpes Maritimes,	•••	1,683	125,100 194,578	115.6	Marne,	•••	3,116	591,421 385,498	261·3
Ardèche.	•••	2,110	388,529	184.1	Marne-(Haute),	•••	2,385	254,413	106.7
Ardennes,	•••	1,955	329,111	168.3	Mayenne,	•••	1,966	375,163	190.8
Ariége,	•••	1,738	251,850	145.0	Meurthe,	•••	2,322	428,643	184.6
Aube,	•••	2,315	262,785	113.5	Meuse,	•••	2,368 2,667	305,540	129.0
Aude, Aveyron,	•••	2,340 3,340	283,606 396,025	121·2 84·9	Morbih an, Moselle,	•••	2,034	486,504 446,457	182·4 219·5
Bouches-du-Rhône,	•••	1,956	507,112	259.2	Nièvre,	•••	2,595	332,814	128-2
Calvados,	•••	2,145	480,992	224.0	Nord,	•••	1 - 1 - 1	1,303,380	600.6
Cantal,	•••	2,245	240,523	107.1	Oise,	•••	2,218	401,417	180-9
Charente,	•••	2,300	379,081	164.7	Orne,	•••	2,329	423,350	181.8
Charente-Inférieu re,		2,500	481,060	192.4	Pas-du-Calais,	•••	2,505 3,039	724,338	289.1
Ch er, Corrèze,	•••	2,747 2,218	323,393 310,118	117•7 140· 0	Puy-de Dôme, Pyrénées-(Basses),	•••	2,862	576,409 436,628	190·0
Corse (Corsica),	•••	3,331	252,889	76.0	Pyrénées-(Hautes),	•••	1,730	240,179	139-9
Cote d'Or,	•••	3,354	384,140	114.5	Pyrénées-(Orientale		1,571	181,763	115.6
Cotes-du-Nord,	•••	1,967	628,676	319.8	Rhin-(Bas),	•••	1,777	577,574	325.0
Creuse,	•••	2,133	270,055	126.6	Rhin-(Haut),	•••	1,548	515,802	833.2
Dordogne, Doubs,	•••	3,492 2,028	501,687 296,280	143·7 146·1	Rhône, Saône-(Haute),	•••	1,066 2,028	662,493 317,183	621·5
Drôme,	•••	2,508	326,684	130.3	Saône-et-Loire,	•••	3,270	582,137	178.0
Eure,	•••	2,248	398,661	177.3	Sarthe,	•••	2,371	466,155	196.6
Eure et-Loire,	•••	2,117	290,455	137-2	Savoie,	•••	2,513	275,039	109.4
Finistèrre,	•••	2,548	627,304	246.2	Savoie-(Haute),	•••	1,767	267,496	151.4
Sard,	•••	2,256 2,390	422,107 298,931	187 · 1 125·1	Seine, Seine-Inférieure,	•••	185 2,298	1,953,660 789,988	10,560°3
Sers, Gironde,	•••	3,714	667,193	179.6	Seine-et-Marne,	•••	2,154	352,312	163
Garonne-(Haute),	•••	2,529	484,081	191.4	Seine-et-Oise,	•••	2,141	513,073	240
Hérault,	•••	2,382	409,391	171-9	Sèvres-(Deux),	• • •	2,315	328,817	150
Ille-et-Vilaine,	•••	2,554	584,930	229.0	Somme,	••••	2,343	572,646	244
Indre, Indre-et-Loire,	•••	2,624 2,332	270,054 323,573	102·9 138·8	Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne,	•••	2,185 1,405	353,633 232,551	1611
sèr e.	•••	3,163	577,748	1826	Var,	•••	2,299	515,526	224
Jura,	•••	1,894	298,053	157.3	Vaucluse,	•••	1,328	268,255	202
Landes,	•••	3,490	300,839	85.9	Vendée,	•••	2,595	395,695	152:
oire-et-Cher,	•••	2,389	269,029	112.6	Vienne,	•••	2,574	322,028	125
Loire,	•••	1,805	517,603	286·7	Vienne-(Haute),	•••	2,118	319,595	150
Loire-(Haute), Loire-Inférieure,	•••	1,900 2,595	305,521 580,207	160·8 223·2	Vosges, Yonne,	•••	2,230 2,781	415,485 370,305	186:
Loiret,	•••	2,551	352,757	138.3	Tomie,	•••	2,101	0,0,000	100
		1	1	BELGI	UM.		'	1	<u> </u>
Antwerp,	•••	1,096	447,326	408.1	Liége,	•••	1,118	522,070	
Brabant,	•••	1,269	785,748	619.2	Limburg,	•••	931	193,852	
Flanders, West, Flanders, East,	•••	1,251	634,918 791,843	507·5 683·8	Luxemburg, Namur,	•••	1,706	199,697 294,286	
									. 40/

43. The extremes of density in the sub-divisions into which the districts of the

North-Western Provinces are divided vary from 6,773 to the square mile* in the Dehat Amanut of Benares, which contains the city of that name, to 37 to the square mile in Agoree, Robertsgunge, in the Mirzapore District. It will be seen from Table No. I., which contains full details on this subject, that, put-

ting aside the sub-divisions (hundreds) containing large towns, the population, even in the purely agricultural hundreds, is remarkably thick. It is, in fact, the rural population that gives to the North-West Provinces its high place as a densely-peopled country. The hundreds—as pergunnahs may be rendered for English ears—contained in the accompanying list are all agricultural. None of them contain a town with more than 6,000 inhabitants; yet they each have an average density exceeding 500 to the square mile, and in some cases exceeding 600, 700, 800, and even 1,000 to the square mile.

[•] The mean town density in England, as ascertained by the Census of 1861, is 5.73 persons to an acre, or 3,665 persons to a square mile.

District.		Pergunnah.		Area.	Cultivated.	No. of persons to each square mile.
Mozuffernugggur,		Shekarpore Shooan,		100.02	75.76	519
Meerut,	{	Kotanah,	••• [73.55	54.59	586
		Chupowlee,	•••	57.88	44.62	614 530
Bijnour, Moradabad,	•••	Sherekote, Billaree.		152·65 325·95	88·07 233·17	584
•		Bisowlee.	•••	97.18	79.98	535
Budaon,	}	Satasee,	•••	86.24	69.99	516
	۲	Shahee,	:::	60.64	43.22	694
	1	Serowlee, North,		68.20	42.48	605
	11	Ajaon,		20.57	14.51	687
•	- 11	Sirsawan,		32.20	24.15	700
Bareilly,	₹	Kabur.	:::	53.04	43.10	657
20102.77		Ritcha,		167.60	125.54	585
		Senehee.		83.24	58.67	662
		Bullea,		36.94	24.71	658
	Ü	Serowlee, South,		57.18	43:40	564
	اح	Tilhur,		124.82	98-19	640
	- 11	Julialpore,		73.75	48.74	576
Shahjehanpore,	₹۱	Khera Bujhera,		85.68	62.42	-560
		Meeranpore Kuttra,		12.74	7.57	686
	i l	Buragaon,		81.83	54:37	620
•	~ ~	Khundowlee,]	217-82	118.53	506
Agra,	[Irradutnuggur,	1	158-19	145-11	561
Furruckabad,	`	Kakhutmow,		31.42	22.57	621
•	(Bindkee.		82.24	51.09	539
Futtehpore,	·· [Kootla.		41.42	23.17	512
	r	Sooram,		142.86	74.93	654
	- 11	Nawabgunge.		100.99	61.21	680
		Mirzapore Chowharee,		19-24	8.65	1,006
Allahabad,	}	Kewaee,		137:44	80.44	610
•	i i	Meh,		147.82	81.48	584
	- 11	Secundra,		163.91	74.17	565
	U	Jhoosee,		116.01	70.92	621
		Mahoul,		261.01	116.12	538
	- 11	Kourea,		60.33	31.63	614
Azimgurh,	⊀	Atrowlia,	•••	116.30	60.12	. 617
 ,		Sugree,		222.64	103-19	577
		Gopalpore,		56.81	25.57	605
		Talooka Khupra,]	9.88	6.81	737
	- 11	Ditto Suremo,		30.02	15.78	589
	11	Bealsee,		47.85	32.75	722
	- 11	Raree,		68.57	50.18	828
	- 11	Zafrabad,		7.79	5.553	641
	- 11	Kurreatdost,		29.41	20.55	685
Jounpore,	⊀	Murreahoo,		193:67	120.06	643
-	- 11	Talooqa Gopalpore,		45.25	29.97	678
	- 11	Bursuttee,		83.41	49.92	552
	11	Unglee,		270.57	144.96	585
	- 11	Chunda Songra Mow,		33.96	21 28	599
	11	Kurreat Menda,		19.57	14.54	719
	11	Raree Budlapore.		37.01	23.67	649

44. Mirzapore Chowharee, with its teeming population averaging 1,006 to the mile, though only a small hundred containing nineteen and a quarter square miles, is a wonderful instance of high density. The pergunnah is situated in the Allahabad District, on the left bank of the Ganges, and borders on the Oudh frontier.

The Collector, Mr. Ricketts, has furnished the following remarks on the subject:-

- "The density of the population in Mirzapore Chowharee is rather a startling fact, but it is capable of explanation. It was well known long ago, and was owing to the oppression in Oudh under the old regime. It is said that for miles beyond our border
- *" Be chirag"—without a vestige: (a village) ruined beyond hope. It means literally without a light.—(Elliot's Glossary, p. 53.)
- "Oudh was 'be chirag;' *—that the inhabitants of whole "villages came and settled in our territory, though they still "cultivated their own lands in Oudh. The position of Mirza-" pore Chowharee, a perfect island of British territory in Oudh, "was very favorable for these refugees. The Oudh people
- "have been gradually returning to their own villages for some time past."
- 45. Turning to the General Statement No. I., it will be observed that the Agra Division is the most thickly populated, containing 474 to the square mile; next in order is Goruckpore, with 465 to the square mile; Benares stands next, with 447 to the mile; then Rohilkund, with 440; last in order are Meerut 415, Jhansie 198, Ajmere 160, and Kumaon 58, to the mile.

- 46. To give to an Englishman unacquainted with India a standard by which to measure the comparative density of population in these Provinces is, owing to the different circumstances of India and Europe, and the less advanced stage of the former country, not a very easy matter; but Nottinghamshire affords an instance which, though on a small scale, is to the point. That county, with its large agricultural population and few large towns (it has only five with more than 5,000 inhabitants each), supports 357 persons on each square mile. This is but little below the average of the North-Western Provinces, where the density is 361 to the square mile.
- 47. In France and Italy the "Seine-Inférieure" and Bergamo are respectively the Provinces which correspond most closely to the North-Western Provinces in average density of population. The exact figures are:—

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Seine-Inférieure, ... 348 persons to the square mile.

Bergamo, ... 346 ditto ditto.

North-Western Provinces,... 361 ditto ditto.
```

- 48. Comparing Belgium with these Provinces, it may be noted that the population of Antwerp (province) is identical in density with that of the Benares Division,—viz., 447 persons to the square mile; while in Luxemburg there is a very close similarity to Jhansie, the average population in Luxemburg being 199.7 to the square mile, while in Jhansie it is 198 to the square mile. Jhansie, however, is three times as large in area as Luxemburg, while Benares is eleven times the size of the Province of Antwerp.
- 49. Those, however, who wish to compare this with other countries will find the means of doing so in the statement given above, and it is hoped the foregoing remarks, and tables will illustrate, as fully as is requisite, the more remarkable features in regard to density of population in these provinces.
- 50. From this subject I now turn to the distribution of the people according to creeds, ages, and sexes.
- 51. The bulk of the people profess one or other of the two religions, Hindooism and Islam, and may thus be distinguished according to their creeds.
- 52. Of the thirty millions inhabiting these Provinces, nearly twenty-six millions are Hindoos, and four millions and a quarter Mahomedans. The latter, it will be seen, bear but a small proportion to the idol-worshippers, whom during their political ascendancy they not unfrequently subjected to compulsory conversion. They form less than a seventh of the whole population, there being only 100 Mahomedans to every 609 Hindoos. The divisions in which they preponderate, or rather are most numerous, are those of Meerut and Rohilkhund, where they comprise nearly a fifth of the population; and more than half of the entire number of the Mahomedans in these Provinces—viz., 2,197,202 out of 4,243,207—reside in those northern districts. They are fewest in Jhansie, where they dwindle down to less than an eighteenth of the population.
- 53. The manner in which they are distributed throughout the territories under the North-West Government will be apparent from the accompanying tables. These shew the proportion borne by Mahomedan residents to the total population of the several divisons to be, in —

Meerut,	•••	22.53	er cen	t, or 1 M	ahomedar	to	4.43	Hindoos.
Rohilkhund,	•••	22.56	,,	or 1	,,	to	4.43	"
Kumaon,	•••	20.48	. ,,	or 1.	"	to	4.48	"
Ajmere,	•••	12.83	, ,,	or J	,,	to	7·7 8	"
Goruckpore,	•••	12.06	,,	or 1	,,	to	8.29	"
Benares,	•••	9.59	,,	or 1	"	to	10.42	"
Allahabad,	· · ·	9.37	,,	or l	3 7	to	10.66	"
Agra,	•••	8.50	,,	or 1	"	to	11.75	"
Jhansie,	•••	5.80	2)	or 1	"	to	17-28	77

							Hindoos.	·		Маномераив.	EDANS.	
					Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Meerut,	:	:	:	:	4,577,088	3,545,759	1,934,220	1,611,539	1,031,329	545,065	486,274	22.63
Kumaon,	:	•	•	:	634,532	504,539	260,136	244,403	129,993	67,765	62,228	20.48
Robilkhund,	:	:	:	:	5,166,071	4,000,198	2,157,808	1,842,390	1,165,873	609,222	556,651	22.26
Agra,		i	:	:	4,685,823	4,287,259	2,365,682	1,921,577	398,564	211,376	187,189	8.20
Jhansie,	:	ŧ	ŧ	:	1,011,192	952,514	508,015	444,499	8,678	31,962	26,716	2.80
Allahabad,	:	.	:	:	4,508,144	4,085,342	2,159,015	1,926,327	422,802	220,319	202,483	9.37
Goruckpore,	•	:	ŧ	:	3,439,518	3,024,599	1,596,992	1,427,607	414,914	218,267	196,647	12.06
Benarcs,	i	:	:	:	5,591,223	5,054,801	2,689,126	2,365,675	536,422	281,575	254,847	69.6
Ajmere,	:	:	i	:	426,268	371,537	203,498	168,039	54,731	29,870	24,861	12.83
Military,	:	:	:	i	56,317	30,154	22,465	7,689	26,163	21,582	4,581	
Railway,	:	:	: ·	:	14,444	10,706	8,430	2,276	3,738	2,779	959	
		Total,	:	:	30,110,615	25,867,408	13,905,387	11,962,021	4,243,207	2,239,771	2,003,436	14.09
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							

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54. The position which the different districts in the Provinces occupy in regard to the proportion of the Mahomedan population will be evident from the following statement:—

		•		*
Turrae,	•••	36.90	per cent. of the	population.
Kumaon,	•••	33·49	"	"
Moradabad,	, .	33.06	"	"
Saharunpore,	•••	32.43	"	,,
Bijnour,	•••	28.11	"	"
Mozuffurnugger,	•••	27.90	22	"
Meerut,	•••	24.40	,,	"
Bareilly,	•••	21.63	"	,,
Deyrah,	•••	20.60	,,	,,
Boolundshuhur,	•••	18.67	"	"
Budaon,	•••	13.19	,,	"
Azimgurh	•••	13.07	"	"
Shahjehanpore,	•••	12.84	,,	"
Ajmere,	•••	12.83	"	,,
Allahabad,	•••	12.57	,,	"
Goruckpore,	•••	12.06	27	"
Furruckabad,		11.70	,,	,,
Allygurh,	•••	11.13	,,	"
Futtehpore, .	•••	10.55	"	>>
Agra,	•••	9.91	"	"
Jaloun,	•••	9.77	"	"
Ghazeepore,	•••	9.52	"	"
Etah,	•••	9.14	,,	"
Benares,	•••	9.02	"	>>
Jounpore,	•••	8.57	,,	,,
Muttra,	•••	8 ·36	"	"
Cawnpore,	•••	7.55	,,	,,
Mirzapore,	•••	6.52	,,	,,
Humeerpore,	•••	6.29	,,	"
Banda,	•••	5.96	,,	2)
Mynpoory,	•••	5.37	**	,,
Etawah,	•••	5.24	"	"
Jhansie,	•••	3.91	"	"
Lullutpore,	•••	2.02	27	,,
Gurhwal,	•••	•31	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,

55. It will be remarked that Statement I. not only distinguishes the Hindoos from others, but also classifies the component parts of the population, Hindoo or otherwise, according as their occupations are agricultural or the reverse. In the Occupation Statement No. V., and Table No. V., the population is shown according to professions and trades, without any regard to creed; but as it is not uninteresting to observe the occupations of the people from this point of view, the accompanying tables have been prepared. It will be sufficient at present merely to draw attention to columns 4 and 7 of the abstract, showing the large proportion non-agricultural Mahomedans bear to agricultural, compared with the same classes in the Hindoo population.

												I					
		Girls.	317,017	9,853	190,980	246,788	66,763	267,969	108,500	285,301	28,462	1,524,528					
		Women.	683,079	19,984	864,435	502,598	140,507	552,368	181,253	678,636	50,914	3,080,779					
	d.	Females.	960'006	29,837	555,415	749,331	207,270	820,337	289,753	963,937	79,366	4,605,307					
	Non-Agricultural.	Boys.	383,614	17,678	228,104	324,556	84,137	812,511	129,671	369,155	32,675	1,886,155					
	Non	Men.	650,637	18,123	402,441	572,988	144,121	585,393	205,552	681,595	89,978	3,347,664					
	,	Males.	1,034,251	35,801	630,545	897,539	228,258	897,904	835,233	1,050,750	92,638	6,233,819					
		Total.	1,934,347	65,638	1,185,960	1,646,870	435,528	1,718,241	624,976	2,014,687	172,019	9,839,126					
Hindoos.	Girls.	252,603	72,081	467,138	397,377	78,565	370,365	419,128	426,359	33,694	2,517,310						
	Women.	458,840	142,485	819,837	774,869	158,664	735,625	718,726	975,379	54,979	4,839,404						
	Agriculturals	Females.	711,448	214,566	1,286,975	1,172,246	237,229	1,105,990	1,137,854	1,401,738	88,673	7,356,714					
		Boys.	332,233	91,078	563,138	550,204	101,974	. 439,129	523,228	208,803	42,787	8,250,578					
		Men.	567,736	133,257	964,125	917,939	177,783	821,982	738,541	1,031,569	68,058	5,420,990					
								Males.	890,069	224,335	1,527,263	1,468,143	279,757	1,261,111	1,261,769	1,638,376	110,845
	Total.	1,611,412	438,901	2,814,238	2,640,389	516,986	2,367,101	2,399,623	3,040,114	199,518	16,028, 282						
	<u></u>		<u>.</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
	Division.		Meerut,	Kumaon,	Robilkund,	A812,	Jhansie,	Allahabad,	Goruckpore,	Benares,	∆ jmere,	Total,					

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· Including Railway and Military.

* Including Railway and Multary.

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ABSTRACT OF TABLES.

			Нироон.			Маномеранв.	
Ω	Division.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Percentage of Non-Agri- cultural on total Hindoo population.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Percentage of Non-Agri- cultural on total Mahome- dan population.
Meerut,	:	1,611,418	1,934,347	64.65	347,790	683,539	86.98
Kumson,	:	438,901	65,638	13.01	124,457	5,536	4.10
Robilkund,	:	2,814,238	1 185,960	29.62	481,013	684,860	4.683
Agra,	:	2,640,389	1,646,870	38-41	111,166	287,398	72.11
Jhansie,	:	616,986	435,528	46.72	13,830	44,848	76-43
Allahsbad,	:	2,367,101	1,718,241	42.06	136,118	286,684	67.81
Goruckpore,	:	2,399,628	624,976	30.66	281,736	133,178	32·10
Вепатев,	:	3,040,114	2,014,687	98.68	160,031	376,391	70-17
Ajmere,	:	199,518	172,019	46.30	24,076	30,655	56-01
	Total,	16,028,282	9,839,126 *	38.04	1,680,221	2,562,986*	07-09

* Including Military and Railway.

- The results of the Census presented to view in the first General Statement and tables have not been, as far as we have now gone, difficult to deal with or to illustrate. The high density of the population brought to light is not opposed to probabilities, It is impossible to reside long in these Provinces without being struck by their teeming population; and the careful observer, without the present statistics before him, might have anticipated the general results now disclosed; nor is there anything unnatural in the proportions borne by Hindoos to Mahomedans. But the statement and tables in question embrace a further classification of the people-viz., according to age and sex. The information brought together under these two heads is altogether opposed to the experience acquired in Europe; and the subject is further complicated by the excessive inaccuracy of the people in regard to their age, as well as by the known dislike of highcaste Hindoos and of all Mahomedans to give any information as to their females. It is impossible, however, to pass by unnoticed so important a part of the enumeration as the distribution of the people according to age and sex; and, though I have experienced considerable difficulty in coming to any conclusions which may be adopted as just or trustworthy, I have no hesitation in submitting, such as they are, those at which I have We are at present groping in the dark in our Indian statistical researches, and any attempt to throw light on the matter is better than silence.
- 57. Statement No. I. shows the total number of the people to be, exclusive of Military and Railway, 30,039,854, of whom 19,337,080 are above twelve years of age, and 10,702,774 below that period of life.

It is only in a few European countries that, in taking the Census, the ages of the population have been distinguished. The most recent information on this subject that I have by me gives the following results as the proportion of children under fifteen to the population in eight different countries, viz., France, England, Prussia, Kingdom of Sardinia, Belgium, Styria, Saxony, and Denmark. The average for the eight countries is 33,199 children under fifteen in every 100,000 persons of all ages living; and it varies from 36,047, the highest, in England, to 27,307 in France, where the proportion is the lowest. The proportions for each country are as follows:—

England,	···	36,047 chi	ldren under fifteen in each	100,000 persons	living.
Prussia,	•••	34,711	ditto	ditto.	•
Sardinia,	•••	34,210	ditto	ditto.	
Denmark—with	the				
Duchies,	•••	34,001	ditto	ditto.	•
Saxony,	•••	33,388	ditto	ditto.	•
Styria,	•••	32,830	ditto	ditto.	*
Belgium,	· •••	32,300	ditto	ditto.	•
France,	•••	27,307	ditto	ditto.	

Taking the average and applying it to our Indian returns, we should expect to find

The total population is 30,110,615, of whom 9,996,423 should be under fifteen.

Military), 9,972,931 under fifteen, and the remainder over that, age. Our returns present us with the anomaly of more than this number of the total population being entered as positively under twelve years of age,

58. The actual number recorded in the present Census as under twelve years of age is no less than 10,013,774—that is to say, 40,843 more than we should expect to find under fifteen years of age if the proportions in this country of adults and children under that term of life were capable of being accurately guaged by the application of a standard derived from European experience.

^{*} The period thus selected has been adopted after careful consideration, and, though it has the disadvantage of not being identical with any of the spaces of life into which the population has been distributed in European enumerations, it is, and especially in the case of females, suited to the conditions of life in this country, inasmuch as there is less difficulty in distinguishing persons who fall under one or other of the terms than would be the case were the line of demarcation fifteen years. Most Hindoo women are mothers, as well as wives, at fifteen; and these appropriately fall within the adult class.

59. I have extracted from the Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique the remarks of a distinguished statist, M. Alfred Legoyt, chef du bureau de la Statistique générale de la France, on the ages of the several populations of the countries I have already named:—

"Le tableau que nous avons sous les yeux fait connaître la population par âge. "d'après des dénombrements récents,* de la France, de l'Angleterre, de la Prusse, des "Etats sardes, de la Belgique, d'une province de l'Autriche (la Styrie), de la Saxe et "du Danemark. Il résulte des documents recueillis pour ces huit pays, que, sur 100,000 "individus de la population générale, on en compte 33,199 de moins de 15 ans; 9,264 "de 15 à 20; 8,911 de 20 à 25; 8,264 de 25 à 30; 7,135 de 30 à 35; 6,524 de 35 " à 40; 5,847 de 40 à 45; 5,296 de 45 à 50; 4,476 de 50 à 55; 3,489 de 55 à 60; et "7,684 de 60 et au-dessus. Le chiffre des individus de moins de 15 ans varie entre "36,047 en Angleterre, et 27,307 en France. Hâtons-nous de dire que ce dernier "terme de comparaison mérite très peu de confiance, le dénombrement des âges en "France en 1851 ayant éprouvé des résistances qui en ont gravement compromis "l'exactitude. Les Etats qui, après l'Angleterre, comptent le plus d'individus de moins "de 15 ans sont: la Prusse (34,711); les Etats sardes (34,210); le Danemark avec les "duchés (34,001); la Saxe (33,388); la Styrie (32,830); la Belgique (32,300). "C'est encore en Angleterre qu'on trouve le plus d'individus de 15 à 20 ans (9,962), " et en France que l'on en rencontre le moins (8,808). Pour les autres Etats, le chiffre "des habitants de cet âge n'offre pas de différence sensible. Même résultat en ce qui "concerne les adultes de 20 à 30 ans, dont le maximum se trouve en Angleterre " (17,871) et le minimum en France (16,346). Pour les autres Etats, il est : de 17,698 " en Saxe; de 17,280 dans les Etats sardes; de 17,260 en Styrie; de 17,071 dans le "Danemark et les duchés; de 16,910 en Belgique. La France occupe la première " place, et l'Angleterre la dernière, dans le série des Etats qui ont le plus d'habitants de "l'âge de 30 à 40 ans. Les chiffres afférents à ces deux Etats sont, pour le premier, de "14,753; pour le second, de 12,182. La France est suivie par les autres Etats dans "l'ordre suivant: Etats sardes (14,610); Styrie (14,210); Saxe (13,773); Belgique " (13,530); Danemark avec les duchés (13,289). La France et l'Angleterre conservent " le même rang pour les individus de 40 à 50 ans ; le premier de ces Etats en compte "12,465, et l'Angleterre seulement 9,629. Viennent ensuite : la Belgique (11,830); la "Styrie (11,080); le Danemark et les duchés (10,923); la Saxe (10,863); et les Etats " sardes (10,830). Le même ordre se maintient pour les individus de 50 à 60, la "France en comptant 10,170 (nombre exceptionnellement élevé et d'une exactitude "douteuse), et l'Angleterre seulement 6,426. Le nombre des individus de cet âge "varie, pour les autres Etats, dans les proportions suivantes: Styrie (8,140); Dane-"mark et duchés (7,686); Etats sardes (7,770); Belgique (7,680); Saxe (7,608). "C'est encore en France que l'on trouverait, si l'on pouvait ajouter foi au dénombre-" ment de 1851, le plus grand nombre de vieillards de 60 ans et au-dessus (10,149). "La Prusse occupe le dernier rang (5,979). Les autres Etats se classent ainsi par ordre " de longévité: Belgique (8,690); Danemark et duchés (7,843); Etats sardes (7,160); "Styrie (7,240); Saxe (7,136); Angleterre (7,123).

"La presque concordance des documents qui précèdent, malgré de grandes différences dans la situation climatologique des Etats auxquels ils se rapportent, permet de croire qu'ils représentent avec une exactitude suffisante (excepté pour la France) la composition par âge des populations européennes."

60. M. Legoyt, in the concluding para. I have quoted, asserts his belief that the figures he has given represent with exactitude, except in the case of France,† the composition of the European populations according to age. Accepting, then, as a fact that in



[&]quot; * En voici la date: France, 1851; Angleterre, 1841; Prusse, 1849; Etats sardes, 1848; Belgique,
" 1849; Styrie, 1846; Saxe, 1849; Danemark, 1850.

[†] Later information than that which M. Legoyt had before him when he wrote would seem to show that his figures for France are not the least incorrect. See Welton on French Population Statistics, who shows that in 1856 the proportion was identical with that noticed above—viz., 27 per cent.

Europe the average number of children under fifteen is in every 100,000 persons living 33,199, how are we to account for the enormous excess which we now find between the average of Europe and the average of the North-Western Provinces? Can it be possible that there should be the vast difference which the figures in the N. W. Census would indicate in the composition of the North-Western population, considered according to age, and the populations of Europe? The subject requires careful examination.

It has attracted no attention from District Officers, with the exception of Mr. Hume, to whose able report on the Census of Etawah I have already had occasion to refer.

- 61. On the subject of the ages of the population Mr. Hume makes the following remarks:—
- "52.—My impression is that the average period of life amongst the natives of India is considerably shorter than that of the inhabitants of Northern and Central "Europe, on which my calculations have been founded; and that, consequently, in this "country the percentage of children up to twelve years of age ought to be considerably greater than in Europe. Taking the European average as our basis, the proportion between children up to twelve and adults above this age ought, as above shown, to be—for a population increasing, as ours would appear to have been, at about the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum—something like 281/2 to 711/2, whereas by our Census it is "nearly 35 to 65.
- "53.—Several causes may have combined to produce this result:—1st,—The average duration of life in India is probably shorter than in Europe, and the mortality basis on which our calculations are founded probably requires corresponding modifications." "2nd,—It is not improbable that since the Mutiny the actual rate of increase has been very much larger than \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent., though, owing to the great losses during the Mutiny, this increase is not apparent in the tables. 3rd,—The increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. may not have been equally divided: much the largest portion may be due to the last three or two years of plenty. Any one of these three causes would largely increase the proportion of children to adults.
- "54.—Moreover, the question, though well deserving attention, is as yet greatly complicated by the startling differences observable in the most celebrated mortality tables, calculated for different portions of the same country for the same period.
- "55.—Calculated on the average European rates for a population increasing at a rate of 1.35 per cent., the proportion in England between children and adults ought to be 33½ to 66½; but, calculated on three different sets of English tables, it would range from rather more than 40 to 60 in London, to less than 31 to 69 in the north-ren counties. Practically, in 1861, the proportion for the whole kingdom was 39½ to 60½—at least, if the figures which you kindly furnished me (and which do not differ widely from those given in Keith Johnson's latest edition) are correct."
- 62. There would appear to be some errors in the results arrived at by Mr. Hume in the last paragraph quoted, though the average he has deduced for all Europe is, if not absolutely correct, a very close approximation to the average result obtained from different enumerations in different European countries. Taking M. Legoyt's figures, it would seem that the average European proportion of children under fifteen to the population above that age is, as I have already observed, 33,199 to 66,801. In England, for the same terms of life, the Census of 1841 showed the proportions to be 36,047 to 63,953; while the Census of 1861 gives 7,150,024 children under fifteen, to 12,916,200 persons above that age, or 35.63 children under fifteen to 64.37 above fifteen in every 100 persons. Mr. Hume, it will be observed, gives the number of children under twelve in the total population for England as 33½ per cent., to 66½ per cent above that age; as about 40 to 60 in London; as 31 to 69 in the northern counties: and he gives the proportions for the whole kingdom in 1861 as 39½ to 60½.

63. The actual figures recorded in the Census of England and Wales for 1861, for the first three quinquennial periods of life, terminating at the close of the four-teenth year, are as follows:—

		Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Percentage of children under 15 to total population.	Percentage of children under 12 to total population.
England and Wales,	{ M. 9,776,259 F. 10,289,965	1,354,907 1,345,875	1,172,960 1,171,106	1,059,889 1,045,287	35.63	29.44
Divisions.	ļ l		1		ł	ŀ
I. London,	{ M. 1,307,781 F. 1,496,208	180,893 181,403	149,335 150,924	130,799 133,550	33-06	27:49
II. South Eastern,	M. 919,181 F. 928,480	119,7 97 118,669	107,249 107,095	100,370 } 97,878 }	35.24	28.91
III. South Midland,	M. 633,737 F. 661,760	86,909 86,458	78,387 74,464	74,320 } 72,066 }	36.48	29.81
IV. Eastern, ,	M. 560,096 F. 582,484	76,390 74,630	68,957 68,351	64,966 } 63,495 }	36.48	29.84
V. South-Western,	M. 879,191 F. 956,523	120,160 118,565	108,029 107,331	101,059 } 97,717 }	35·56	29.17
VI. West Midland,	M. 1,198,582 F. 1,237,986	169,701 168,981	144,989 146,050	129,970 } 127,830 }	36.43	30.18
VII. North Midland,	M. 634,467 F. 654,461	87,48 <u>2</u> 87,282	76,916 76,925	68,588 } 67,973 }	36.09	29.84
VIII. North-Western	M. 1,418,626 F. 1,516,914	202,458 200,783	169,124 169,289	150,769 } 150,967 }	35:54	29.48
IX. York,	M. 991,826 F. 1,023,715	138,988 139,593	120,438 120,771	105,192 } 104,579 }	36:20	30.06
X. Northern,	M. 577,627 F. 573,745	83,388 81,667	71,213 69,726	61,944 } 59,990 }	37·16	30.8 ₽
XI. Monmouthshire and Wales,	M. 655,145 F. 657,689	88,791 87,8 14	78,323 77,180	71,912 } 69,242 }	36 05	29.71

twelve. The correct number, taking the proportion of children of ten and eleven years of age as 41* per cent. of the total number, between ten and fifteen, would seem to be for all England, 5,907,970 under twelve, and 14,158,254 above that age—that

is to say, 29.44 per cent. of the population would be under twelve. This is tolerably near to the number given by Mr. Hume in his 52nd para, as the number of children under twelve, deduced from the European average he has arrived at from the tables referred to in his Appendix A. The figures given by Mr. Hume for England in 1861, for London and for the northern counties, are, however, quite incorrect, as will be evident by comparing them with the table above, extracted from the Parliamentary Census Reports for that year.

made use of in the body of this Report. They are based upon twelve sets of tables of mortality compiled in different countries at different times, and reflect great credit upon the Collector of Etawah for the labor and ability he has thus devoted to illustrate by European comparisons the composition of the population of these Provinces. It is quite possible, indeed, that they may afford a better means of illustrating the position of our population than the tables which have been compiled in this Office, as the rate of mortality in Europe a hundred years ago would be more analogous to Indian mortality rates now than the improved European rates of late years, There are, however, some objections to their use:—they are all of them of a date long anterior to the present; they are most of them founded on not very large groups of figures; some of them, as those of Deparcieux, refer only to particular classes of the community; and they were all compiled when the collection of vital statistics was more empirical and less understood than it is now.* It will not, therefore, excite surprise when we find that, tested by later information, they do not represent the vital statistics of the countries to which they

^{*} An extract from Mr. Joshua Milne's article on Human Mortality (Encyclopædia Britannica) giving a brief account of most of the works alluded to, will be found appended as a note at the end of this Report.

refer, though at the time they were compiled they correctly delineated* the condition of life in those countries. Examined by the light of later information, we find more or less errors in all of them. Take, for instance, the population according to Mr. Hume's table, at different quinquennial periods, and test its percentage on the total population by information on the same subject taken from recent enumerations, as given in M. Legoyt's remarks.

The average of the population under fifteen to the total population, according to Mr. Hume's table, is—

In England,	•••	•••	30.84 per cent.	According to Census.— 36.04 in 1841; 35.63 in 1861.
For France,	•••	•••	30.24 ,,	27-30.
For Sweden,	•••	•••	28.66 "	28.3.—Dr. Berg's tables.
In Prussia (Berlin),	•••	•••	35.84	34*71.
For Prussia (Silesia),	•••	•••	31.80 3	•
For Holland,	•••	•••	29.87 "	
And from twelve different	tables,	•••	30.67 ,,	Foreight countries, 33-19.

In the adjoining column will be seen the percentage shown by enumerations.

Again, testing the accuracy of the return in another way, we find similar results. The fifth line of Mr. Hume's table shows, for each of the mortality tables he has made use of, the number of children in each 1,000 births who might be expected to attain their fifth year. Dr. Farr (Registrar-General's Office) has lately submitted a monograph on the mortality of children in Europe, which gives, in one of the statements by which it is illustrated, information of the same nature as that to be found in the fifth line of Mr. Hume's tables—the only difference being that Dr. Farr takes as his unit a much larger number than Mr. Hume.

The following are the percentages as shown by the two tables:-

	England.	France.	Sweden.	Prussia.	Holland.
Mr. Hume's 1st,	 43.9	65*4	66·3	41.8	69· 9
,, 2nd,	 54.4	54 ·8	•••	57*4	
,, ,, 3rd,	 69.	59·1			
Dr. Farr's,	 73-6	71•1	79.6	68-2	67.2

In no case is the percentage identical, and in most instances there is a very large difference between the results. Dr. Farr's figures are taken from statistics subsequent to 1851; Mr. Hume's go back to the 18th century.

- 66. But though I have not availed myself of the table compiled by the Collector of Etawah, it may be of use to others. It is to be regretted that Mr. Hume had not more recent information to work upon. His calculations are always accurate, and the system on which he has compiled the two tables contained in the last appendices to his Report is most admirable.
- 67. The tables H. to H.c., which are subjoined, have been compiled in the following manner:—

The proportion of children under twelve to the total population has been ascertained for England from the Census of 1861; for Sweden, where statistics of life have been carefully and systematically recorded for more than a hundred years, from the enumerations of 1848—males, tions of 1805, 1810, 1820, and 1830; for Sardinia and Piedmont, seemales, 49.76.

Census of 1848.

The proportions thus ascertained, which in the case of England may be accepted as absolutely correct, have been applied to the population of the several districts in the

[•] Some of the tables, however, are very good ones, specially Wargentin's.

North-Western Provinces; and the number of children under twelve, according to the English, the Swedish, and the Sardinian proportions, has been deduced for each of those districts; while, for purposes of comparison, the actual number recorded as under twelve at the Census has been entered in a parallel column.

In tables H., H.A., and H.B., the sexes of the children are distinguished. In the last table they are not shown.

H.

Number of Boys and Girls in proportion to the Population which should be found in the divisions of the North-Western Provinces were the statistics of life in India the same as in England.

					Воз	ys.	Gir	ls.
)	Di vi si en.			Deduced.	Reported.	Deduced.	Reported.
Meerut.					633,576	922,861	598,384	747,930
Kumaon.	10-0	•••	•••		98,894	134,792	87,463	102,582
Rohilcund,	•••	•••	•••		835,470	1,021,725	684,303	855,00
Agra,	•••	•••	•••		778,110	954,671	601,502	707,40
Jhansie.	•••	•••	•••		163,073	197,319	114,407	155,087
Allahabad,	•••	•••	•••		720,601	829,255	607,219	703,610
Goruckpore,	•••	•••	•••		548,096	742,208	463,299	599,748
Benares.	•••	•••	•••		896,967	1,080,881	747,474	790,904
A imere,		•••	•••	***	70,461	86,426	55,022	70,360

H.A.

Statement showing number of Boys and Girls deduced from the Population according to the proportion of children under twelve to total Population in England; also the number as shown by the Census, North-Western Provinces.

	Boy	······································	Gir	ls.	Excess per cent. of the actual numbers on those deduced,		
	Deduced.	Census of 1865.	Deduced.	Census of 1865.	Boys.	Girls,	
Devrah,	18,505	19,908	11,849	15,287	7:50	29.	
Saharunpore,	143,674	179,954	111,426	140,149	25.25	25.77	
Mozuffernuggur,	111,742	141,234	89,034	115,082	26.	29.	
Meerut,	195,559	234,330	157,427	201,515	19.	28.	
Bolundshuhur,	128,243	162,671	107,163	131,307	27.	22-	
Allygurh,	150,863	184,764	121,480	144,596	33.	19.	
Kumaon,	60,392	82,797	52,990	61,678	37-	16.	
Gurhwal,	38,614	51,995	34,473	40,904	35.	19.	
Bijnour,	111,422	141,743	91,833	109,948	27.	20.	
Moradabad,	175,260	209,599	146,856	178,026	20.	21.	
Budaon,	144,862	182,656	116,958	146,408	26.	25.	
Bareilly,	222,912	271,375	183,427	238,789	22.	30.	
Shahjehanpore,	165,315	199,891	133,869	167,849	21.	25.	
Turrai,	15,699	16,461	11,355	13,985	5.	23.	
Muttra,	131,364	164,549	104,184	124,001	25.	19.	
Agra,	168,251	198,053	134,434	162,945	18.	21.	
Furruckabad,	151,446	187,369	118,192	137,335	24.	16-	
Mynpoory,	118,325	147,814	87,948	100,110	25.	14-	
Etawah,	105,375	128,327	79,138	90,130	22.	14.	
Etah,	103,349	128,559	77,603	92,880	24.	20-	
Jaloun,	66,889	77,003	52,505	53,123	15*	1.	
Jhansie,	56,952	68,800	48,155	57,565	21.	19-	
Lullutpore,	90 100	51,516	33,749	44,399	31.	32-	
Cawnpore,	192,082	213,908	157,650	180,850	11.	15.	
Futtehpore,	107,567	126,639	92,568	109,307	17.	18.	
Banda	114,208	136,092	98,727	116,120	19.	18-	
Allahabad,	221,774	257,994	187,881	215,556	16.	15.	
Humeerpore,	82,779	94,622	70,392	81,783	14.	16.	
Goruckpore,	548,095	742,208	463,299	599,745	35.	29-	
Azimgurh,	227,208	288,351	180,662	189,685	27.	5.	
Jounpore,	167,831	197,716	131,090	143,847	18*	10.	
Mirzapore,	163,885	197,541	145,938	167,440	21.	15.	
Benares,	124,624	143,854	108,541	115,021	15.	6.	
Ghazeepore,	213,418	253,419	181,242	174,911	19**	3.	
Aimere,	70,463	86,426	55,022	70,360	23.	28.	

Н.в.

Numbers of Children, showing Boys and Girls, deduced for the North-Western Provinces from the total Population shown at the present Census, according to the proportions existing in Sardinia and Piedmont, where the Males exceed the Females.

Districts.		Total deduced.	Total actual.	Total boys deduced.	Total boys actual.	Excess per cent.	Total girls deduced.	Total girls actual.	Excess per cent.	Deficit per cent.
Deyrah,		29,797	35,195	14,970	19,908	32.99	14,827	15,287	3.10	
Saharunpore,	•••	251,081	320,103	126,143	179,954	42.66	124,938	140,149	12.18	
Mozuffernuggur,		197,684	256,316	99,316	141,234	42.21	98,368	115,082	16.99	
Meerut,	•••	347,606	435,835	174,637	234,330	34.18	172,969	201,515	16.56	
Boolundshuhur,		221,943	2 93, 978	111,504	162,671	45.89	110,439	131,307	18.89	
Allyghur,		268,193	329,360	134,740	184,764	37.13	133,453	144,590	8.35	
Kumaon,		111,790		56,163			55,627			
Gurhwal,		72,078	•••	36,212			35,866	1	1	
Bijnour,		200,224	251,691	100,592	141,743	40.91	99,632	109,948	10.35	
Moradabad,	•••	317,387	387,625	159,455	209,599	31 45	157,932	178,026	12.73	
Budson,		257,840	329,064	129,539	182,656	41.00	128,301	146,408	14.11	
Bareilly,		400,269	510,164	201,095	271,375	34.95	199,174	238,789	19.89	
Shahjehanpore,		294,650	367,740	148,∩32	199,891	35.03	146,618	167,849	14.42	
Turrai,		26,601	30,446	13,364	16,461	23.17	13,237	13,985	5.65	
Muttra,	•••	231,909	288,55 0	116,511	164,549	41.23	115,398	124,001	7.46	
Agra,		298,041	360,998	149,736	198,050	32.26	148,305	162,945	9.19	
Furruckabad,		265,413	324,704	133,343	187,369	40.52	132,070	137,835	3.98	
Mynpoory,		202,903	247,924	101,938	147,814	45.00	100,965	100,110	0.00	
Etawah,		181,525	218,457	91,198	128,327	40.71	90,327	90,130		0.01
Etah,		178,020	221,439	89,437	128,559	43.85	88,583	92,880	4.84	
Jaloun,		117,531	130,126	59,047	77,003	30.41	58,484	53,12 3		10.09
Jhansie,		103,575	126,365	52,036	68,800	32.21	51,539	57,565	11.69	
Lullutpore,		71,905	95,915	36,125	51,516	42.60	35,780	44,399	24.09	
Cawnpore,		342,496	394,758	172,069	213,908	24.31	170,427	180,850	6.11	
Futtehpore,		197,272	235, 946	99,109	126,639	27.77	98,163	109,307	11.35	
Banda,		209,901	252,212	105,454	136,092	28.10	104,447	116,120	10.11	
Allahabad,		403,702	473,550	202,819	257,994	27.21	200,883	215,556	7:30	
Humeerpore,		150,953	176,405	75,838	94,622	24.77	75,115	81,783		
Goruekpore,			1,341,953	500,725	742,208	48.26	495,942	5 99,7 4 5	20.93	
Azimgurh,	•••	401,584	478,036	201,755	288,351	42.92	199,829	189,685		5.32
Jounpore,		294,240	341,563	147,826	197,716	40.51	146,414	143,847		1.78
Mirzapore,	,	305,537	364,981	153,501	197,541	28.66	152,036	167,440		
Benares,		229,867		115,485	143,854	24.56	114,382		0.56	
Ghazeepore,		388,939	428,330	195,602	253,419	29.56	193,337	174,911		10.53
Ajmere,		153,519	156,786	62,055	86,426	39.27	61,464	70,360	12.85	

H.c.

Numbers of Children deduced from an average of four Swedish Tables compared with the numbers actually shown at the Census of 1865, and the excess per cent. of recorded on deduced figures.

	Deduced.	Actual.	Excess per cent.		Deduced.	Actual.	Excess per cent.
Devrah	27,985	35,195	25.76	Jaloun,	110,385	130,026	17:79
Saharunpore,	235,813	320,103	35.74	Jhansie,	97,278	126,365	29.90
Mozuffernuggur,	185,665	256,316	38.05	Lullutpore,	67,533	95,915	42.03
Meerut	326,469	435,845	33.50		1	,	1
Bolundshuhur,	217,837	293,978	34.95	Thursday Dinision	075 106	352,406	28.06
Allygurh,	251,885	329,360	30.76	Jhansie Division,	275,196	352,406	28.00
Meerut Division,	1,245,654	1,670,797	34.13	Cawnpore,	323,549	394,758	22:01
				Futtelipore	185,276	235,946	27:35
Kumaon,	104,993	144,475	37.60	Banda,	197,138	252,212	27.94
Gurhwal,	67,695	92,899	37.23	Allahabad,	379,15 5	473,550	24.90
Kumaon Division,	172,688	237,374	37.46	Humeerpore,	141,774	176,405	24.43
Bijnour,	188,049	251,691	33.84	40.1.1.1.15	1 226 000	1 500 051	94:04
Moradabad,	298,087	387,625	30.04	Allahabad Division,	1,226,892	1,532,871	24.94
Budaon	242,162	322,064	35.38	Goruckpore,	936,063	1,341,953	43.36
Bareilly,	375,930	510,164	35.71	Goruckpore,	930,003	1,041,900	40 30
Shahjehanpore,	276,734	367,740	32.88				
Turrae,	24,984	30,446	21.86	Azimgurh	377,165	478.036	26.74
Rohilcund Division,	1,405,946	1,876,730	33.48	Jounpore	276,349	341,563	23.60
				Mirzapore,	286,959	364, 981	27:19
Muttra,	217,807	2 88, 5 50	32.48	Benares,	215,890	258,975	19.91
Agra,	279,918	360,998	28:97	Ghazcepore,	365,289	428,330	17:26
Furruckabad,	249,274	324,704	30.26		,	,	
Mynpoorie,	190,565	247,924	30.10				
Etawah,	17,048	218,457	28:14	Parana Dininia	1 501 650	1 071 707	23.01
Etah,	167,196	221,439	32.44	Benares Division,	1,521,652	1,871,785	
Agra Division,	1,275,247	1,662,072	30.33	Ajmere,	116,009	156,786	35.15

68. It will be seen that, whatever proportions are taken, we arrive at similar results. The number of children under twelve in this country is uniformly higher than we should expect to find it if the experience obtained in European enumerations may be relied on as indicating the proportions which should obtain in other countries.

The result is persistently the same if the number of children are looked at without reference to sex; and in the tables where the sexes are distinguished there are only a very few exceptions to the uniform excess. In the Table H.A., drawn up on the proportion of children to the adult population prevailing in England, there is but one exception—viz., in Ghazeepore, where, instead of the number of girls recorded at the Census being in excess of the deduced number, it is three per cent. below the figure we should expect. In table H.B., where the deduced numbers are derived from the proportions prevailing in Sardinia (in which country, it must be remembered, the males exceed the females), there are five exceptional cases,—Ghazeepore is 10.53 per cent. below the deduced number of girls; Jalous is 10.09 per cent. below the deduced number; and Etawah, Jounpore, and Azimgurh are respectively .01, 1.78, and 5.35 below the deduced number.

The comparison with Sardinia has been made on account of the position which, taking the total population, females hold in regard to males in that country; but the proportions between boys and girls in that country are not given in the information I have by me, and, owing to this, it is possible that the deduced numbers, though correct if the two sexes are undistinguished, do not represent accurately the sexual proportions for children.

- 69. The comparisons that have been adduced are, however, quite sufficient to show how abnormal is the proportion of children to adults. We see that even England, where the proportion of children is higher than in any other European country for which we have returns, takes a low position by the side of the North-Western Provinces in regard to the proportion of children under twelve to the total population.
- 70. Such a result must, I think, shake our faith in the accuracy of our returns; for, if the returns are accurate, not only are they opposed to all our experience of European countries, but they also indicate an immense mortality in the ages above twelve. This, again, is opposed to European experience, where the mortality is far higher in the earlier years of life; and it is also opposed to the limited experience which we have obtained of the death-rates in this country, where the mortality in the earlier years is far higher, compared with total deaths, than it is even in many European countries, though the death-rate is much lower. The percentage of deaths under ten years of age was shown by our mortuary returns for 1865 to be 39.8 per cent. on the total deaths. At the same time our average death-rate was given as 19.5 in 1,000. Sweden, with an average death-rate of 23 in 1,000, has only 26.29 per cent. of deaths under ten on the total annual deaths. It is true that our mortuary returns are little to be relied on at present; but, accurate or not, there can be no doubt, arguing from general experience, that the greater the mortality in any country generally, the greater is its excess in the first days and in the earlier years of life. The large proportion of children under twelve in the total population in these Provinces would indicate a waste of life in later years which I am not prepared to believe in until we have further information on this subject.
- 71. I can, indeed, only attribute this abnormal excess in children under twelve to errors in the returns—errors which must be of some magnitude, compelling us to regard the result of these enquiries as undeserving of much confidence, as far, at least, as the composition of the population is considered. But I am inclined to accept as correct the reiterated statements of Collectors as to the general accuracy of the returns; and, while I have no doubt that the component parts of the population classified as to age are not correctly given, I am equally without doubt that the total population is given with considerable accuracy.



72. These errors in the classification of the ages of the people are apparently owing to the notorious ignorance or carelessness of the people themselves on this subject. It is by no means uncommon* in the course of criminal trials, where one of the first questions put to a witness is in regard to his age, to find a remark in the Judge's or Magistrate's notes to this effect:—"Ram Singh, on being asked his age, says it is sixteen: he presents all the appearances of a man of thirty;" and vice vered.

That the errors, if the excess is erroneous, are owing to this cause is, I think, apparent from an inspection of Table H.A. There we see that the abnormal excess of children in the population is not confined to boys only, but is equally to be met with in the case of girls; and, though there is a greater average excess in the former case than in the latter, in some instances the excess is more striking in the case of the girls. Thus, Mozuffernuggur, where the boys are 26 per cent. in excess and the girls 29 per cent. in excess of the number we should expect to find. So again, Meerut, Bareilly, Shabjehanpoor, Agra, and Ajmere.

Now if we keep in mind that the deduced figures are derived from English proportions, and that the males in England very slightly outnumber the females at the close of the first eleven years of life, while in these Provinces the males are represented as being considerably in excess of the females, this state of things-viz., a general excess of boys and girls (the excess being somewhat more striking in the case of boys)—is what we should expect to find if this excess of children is to be attributed to error in the statements of age made by the people themselves. If it was otherwise, we should, I think, be justified in looking for a larger excess among female children compared with the female population than would be anticipated among the boys compared with the male population; for the feelings of natives in regard to their women are more pronounced where their females are arrived at maturity than where they are younger, and we should expect to find more concealment practised in regard to females above twelve than in regard to females below that age. This would give us a greater excess of girls than of boys, as in the case of males no motives for concealment exist, either in regard to boys or to men. But this is not at all the case. The excess of boys is, as I have remarked, greater than the excess of girls—viz., 25.8 per cent., to 19.5 per cent. It may be argued, indeed, that if these considerations are of any value they would apply with equal, if not greater, force, as favoring the correctness of the age classification; and that this persistent excess in both sexes (following, moreover, the line which the excess of males over females in the population would indicate as natural) is a fair argument in favor of the actual correctness of the numbers recorded as boys and girls. It seems to me, however, that the whole question, so far as it relates to the correctness of the classification, or to the errors which may be alleged as the cause of an abnormal excess, resolves itself into a simple conflict of opposite probabilities .- whether it is more probable the figures should be correct, though they are in opposition to all European experience, than that errors traceable throughout to one cause should be persistent. I should be very sorry to believe that the tests to which recourse has been had by the several District officers should have failed to discover any general inaccuracy as to the total numbers of the people, undistinguished either by sex or age. If those tests were of any value,—and it is impossible to believe that they were not so in the hands of the many able officers who personally applied them,errors in the total numbers of the people must have been detected, and, if detected, to any large extent, we should not have had uniform reports of the accuracy of the returns. On the other hand, the same ignorance or carelessness in regard to age to which I attribute these errors in the classification by age would prevent officers from detecting errors in that portion of the returns depending for its accuracy upon accurate knowledge of age.

73. The conclusions then, at which I arrive are two—first, that the classification according to age is incorrect; and second, that we are not justified by inaccuracy in this

^{*} The following is one of many illustrations that might be adduced:—"Beharee—aged nine years apparently: he stated his age to be four years."—Judge's notes, p. 70, Reports of the Sudder Nizamut for 1861.

portion of the return in considering the total numbers of the people to have been given incorrectly.

- 74. Before quitting this subject I must call attention to Mr. Hume's ingenious researches on the subject of infanticide, and its effects on the population. They are a very useful and an interesting contribution to the literature of this dreadful crime. Mr. Hume's remarks will be found at page 7 of his Report (Appendix C.), and should be carefully read. In reading off Table I. it must be understood that the upper line against each caste represents the percentage of adult males on the total adults, and is placed in juxtaposition with the percentage of male children merely for facility of comparison. Thus, opposite Thakoors 56.38 is the percentage of males on total adults, 64.58. The figures bracketted below give the percentage of male infants.
- 75. I turn now to a subject which has long attracted attention, though I fear we are not yet in a position to come to really satisfactory conclusions in regard to it—I mean the proportions of the sexes. These we find now, as we also found them in 1853, to be altogether opposed to the experience of Europe.
- 76. General Statement II. and the tables bearing the same number contain in the last columns the proportion of females to every 100 males, both in the total population and in the Hindoo and Mahomedan portion thereof; distinguishing also the proportions which females bear to males in the agricultural and non-agricultural professions.

The accompanying Tables J., J.A., and J.B., particularly the two last, contain also much information on the same subject.

Percentages on Total Population, showing the Percentage of Males, of Females, of Adults, and of Children; also the Percentages of Men and of Women on the Adults, and of Boys and Girls on the Children.

					Popul	ATION.		Apt	LTS.	Сніта	DREN.
]	District	rs.		Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Dehra Doon,	•••	•••		59.60	40.40	65.77	34.23	61.18	38.82	56.56	43.44
Saharunpore,	***	•••	•••	54.92	45.08	63.06	36.94	54.11	45.89	56.22	43.78
Mozuffernuggur,	•••	•••	•••	54.25	45.75	62.43	37.57	53.73	46.27	55.10	44.90
Meerut,	•••	•••	***	53.99	46.01	63.67	36.33	54.12	45.88	53.76	46.24
Boolundshuhur,	•••	***	•••	53.06	46.94	63.27	36.73	51.74	48.26	55.33	44.67
Allygurh,	•••	•••	•••	53.98	46.02	64.41	35.59	52.82	47.18	56.10	43.90
Bijnour,	•••	•••	•••	53.41	46.59	63.57	36.43	51.74	48.26	56.32	43.68
Moradabad,	•••	•••	•••	52.99	47·01	64.61	35.39	52.40	47.60	54.07	45.93
Budaon,	•••	•••	•••	53.92	46.08	63 02	36.98	52.99	47.01	55.51	44.49
Bareilly,	•••	•••	•••	53.45	46.55	63.07	36.93	53.59	46.41	53.19	46.81
Shahjehanpore,	•••	•••	•••	53.84	46.16	63.84	36.16	53.55	46.45	54.36	45 64
Turrai,	•••	•••	•••	56.64	43.36	66.84	33.16	57.91	42.09	54.07	45.9
Muttra,	***	•••	•••	54.36	45.64	63.95	36.05	52.86	47.14	57.03	42.9
Agra,	•••	•••	•••	54.18	45.82	64.90	35.10	53.81	46.19	54.86	45.14
Furruckabad,	•••	•••	•••	54.76	45.24	64.55	35.45	53-14	46.86	57.70	42:30
Mynpoory,	•••	•••	•••	55.97	44.03	64.59	35.41	53.96	46.04	59.62	40.38
Etawah,	***	•••	•••	55.71	44.29	65.13	34.87	54.09	45.91	58.74	41.20
Etah,	•••	•••	•••	55.72	44.28	63.96	36.04	54.39	45.61	58.06	41.9
Jaloun,	•••	•••	•••	54.62	45.38	67.92	32.08	52.44	47.56	58.92	41.0
Jhansie,	•••	• •••		52.77	47.23	64.65	35.35	51.85	48.15	54.45	45.5
Lullutpore,	•••	•••	•••	52.32	47.68	61.35	38.65	51.44	48.56	53.71	46.2
Cawnpore,	•••	•••	•••	55.51	46.49	66.75	33.25	43.17	46.83	54.19	45.8
Futtehpore,	•••	•••	•••	52.33	47.67	65.34	34.66	51.61	48.39	53.67	46.33
Banda,	•••	•••	•••	52.22	47.78	65.18	34.82	51.29	48.71	53.96	46.04
Allahabad,	***	•••	•••	52.72	47.28	66.01	33.99	51.82	48-18	54.48	45.5
Humeerpore,	•••	•••	,	53.63	46.37	66.14	33.86	52.11	47.89	53.64	46.3
Goruckpore,	•••	•••	•••	52.78	47.22	60.98	39.02	51.11	48.89	55.31	44.69
Azimgurh, ***	•••	•••	•••	54.30	45.70	65.21	34.49	51.13	48.87	60.32	39.68
Jounpore,	•••	•••	•••	54.74	45.26	66.36	33.64	53.15	46 85	57.89	42.11
Mirzapore,	•••	•••	•••	51.48	48.52	65.39	34.61	50.08	49.92	54.12	45.88
Benarcs,	•••	•••		52.03	47.97	67:37	32.63	50.32	49.68	55.57	44.43
Ghazeepore,	•••	•••	•••	52.66	47:34	68.09	31.91	49.61	50.39	59.16	40.84
Ajmere,	•••	•••	•••	54.74	45.26	63.22	36.78	54.23	45.47	55.12	44.88
		TOTAL,		53.62	46.38	64.42	35.58	52 ·42	47:58	55.78	44.2

The table may be read thus:—In Deyra, in every 100 of the population, there are 59.60 males and 40.40 females; 65.77 adults, and 34.23 children. In every 100 of the adult population, 61.18 are men and 38.82 are women; while in every 100 of the children, 56.56 are boys and 43.44 are girls.

J.A.

Percentages for the Adult Population (i. e., above twelve years of age).

ions.	Districts.		otal idoos.	Total mea	Maho- lans,		ultur al udoos.		ultural nedans,		Agricul- Hindoos.	tural N	Agricul- Iakome- ins.
Divisions.		Men.	Women.										
MELRUT.	Dehra Doon, Saharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh,	54·95 54·34 54·37	39°05 45°05 45°66 45°63 47°85 46°97	62·08 52·41 52·12 53·32 49·96 51·04	37·92 47·59 47·88 46·68 50·04 48·96	56°96 57°76 56°41 54°93 53°77 54°91	43.04 42.24 43.59 45.07 46.23 45.09	57.74 54.62 54.55 53.96 52.19 52.68	42.26 45.38 45.45 46.04 47.81 47.32	64.98 53.31 52.83 53.88 50.36 51.45	35°02 46°69 47°17 46°12 49°64 48°55	64·01 51·23 50·50 53·02 48·83 50·59	35·99 48·77 49·50 46·98 51·17 49·41
	Total,	53.90	46.10	52.32	47.68	55.30	44.70	54.00	46.00	52.73	47:27	51.48	48.52
KUMAOM.	Kumaon, Gurhwal,	47·79 48·69	52·21 51·31	50-08 50-71	49·92 49·29	47·98 48·73	52·02 51·27	49·84 47·50	50·16 52·50	44·71 48·50	55·29 51·50	55·80 52·92	44·20 47·08
H)	Total,	48.23	51.77	50.08	49.92	48.33	51.67	49.83	50.17	47.56	52.44	55.57	44.43
ROHILKUND.	Bijnour, Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Turraie,	53·28 54·02	47:37 46:67 46:72 45:98 46:37 41:33	49.80 50.49 50.98 52.02 53.04 56.61	50·20 49·51 49·02 47·98 46·96 43·39	54·84 54·13 53·30 54·38 53·81 56·54	45·16 45·87 46·70 45·62 46·19 43·46	50·60 52·01 51·04 53·28 53·15 54·51	49.40 47.99 48.96 46.72 46.85 45.49	50·53 51·81 53·23 53·02 53·01 61·75	49·47 48·19 46·77 46·98 46·99 38·25	49.58 49.08 50.93 51.20 52.96 59.93	50°42 50°92 49°07 48°80 47°04 40°07
	Total,	53.57	46.43	51.28	48.72	54.04	45.96	52.33	47.67	52.48	47.52	50.22	49.45
AGRA.	Muthra, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Etawah, Etah,	52·79 53·97 53·73 54·03 54·27 54·59	47-21 46-03 46-27 45-97 45-73 45-41	53.63 52.31 48.53 52.83 50.89 52.37	46.37 47.69 51.47 47.17 49.11 47.63	53·55 53·66 54·02 54·41 54·88 55·26	46.45 46.34 45.98 45.59 45.12 44.74	53.67 53.26 51.12 54.48 51.63 53.93	46·33 46·74 48·88 45·52 48·37 46·07	51.80 54.42 53.25 53.29 53.18 53.51	48·20 45·58 46·75 46·71 46·82 46·49	53.61 52.08 47.46 52.23 50.72 51.12	46·39 47·92 52·54 47·77 49·28 48·88
	Total,	53.85	46.15	51.48	48.52	54.23	45.77	52.90	47.10	53.27	46.73	50.93	49:07
JHANBIE.	Jaloun, Jhansie, Lullutpore,	52·23 51·69 51·36	47·77 48·31 48·64	54.83 55.58 54.98	45·17 44·42 45·02	53·23 53·05 51·97	46·77 46·95 48·14	54·16 48·33 54·67	45·84 51·67 45·33	50·94 50·44 50·46	49.06 49.56 49.54	55.08 56.27 55.04	44·92 43·73 44·96
	Total,	51.83	48-17	55.03	44.97	52.82	47.18	53.59	46.41	50.63	49:37	55.43	44.57
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Humeerpore,	53·18 51·82 51·38 51·96 52·29	46.82 48.18 48.62 48.04 47.71	53·16 49·88 49·84 50·86 49·46	46.84 50.12 50.16 49.14 50.54	53·31 53·45 52·00 52·15 53·33	46.69 46.55 48.00 47.85 46.67	50·22 51·01 47·19 49·04 49·87	49.78 48.99 52.81 50.96 50.13	52.98 49.91 50.53 51.68 50.71	47·02 50·09 49·47 48·32 49·29	53.87 49.28 52.39 51.74 49.28	46·13 50·72 47·61 48·26 50·72
#)	Total,	52.21	47.79	50.98	49.02	52.77	47.23	49.34	5 0·66	51.45	48.55	51.74	48.26
GORUCK PORR.	Goruckpore,	51.20	48.80	50.87	49·13	50.68	49.32	50.83	49.17	53.14	46.86	.50-95	49.05
BENARES.	Azimgurh, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazeepore,	53·36 50·13	48.68 46.64 49.87 49.73 50.45	49.78 50.99 49.31 50.75 51.73	50·22 49·01 50·69 49·25 48·27	51.68 53.07 50.43 51.15 50.53	48·32 46·93 49·57 48·85 49·47	49·97 49·72 44·79 48·79 54·84	50.03 50.28 55.21 51.21 45.16	50·57 53·87 49·73 49·42 48·30	49:43 46:13 50:27 50:58 51:70	49°64 51°64 50°40 50°94 48°54	50·36 48·36 49·60 49·06 51·46
	Total,	50.88	49.12	50.15	49.85	51.39	48.61	50.42	49.58	50-11	49.89	50.04	49.96
AJMERE.	Ajmere,	54.73	45.27	5 3 ·18	46.82	55.32	44.68	55.93	44.07	54.07	45.93	51.22	48.78
	GRAND TOTAL,	52.54	47:46	51.70	48.30	52.83	47.17	51.90	48·10	52.08	47.92	51.57	48:43

J.B.

Percentages for the Population Under Twelve Years of Age.

ions.	Districts.		Tota Hindo		Tote Mahome		Agricul Hido d	tural	Agricu Mahom	ltural edans.	Non-Ag tural Hi	ricul- ndoos.	Non-Agr tural Ma dans	home-
Divisions.	, Districted		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Воув.	Girls.	Воув.	Girls.	Воув.	Girls.	Воув.	Girle.
MEERUT.	Dehra Doon, Saharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allyghur,	56 57 55 53	3.49 4 1.10 4 3.76 4 3.97 4 3.04 4	3.51	56·83 54·34 53·47 53·13 52·28	45·66 46·53 46·87 47·72	59·97 58·39 55·92 57·22	43·48 40·03 41·61 44·08 42·78 45·29	53·91 57·46 53·80 52·89	42.88 46.09 42.54 46.20 47.11 45.03	56·45 55·48 53·93 52·24 54·65 57·35	43·55 44·52 46·07 47·76 45·35 42·65	54·57 4 50·87 4 52·78 4 51·97 4	13·33 15·43 19·13 17·22 18·03 14·07
	Total,	. 55	5·69 4	4.31	53.72	46.28	55.85	44.15	54.65	45.35	54.75	45.25	53.24	46.76
KUMAON.	Kumaon, Ghurwal,	1 54		1.97		44 ·22 45·92		44·83 44·00	55·28 57·04	44·72 42·96	77·79 55·87	22·21 44·13	,	31·33 48·69
E J	Total,	. 5	7.03	12.97	55:77	44.28	55.82	44.18	55.28	44.72	64-21	35.79	67 · 27	32.73
ROHILKUND.	Bijnour, Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly, Shajehanpore, Turrae,	5.5.5	4·41 4 5·43 4 3·31 4 4·38 4	12·95 15·59 14·57 16·69 45·62 46·80	54·82 53·41 56·02 52·75 54·17 55·58	45·18 46·59 43·98 47·25 45·83 44·42	54·50 55·26 53·60	41·10 45·50 44·74 46·40 45·70 48·05	54·38 52·88 56·57 53·63 55·13 54·96	45·62 47·12 43·43 46·37 44·87 45·04	55·84 54·21 55·91 52·43 54·66 55·59	44·66 45·79 44·09 47·57 45·34 44·41	53.92 55.49 52.17 53.28	45·06 46·08 44·51 47·83 46·72 43·34
	Total,	. 5	4.59	45.41	53-93	46.07	54.66	45.34	54.04	45.96	54·43	45.57	53.85	46.15
AGRA.	Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Etawah,	5 5	4·87 7·97 9·73 8·86	42·79 45·13 42·03 40·27 41·14 41·85	55·11 54·78 55·57 57·78 56·48 57·15	44·89 45·22 44·43 42·22 43·52 42·85	57.07 55.37 58.44 60.61 59.05 58.66	42.93 44.63 41.56 39.39 40.95 41.34	56-94 56-37 58-73 59-08 56-57 57-57	43·06 43·63 41·27 40·92 43·43 42·43	57:39 54:14 57:15 57:97 58:58 57:29	42.61 45.86 42.85 42.03 41.47 42.71	54-37 54-36 54-16 57-37 56-45 56-81	45·63 45·64 45·84 42·63 43·55 43·19
	Total,		57-59	<u>42·41</u>	55.80	44.20	58·06	41.94	57.62	42:38	56.81	43.19	55.08	44.92
JUANBIR.	Jhansie,	4	59·87 54·51 53·72	40·13 45·49 46·28	53·75 52·52 53·25	46·25 47·48 46·75	60·26 54·67 54·07	39·74 45·33 45·98	53·93 49·51 55·07	46·07 50·49 44·93	59·39 54·37 53·19	40.61 45.63 46.81	52.84	46:34 47:16 47:12
	Total,		56·15	43.85	53.45	46.55	56:48	43.52	53.66	46.34	55.75	44.25	53.38	46.62
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Humeerpore,		54'17 53'51 53'96 54'51 53'68	45·83 46·49 46·04 45·49 46·32	55.05 53.99 54.30	45.64 44.95 46.01 45.70 46.92	53·93 54·26 53·70 54·80 54·31	46.07 45.74 46.30 45.20 45.69	52·91 54·52 55·43 54·36 53·43	47·09 45·48 44·57 45·64 46·57	52.65 54.30 54.07	45·48 47·35 45·70 45·93 47·25	55·38 52·70 54·27	45·26 44·62 47·30 45·73 47·09
-	Total,		54.07	45.93	54.32	45.68	54.25	45.75	54.30	45.70	53.84	46.10	54.32	45.68
GORUCKPORE.	(foruckpore,		55· 3 1	44.69	55 33	44.67	55.2	44.48	54.54	45.46	54.44	45.2	57.08	42.92
BENARES. G	Azimgurh, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazeepore,	•••	60·68 58·16 24·79 55·49 59·29	39·35 41·84 75·21 44·51 40·71	54·83 1 55·14 1 56·32	45·17 44·86 43·68	59·77 54·23 55·08	45.7	53.40 54.57 2 56.47	46.60 45.45 48.55	55·14 58·80 55·96	44·8 46·2 44·0	6 55.55 0 55.27 4 56.30	44.73 44.45 44.73 43.70 41.83
	Total,	•••	57.83	42.1	7 56.93	7 43.0	3 58.78	41.2	58.69	41.3	1 56.41	43.5	56.51	43.79
Ajnere.	Ajmere,	•••	54.84	45.1	6 57.1	7 42.8	_	-	_	_	-}	- }		-
¥	GRAND TOTAL,	•••	55.96	44.0	54.6	9 45.3	1 56.30	43.6	4 55.0	8 44.9	2 55.30	0 44.7	54.48	

77. It will be seen from the first of these tables that the proportions of males and females are, for the total population, 53.62 males to 46.38 females; for the Hindoos the proportions are 53.98 to 46.02; and for the Mahomedans, 52.98 to 47.02. In the agricultural and non-agricultural portions of the population, whether among the Hindoos or the Mahomedans, the proportion of males to females is slightly less for the latter than for the former class. They are, for—

	I	HINDOOS.		Mahomedans.				
Agri	icultural.	ultural. Non-agricultural,		Agricultural.		Non-agricultural.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
54.11	45.89	53.20	46.80	53.09	46:91	52.59	47:41	

78. The No. 2 tables go very thoroughly into the subject: they contain more than 2,000 different illustrations of the proportion of the sexes throughout the country generally among Hindoos or Mahomedans, and among the agricultural and non-agricultural portions of the two sects at the time of the last Census. Amongst these 2,000 instances, will be found 155 in which the females are recorded as exceeding the males. Of these, 7 refer to the entire population, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, of a hundred (pergunnah), 49 relate to the Hindoo portion exclusively, 5 taking in the entire Hindoo population, 8 referring to the agricultural, and 36 to non-agricultural, section of the Hindoos.

The remaining cases, 99 in number, relate only to the Mahomedan portion of the population: in 27 instances to the entire Mahomedan portion of the pergunnah population, in 26 instances to the agricultural class only, and in 46 to the non-agricultural class. The total population which is thus marked out from the rest by the reversed proportions of the sexes numbers 1,360,515, out of 28,038,623, or 4.8 per cent.

Of these again 575,301 were Hindoos, out of a Hindoo population of 23,867,331; while 785,214 were Mahomedans, out of a Mahomedan population of 3,936,185. It will appear, then, that out of the total Hindoo population, the percentage of that portion in which the females outnumber the males is only 2.4 on the whole; while in the case of the Mahomedans it is nearly one-fifth of the whole, or, to be exact, 19.9 per cent.

It will be seen that in many of the cases relating to the Mahomedan population the groups of figures on which these proportions are calculated are excessively narrow, and in these cases no deductions can be attempted. The only groups which are valuable are those in which the generalization can be made from many thousand individual instances.

Excluding these 155 instances, the males exceed the females in some cases considerably, in most cases very largely. It is by no means uncommon to find cases where the women are to the men as 64 to 100.

I have, for facility of reference, extracted the cases in question, as the No. II. tables, with their interminable rows of figures, are somewhat fatiguing to the eye.

Below the figures indicating the proportion which the males (M.) bear to the females (F.), will be found an entry in each case showing the exact number of the population in each instance from which the proportion has been deduced.

K.
Extract from Table No 2.

		_				OF MALES	S TO FEMAL	LES	
					NDOO POPULA		,	omedan Popul	ARTON
	Pergunnah		TOTAL POPULATION.	l	1	1 27		1	Non-
ict.			FOPULATION.		Agricultural	agricultural.		Agricultural.	agricultural
District.			м. г.	M. F.	м. ғ.	м. г.	M. F.	M. F.	М. Г.
{	Bughra,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		100 138·38 5,279
Mozupeurnuggur.	Poor,	•••		•••	•••	•••	9,152	***	100 181·41 5,662
FURM	Boodhanah,	•••					•••		100 103·06 6,433
Mozur	Khandla,	•••		•••	***		•••	•••	100 102·01 8,945
	Khatowlee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	18,218			***
MRE-	Kithoor,	•••			٠	12,268	•••	•••	16,708
í	Agoutah,	•••		•••	•••	100 164.83	100 105·63 14,670	•••	7,061
HUB.	Syanah,	•••			•••		***	•••	6,832
Воогимрениния.	Shikarpore,	•••		. •••	•••		•••	•••	100 103·98 6,403
Boot	Debaee,	•••	•••	•••		•••			5,094
į	Khoorja,	•••		•••			•••		13,911
1	Mandawar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,756	•••	100 105·74 6,440
Вілмопв.	Seohara,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		13,189
Brss	Boorpoor,	•••	•••	•••	•••	100 100-74	•••	•••	***
	Nugeena,	•••	•••	•••				3,917	•••
OOKAD-	Sumbhal,	•••			•••		•••		30,186
MOORAD-	Umroha,	•••		•••			100 117·90 58,297	•••	35,995
pi l	Nowabgunj,	•••	•••	•••		•••	20,889		100 104·97 15,025
BAREILLY.	Chowmala,	•••	•••	•••		7,242			•••
m (Pilibheet,	•••	•••	•••	•••	22,619	***		
<u> </u>	Julialapore,	•••					•••		2,316
SHAHJEHAN- PORK.	Bujera,	•••		***	·		•••	•••	808
S.	Nugohee,	•••	` •••	•••	•••		100 105·78 5,550	•••	•••
AGRA	Ferozabad,	•••	•••	•••		•••	100 101·25 8,036	•••	6,612
{	Furruckabad,	•••	•••	`			•••	•••	100 100·85 72,248
ABAD.	Kumpill,	•••		***	•••		16,031		100 113:09
FURRUCKABAD.	Khakatmow,	•••	•••				100 101·87 539		389
Fu	Puhara,	•••	***	***	•••		28,089	1,044	100 107·30 27,045
	Taligram,	•••			•••			•••	4,017

(85)

Extract from Table No. 2.—(Continued.)

ict									TO FEMALI				
ict.			Тотл	\T.		Hrs	IDOO POPULATI	ow.	Мано	MEDAN POPUL	ATION.		
	Pergunnah		POPULA				Agricultural.	Non- agricultura	2.	Agricultura		on- ultural.	
District.			M.	F.	М.	F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	м. ғ.	M.	F.	
Mrnpoo-	Ulipore Putte	8,			•••		100 100-38	•••		•••	,,	•••	
Етан.	Sirpoora,	•••	•••					3,419		•••		•	
CAWA.	Akburpore,	•••		•	•••							•	
	Huswa,	•••	•••		•••			•••	6,518	8	100	103 -69 357	
Fortshoks.	Hulgaon,		•••		100	•		•••	100 100 00	2		782	
F	Ekdulla,	•••	•••		***			•••		•••	3,3	323	
Į	Kora,	•••	•••		•••		•••	41,385				•	
, [Banda (Distri	ct),	•••		***			***		20,988	"	•	
BANDA.	Ditto (Pergh	۱.),	•••		•••			100 100·1 48,808	<u>5</u>			•	
_[Seonda,		•••		•••		***	•••	4,806		-	•	
	Kurraree,	•••	•••		foo		•••	•••		100 113·38 5,164	-	•	
Ĭ	Kurrah,	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••		•	
	Meh,		•••		•••		***	•••	11,315		100 1	132·61 904	
	Secundra,		•••		•••		•••	100 101·9 23,559	8			•	
BAD.	Arail,		•••		•••		•••	***		3,082		•	
ALLAHABAD.	Barrah,		***		•••			•••	•••	100 105.40		•	
¥	Tal Barokur,	•	,				•••	100 102-1 5,540	3	•••)	
	Tal Chowrasse	е,			•••		•••	11,911		•••	•••		
j	Tal Kohrar,		•••		•••			100 101-8 5,883	<u></u>				
	Tal Kurkha,		•••		•••			•••		100 105-68			
ز	Tal Manda,		•••		•••		•••	•••	3,082		2,5	04	
HUMBER-	Moudha,		•••		•••		•••	•••	100 102·16 8,129		3,7	60	
	Ruttunpore,		•••		•••			•••		•••	17,8	52	
Goruckfork	Benaickpore,		•••		•••		•••	3,409	1,912	1,065	100 10	03·6 2	
g C	Russoolpore,		•••				•••	•••			7,4	25	
ار نو	Nizamabad,		•••		•••			100 105·77 57,068			21,8		
Агиопри.	Chereakote,		•••		•••	.	•••	•••	100 107·65 3,906		100 1	33	
۲ ا	Secunderpore,		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		9,6		

(36)

Estract from Table No. 2.—(Continued).

	1	1	PF	OPORTION	OF MALES T	TO FEMALES		
				DOO POPULAT		1	HEDAN POPULA	TION.
ict.	Pergunnah.	TOTAL POPULATION		Agricultural.	Non- agricultural.		Agricultural,	Non- agricultural.
District.		м. ғ.	м. г.	М. Г.	м. ғ.	м. ғ.	M. F.	М. Г.
1	Zafrabad,		•••	•••	•••	•	•••	100 111·29
	Kurrestdost,	•••	•••	•••	•••	100 107·67 2,353	•••	100 109.66
ė	Murrecahoo,	•••		***	•••	•••	***	100 107.85
JOURPORE.	Giahooah,			, ***	•••	100 102·63 7,451	•••	***
٦	Unglee,			•••	36,711	•••	•••	•••
	Kurreatmends,	1	•••		4,259			***
ŧ	Pissara,	32,184	29,688	14,900	14,788	•••	1,245	***
	Mirzapore,	ì	•••	•••		•••	13,274	***
	Chuhanawah,	100 102:72	100 102-88	•••	22,460 100 117·67	•••		•••
	Kone,	28,106	26,633	•••	10,298 100 105:34	•••	348	***
	Mujhwa, Kurreat Seekkur	100 111-89	100 112.07	100 111:40	9,912 100 113·18	 100 107·51	 100 123:21	 100 102-21
0		25,741	24,361	15,113	9,248 100 101·27	1,380 100 192·30	375	1,005 100 104·3
Mirzapore.	Bhoelee,				21,496	4,313		3,223
~	Bhugwut,	22,245	20,731	12,576	8,155		100 103-89	•••
İ	Huveley Chunar	35,366			***	100 165·80 5,542	1,397	4,145.
	Tal Suktesgurh		•••	7,823			100 161.76	•••
	Burhur,	. 100 192·86	67,580	100 103·12 29,143	100 103·08 38,437	•••	1,044	•••
1	Agoree,		•••	100 100.92		100 108·22 481	100 112·87 215	100 104.62
	Kuswar Surkaree		***		100 102·19 7,732	•••	•••	
	Kuttehur,		•••	•••		•••	100 102·25 269	•••
	Sooltanepore,		•••		2,030	•••	•••	•••
	Jalhoopore,		•••	•••	9,972	•••	100 105.74	•••
BENARES.	Burhwal,		•••	•••	13,077	•••	 100 107-02	•••
Bı	Burrah,				9,207 100 102-20	•••	1,327 100 101·41	
	Mowayee,				2,847 100 105·13	100 190.00	427	 100 102·45
	Muhooaree,	İ	***	•••	6,716 100 102·54	888 100 102·00	•••	741 100 103·67
	Mujhwar, Nurwan,	100 100-82		•••	18,883 100 106:77	2,818	•••	2,271
•	Nurwan,	37,797			16,916		114	•••

Extract from Table No. 2 .- (Concluded.)

			PR	OPORTION	OF MALES	TO FEMAL	ES				
		Total	HINDOO POPULATION.			MAHOMEDAN POPULATION.					
نيد	Pergunnah.	POPULA- TION.		Agricultural.	Non- agricultural.		Agricultural.	Non- agricultural.			
District.		м. ғ.	м. ғ.	м. ғ.	м. ғ.	M. F.	м. ғ.	М., F.			
	Shadiabad,	•••		•••	•••	•••	100 105·97				
	Karenda,	•••		100 102-61	•••	100	***	100 103·07 1,452			
GHAZERFORE.	Mohumdabad,	•••			100 103·12 47,166	•••	100 101·30 4,483	•••			
GHAZE	Dehma,				•••	100 110-29	100 108:41	109 110-85			
	Buhuriabad,			•••	100 131.03	•••					
	Khanpore,				***	•••	100 100.00				
	Mohaitch,			•••			1,039				

ABSTRACT.

***	•••	***	•••	7
***	•••	•••	•••	5
•••	•••	•••	•••	8
,	•••	•••	•••	36
***	•••	•••	•••	27
•••	•••		•••	26
,		•••	•••	46
				-
	Total Cases,	•••	•••	155
	•••	***	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	

- 79. It is quite unnecessary to scrutinize for the reader the figures in those more numerous instances where the males exceed the females. In a few cases the proportion of the latter sex is so remarkably low, even for these Indian averages, as to attract more than usual attention. No explanation, however, has been given, and I am unable to assign any reason for such extraordinary proportions as the sexes would appear to assume in these cases.
- 80. Taking the general results, we find the proportion of the sexes to be as follows:—To each 100 males there are—

•••	86.49	females.	
•••	86.09))	
•••	84.83	"	
•••	87.99	,,	
•••	89.44	"	
	88:36	,,,	
•••	90·16	,,	
	•••		

81. Turning now from the figures we find in the Census of these Provinces to those recorded for various countries in Europe, we find only two instances—Italy and Belgium—where the males exceed the females. In the nine remaining countries for which figures are given, the females are in excess of the males.

L.

Populations of eleven European States, showing the Sexes, the Percentage of Males, also the Proportion of Females to every 100 Males.

1.		2.	3. ·	4.	5,	6.	7.	
European States.		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Date of Enumeration.	Percentage of Males.	Number of Females to every 100 Males.	
Italy,	•••	22, 047,034	11,033,245	11,013,789	Estimated to mid- dle of 1863,	\$ 50.04	99-84	
Prussia.	•••	18,004,552	8.913.698	9,090,854	Mean, 1858 and 1861,	49.51	101-98	
Spain,	•••	15,673,481	7,765,508	7,907,973	25th December, 1860,	49.54	101.85	
Austria,	•••	37,450,883	18,684,241	18,766,642	31st October, 1857,	49.89	100.44	
England,	•••	18,996,916	9,278,742	9,718,174	Mean, 1851 and 1861,	48.84	104.74	
Netherlands,	•••	3,293,577	1,616,357	1,677,220	31st December, 1859,	48.77	105.04	
Denmark,		2,536,868	1,262,833	1,274,035	Mean, 1855 and 1860,	49.88	100.48	
Sweden,	•••	3, 859,728	1,874,399	1,985,329	31st December, 1860,	48:56	105.93	
Norway,	•••	1,490,047	729,905	760,142	,, ,, 1855,	48.98	104.16	
Belgium,	•••	4,529,560	2,271,783	2 ,257 , 777	,, ,, 1856,	50.15	99:40	
France,	•••	36,699,491	18,251,357	18,448,134	Mean, 1856 and 1861,	49.73	100.94	

SUPPLEMENT.

	ì					
7						
30,110,615	16,145,158	13,965,457	Census of 1865,	***	53.62	86.49
25,867,408	13,905,387	11,962,021	Ditto,		53.37	86.09
16,028,282	8,671,568	7,356,714	Ditto,	•••	54.10	84.83
9,839,126	5,233,819	4,605,307	Ditto,	•••	56.24	87-99
4,243,207	2,239,771	2,003,436	Ditto,		52.79	89.44
} 1,680,221	891,994	788,227	Ditto,		53-09	88.36
2,562,986	1,347,777	1,215,209	Ditto,		52.58	9046
	16,028,282 9,839,126 4,243,207 } 1,680,221	25,867,408 16,028,282 9,839,126 4,243,207 2,239,771 1,680,221 891,994	25,867,408 13,905,387 11,962,021 16,028,282 8,671,568 7,356,714 9,839,126 5,233,819 4,605,307 4,243,207 2,239,771 2,003,436 1,680,221 891,994 788,227	25,867,408 13,905,387 11,962,021 Ditto, 16,028,282 8,671,568 9,839,126 5,233,819 4,605,307 Ditto, 4,243,207 2,239,771 2,003,436 Ditto, 1,680,221 891,994 788,227 Ditto,	25,867,408 13,905,387 11,962,021 Ditto, 16,028,282 8,671,568 7,356,714 Ditto, 9,839,126 5,233,819 4,605,307 Ditto, 4,243,207 2,239,771 2,003,436 Ditto, 1,680,221 891,994 788,227 Ditto,	25,867,408 13,905,387 11,962,021 Ditto, 53:37 16,028,282 8,671,568 7,356,714 Ditto, 54:10 9,839,126 5,233,819 4,605,307 Ditto, 56:24 4,243,207 2,239,771 2,003,436 Ditto, 52:79 1,680,221 891,994 788,227 Ditto, 53:09

For the above table I am indebted to Dr. Farr, of the Registrar-General's Department: it will be found in the second of his interesting papers on the *Mortality of Children in Europe*. It is unnecessary to add that the supplement, with the figures for the North-Western Provinces, is taken from the present Census Return.

- 82. The figures in the supplement, differing as they do from European statistics on the same subject, merely repeat the experiences of former enumerations;* and if the present Census and that which preceded it are in any degree to be depended on, it would appear that the proportions of the sexes in this country are not the same as in Europe. If this is the case, there must be laws which regulate these phenomena; and it will be interesting to attempt to trace to their causes results so opposite to the experiences of Europe. In the present case I am aware it can be only an attempt. To go thoroughly and satisfactorily into this perplexing problem would require a wide and varied acquaintance, not only with statistics, but with physiology. The remarks I am about to make are thrown out more as suggestions which may attract the attention of others possessing the experience requisite for such an enquiry than with any other view. They merely indicate points to which it is believed attention might profitably be directed.
- 83. The state of things in reference to the proportions of females to males in these Provinces may be summed up in a very few words. The females are persistently very much below the males in numbers. The excess of males is more remarkable among the Hindoos than among Mahomedans, and among the agricultural than the other classes. In all cases it is very marked.

^{*} As Mr. Christian's Report of the last Census is out of print, I have extracted his remarks on this subject. They will be found in Note No. II. appended to this Report.

- 84. In Europe, on the other hand, we find the females are in excess of the males as a rule. The males, however, are in excess of the females in Belgium and in Italy, while these proportions are reversed to a remarkable extent in the case of England, Sweden, Norway, and Holland. There is apparently a surface reason for this to be found in the situation of those countries, and in the maritime tastes of their population. If it were not to be accounted for in this way, it is not easy to comprehend why Belgium should not stand on the same footing in regard to the proportion of the sexes as Holland. I believe, then, we may with justice describe the normal state of things in Europe as exhibiting a slight excess of females over males; that the sexes are nearly equal in numbers, and that such a case, in a large population, as 100 men to 86 females is unheard of.
- 85. It is possible, and perhaps probable, that there are climatic influences at work in this matter, of which, or of their mode of operation, we are at present little aware. I have seen it observed that in the more northerly populations the females exceed the males to a greater extent than in more southern climes. For instance, Professor C. W. David, of Copenhagen, in a notice on the Census of Denmark (Journal of the Statistical Society for 1839, page 279), makes the following remarks (he is speaking, it should be remembered, of the Kingdom, without the Duchies):—"The proportion of males to "females was as 1,000 to 1,022—the same as it was thirty years ago, at the Census of 1801. But this proportion is much greater in other northern countries; and it is an "interesting fact, upon which I shall enlarge on a future occasion, that in the extreme northern countries the relative number of women seems generally to be very much greater than in countries of the temperate zone. Such is the fact in Iceland, where "the proportion of females to males is almost as 1,100 to 1,000. In Sweden the number of females at the Census of 1830, compared with that of males, was as 1,076 to "1000."
- 86. If this is correct, we might perhaps expect to find a greater number of men than women when the temperate zones are passed, and more southerly countries are the field of our enquiries. Now if we turn our attention to such countries we find the assertion of Professor David is borne out by facts. Take, for instance, the populations on the Mediterranean, the most southern of European peoples. We find Italy with the males slightly exceeding the females. Of Greece I have no information, but in the Ionian Islands the same peculiarity is observable, and their population is given in the Encyclopedia as composed in the following way*:—Males, 123,254; females, 105,727—i. e., the average of males to females is as 100 to 85.78.

In the enormous Empire of Russia, stretching from a high northern to a southern latitude, and embracing Asiatics as well as Europeans, there are facilities for deductions on this score which do not exist elsewhere. I have not the means of determining whether the more northerly of the European governments and provinces in Russia display an excess of females relatively larger than that shown in the more temperate and southern provinces. We find, however, that in the European provinces the males are 28,331,969, and the females 29,270,216, or as 100 to 103.31.

But in the south of the Empire, in the Caucasian Provinces, which extend from the 39th to the 46th degree of north latitude, the males are 1,519,220, to 1,387,777 females, or as 100 to 91.35.

87. The enumerations that have been made at various times in India, in different parts of the country, have all exhibited the same results in regard to the preponderance of males over females. But India is one of the only countries in Asia where enumerations have been earefully carried out or recorded; and, while it is difficult to compare any other Asiatic country with this, all Asiatic enumerations are, I fear, open to great suspicion. In Burmah it was believed that the females largely exceeded the

^{*} This was in 1854. The figures for 1831 show very similar facts at that time the males were 122,422; the females, 104,276.

males: whether recent experience corroborates this belief, I am unable to say. The excess was attributed to the constant wars in which the country was engaged; but since the Burmese war of 1852 a stop has been put to this state of things ni that part of the Burmese Kingdom which has been annexed to the Indian Empire. Regarding China, I can procure no information. In Java, however, where there have been several enumerations, I find that Mr. Crawford's enquiries into the state of the population of Yugyakarta, where he was British Agent, gave the following as the result of the Census of 1814:—Yugyakarta contained at that time 39,624 inhabitants, described as follows:—

Married men,	•••		10,188
Married women,	•••		10,855
Widowers,	•••	•••	1,479
Widows, .	•••	•••	1,919
Unmarried lads,	• •••	•••	2,972
Unmarried girls,	•••	•••	2,313
Boys not circumscribed,	•••	•••	3,956
Girls whose teeth have not be	en filed,	•••	3,274
Male infants at the breast,	•••	,,,	1,721
Female infants at the breast,		•••	1,447
Total po	pulation,	•••	39,624
	•		

88. Mr. Crawford continues as follows:—"The married parties exceed one-half of the whole population; and these, including those who have been married, form above 64 in a 100 of the whole inhabitants.

"The persons designated in the table as unmarried lads and girls are not what would be called in Europe bachelors and spinsters, but mere children, who have just attained the age of puberty, and who are soon to be married. Marriage is a little longer delayed with the male sex, and this may account for their exceeding the females by above 28 per cent.

"The next two headings, 'Lads who have not been circumscribed' and 'Girls who have not had their teeth filed,' are literal translations from the original Javanese writing. The ceremonies referred to are, in fact, performed at the age of puberty; and this class of course includes children from the time they are weaned up to that period.

"In the two next headings, 'Male and female infants at the breast,' the males again exceed the females by above 12 per cent.—a discrepancy which, if the return be reliable, is not easily accounted for. It may be, however, that, from greater care, more male than female children are reared, although the character of the Javanese would hardly bear out this inference.

"On comparing the whole male with the whole female population, we find 20,316 of the first and 19,308 of the last—shewing a small excess in the males of about 5·10 per cent., which may be accounted for by few of the men emigrating or being engaged in dangerous employments, as well as by the presence of a considerable number of men from the provinces, without their families, performing corvée labor for the Prince."

89. We are left in doubt from this whether the males really exceed the females, or vice versa; for, with all deference to Mr. Crawford, if the returns for Yugyakarta are correct, the difference between the males and females could not be attributed fairly to the presence of men in service without their families. It will be seen that, even in the case of infants at the breast, as well as of young children, the preponderance of males is remarkable; and if this preponderance of males is correctly given, and is not to be accounted for on Mr. Crawford's assumption or otherwise, the conflicting results for East Madura and Yugyakarta would be so remarkable as to deprive the statements of the homogeneous character we should look for in trustworthy statistics.

- 90. While, however, we are unable to come to any certain conclusion in regard to the proportion of the sexes in the southern latitudes of Asia, we can say with certainty, to whatever cause the result may be attributed, that the experience of Europe proves the populations in the most northern latitudes to contain a larger excess of females over males than is to be found in the population of the more temperate and more southern latitudes. Following up Professor David's suggestion, we may reasonably infer that there are climatic influences affecting the proportion of the sexes—their operation resulting in a greater excess of females over males in northern climates, while the males equal or exceed the females in the more temperate and warmer regions. Further experience and research may bring this more clearly before us.*
- 91. In addition, however, to climatic influences, there are also those of social customs, particularly in relation to marriage, which must have a marked effect on the proportions of the sexes in the population. It has been observed by a distinguished authority that one of the best ascertained laws in regard to the movement of the population is that of the proportion of the sexes in the annual births. This proportion varies from 105 to 106 for legitimate births; for illegitimate births it is not less than 104; for still-born legitimate births the proportion rises as high as 138; while for illegitimate still-born births it descends to 118.

M. Legoyt, whose remarks in original will be found below, after pointing out that the preponderance of male births is less in the cities than in the rural districts, goes on to say,—"The principal fact (the excess of male births) is one of those secrets that "nature appears indisposed to yield to the investigations of science. The explanation "proposed by Chevalier Bernouilli (Handbuch der Populationistik) is the most specious. In the opinion of that savant, the proportion of boys and girls will be determined by the relative age of the parents. If the father is younger or of the same age as the mother, the proportion will be less than the unit: it rises with the age of the father. If both the husband and wife are young, it will be greater than if they are of a middle age; but much more feeble if they are relatively of an advanced age."

"L'une des lois du mouvement de la population le mieux constatées, c'est celle du rapport des deux sexes dans les naissances. Excepté en Angleterre, où l'on compte 109 garçons pour 100 filles, ce rapport varie, dans tous les autres Etats, entre 105 et 106, pour les naissances légitimes; pour les naissances naturelles, il n'est en moyenne que de 104. Pour les mort-nés légitimes, il atteint le chiffre considérable de 138; ce chiffre descend à 118 pour les mort-nés naturels. La supériorité numérique des naissances masculines n'est pas aussi forte dans les villes que dans l'ensemble de la population. Par exemple, elle est de 105 pour la France entière et seulement de 103 pour les villes;

[&]quot;With regard to the conceptions of each sex, if we add the still-births to the births, it will be seen "that the average is rather exceeded during seven months by the males, and during five months by the fe"males, thus:—

	February.	August.	May.	March.	April.	Decem	iber. July.
Male excess,	54.04	53:88	53.83	53:44	53.26	52.8	33 52.38
	May.	November.	August.	June.	July.	Marc	ch. October.
		November.	January.	October.	Se	ptember.	June.
Female excess	s,	51.29	51.28	50:43		50.51	49.08
		February.	April.	January.	De	cember.	September.

[&]quot;The movement in the monthly proportions, as regards the sexes, is not so regular as it is in the case of "the general births. It furnishes us, however, with the inference that males are conceived in the greatest "proportion in the months when the general conceptions are most numerous; and this occurs from May to "August, when, in comparison with the months from December to March, the conceptions are as 22 to 21."

^{*} The memoir by M. Edouard Mallet regarding the population of Geneva, which appeared in the 17th Volume of the "Annales d'Hygiene Publique," an abridged translation of which, by Mr. R. Valpy, will be found in the Statistical Society's Journal for 1851, contains the following curious result of his enquiries on the subject of male and female conceptions, as affected by the seasons:—

[[]Reasoning by analogy, it may be said that, as the hotter months are those in which male conceptions are greatest, so male conceptions may be greatest in the hotter countries.—W. C. P.]

"toutefois cette différence, qu'il est très difficile d'expliquer, ne se retrouve pas dans les
"naissances naturelles. Le fait principal (l'excédant des naissances masculines) est
"également un de ces secrets que la nature ne parait pas disposée à livrer aux investiga"tions de la science. L'explication proposée par Ch. Bernouilli* est la plus spécieuse.
Dans l'opinion de ce savant, le rapport des garçons aux filles serait déterminé par l'âge
relatif des parents. Si le père est plus jeune ou du même âge que le mère, ce rapport
sera plus petit que l'unité; il s'élèvera avec l'âge du père. Si les deux époux sont
jeunes, il sera plus grand que s'ils sont d'un âge moyen, mais beaucoup plus faible
que s'ils sont d'un âge relativement avancé. L'exactitude de cette théorie ne peut
être démontrée que par des recherches faites sur une vaste échelle."

- 92. The physiological laws which regulate the production of the human species have long been a subject of enquiry and interest.† From the days of Hippocrates and Aristotle downwards to our own times, numberless theories, attempting to explain the forces determining the sexes of the children produced by any marriage, have been put forward.
- 93. The theories of the earlier enquiries, though often amusing, are not instructive; but it may be remarked in passing that many Mahomedans in this country entertain opinions very nearly, if not exactly, akin to those which have been so gravely propounded by Aristotle—derived, probably, through the Arabic literature, which they have inherited from the first Mahomedan invaders of India.
- 94. The more scientific enquiries of modern days have brought us, however, to recognize the influence of the age of the parents upon the sex of their progeny. This influence is recognized by many writers, and I have not in my limited reading found it controverted by any of the modern authors on physiology or vital statistics.
- 95. The following extract from Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology will illustrate the opinions of the professional class, as well as those of writers on the statistics of life:—
- "Notwithstanding that, in any ordinary population, there is a decided preponderance in the number of females, the number of male births is considerably greater
 than that of females. Taking the average of the whole of Europe, the proportion
 is about 106 males to 100 females. It is curious, however, that this proportion is
 considerably different for legitimate and for illegitimate births, the average of the
 latter being only 102½ to 100 in the places where that of the former was 105½ to 100.
 This is probably to be accounted for by the fact, which is one of the most remarkable
 contributions that have yet been made by statistics to physiology, that the sex of
 the offspring is influenced by the relative ages of the parents. The following table
 expresses the average results obtained by M. Hofacker, in Germany, and by Mr.
 Sadler, in Britain, between which it will be seen that there is a manifest correspondence, although both were drawn from a too limited series of observations. The
 numbers indicate the proportion of male births to 100 females, under the several
 conditions mentioned in the first column:—

Hofacker. Sadler. Father younger than mother, 90.6 Father younger than mother, 86.5 Father and mother of equal age,... 90.0Father and mother of equal age,... Father older by 1 to 6 years, Father older by 1 to 6 years, ... 103.4 ... 103.7 6 to 9 ... 124.7 6 to 11 ... 126.7 ,, ,, ,, ,, 9 to 18 143.7 11 to 16 147.7 " ,, ... 200.0 18 and more, 16 and more,

"From this it appears that the more advanced age of the male parent has a very decided influence in occasioning a preponderance in the number of male infants; and, as the state of society generally involves a condition of this kind in regard to marriages, whilst in the case of illegitimate children the same does not hold good, the difference in the proportional number of male births is accounted for. We are not likely to obtain data equally satisfactory in regard to the influence of more advanced

^{* &}quot; Handbuch der Populationistik."

[†] The information collected at the last English Census would, I believe, throw much light upon this topic; but the returns have not been treated with this object. The Parliamentary Report of 1863 contains, however, a very interesting table bearing on this subject, which I shall have to refer to presently.

"age on the part of the female parent, as a difference of ten or fifteen years on that side is not so common. If it exist to the same extent, it is probable that the same law would be found to prevail in regard to female children born under such circumstances as has been stated with respect to the male—namely, that the mortality is greater during embryonic life and early infancy; so that the preponderance is reduced."

96. After the hostile criticism of the late Lord Macaulay, Mr. Sadler's figures may perhaps be accepted with distrust; but if M. Hofacker's are accurate, and there appears no reason to doubt them, Mr. Sadler's figures need not be referred to by those who recollect the dissection which his work underwent at the hands of his distinguished critic. Passages from other authors might also be added to those I have already extracted, but I believe it is unnecessary to adduce any further opinions on this subject.*

I may mention, however, that experiments in breeding among the lower animals, especially among sheep, have resulted in similar conclusions.

Assuming, then, as an admitted fact that the ages of the parents do influence the sexes of their progeny, I think we shall find in this country circumstances which will go a long way towards accounting for the abnormal position of its population compared with the population of European countries, as far as its sexual composition is concerned. I allude especially to the customs of the people, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, in regard to marriage. We find in India (at least in that part of India of which I am speaking) the following noticeable facts:—excessively early marriages; the husbands always older than the wives; and the marriages, particularly among the Hindoos, consummated immediately the wife has attained the age of puberty. In these facts, I believe, is to be found the cause of the great preponderance of males,-a preponderance, it must be remembered, more remarkable among Hindoos than in the case of the Mahomedans. It is unfortunate that we have no exact information in regard to the ages at which marriages take place among Hindoos or Mahomedans, or as to the difference in the ages of husbands and wives; but the original returns do not afford the means of ascertaining the relative ages of the husbands and wives, as no further distinction in this direction has been observed than that which separates the population into persons above and persons under twelve years of age. The following remarks, drawn up for me by an intelligent native gentleman, will serve to shew what are the opinions of educated natives on this subject:-

"Among the Hindoos generally the girls are, according to their religious ordinances, married at the age of ten years, if not earlier. The husband's age should be
half as much more, even twice as much, and not less than a quarter more than that
of the wife. These rules are adhered to in the generality of cases among all classes.
There are instances where poverty and special usage (as among the Kunoujeas and
Kaeths, where, without payment of a large bonus by the girl's father, it is very
difficult to get a daughter ever married) cause some deviations from the rules;
but in the entire population of even a district, such cases do not affect them to any
appreciable degree.

"The begetting of a son is the most important religious obligation of the married Hindoo; because on that son not only depends the continuance of the family, but the salvation of many generations of the dead of that family, by the performance of the funeral ceremonies, &c. The intense desire for the propagation of the male progeny,



^{*} I may here record the results of an examination of one of the few books which gives information in regard to the age of husbands and wives, the date of their marriage, and the sex of the issue resulting from each marriage. I refer to the *Pecrage*, which, though the statistics it contains are for only a particular class, yet gives this information for a class very favorably situated.

In 732 marriages noticed in the Peerage and Baronetage for 1866, the following results appeared :-

Taking those instances where the husbands and wives were nearly of the same age, but under thirty, at the time of marriage, 694 marriages were examined: 122 of these were childless (of course the more recent marriages, which could not have produced issue, help considerably to swell this number). In the remaining 572 the proportions of boys and girls, the issue of these marriages, were nearly equal. There were 1,338 sons, and 1,299 daughters—the former being three per cent. in excess of the latter. The cases in which the husbands were older than their wives by ten years or more, but under forty years of age were very few—only 24 among the peers, and 14 among the baronets. No deduction can be made from so small a number; but in the former case the issue of eighteen marriages consisted of 46 sons, 39 daughters. In the latter case, as only ten of the marriages had been fruitful, the data became so small as to be useless.

" thus created by a religious impulse, acts strongly in every way to keep the male in " excess of the female population. On the other hand, the very fact of the extreme " care bestowed in the rearing up of the male child tends to the neglect of the female "offspring; and when it is remembered that with many the humiliating position of "the bride's family towards that of the bridegroom, added to the expenses required " for the girl's marriage, is viewed as a certain calamity, it is no wonder that among "the Hindoos the number of males should exceed the females. The deficiency in the " latter, therefore, seems to me to be as much owing to a deficiency of births as to the " greater proportion of mortality among both the infant and adult females. Besides " the above causes of greater mortality among the female infants, it seems to me that "the marriage of Hindoo girls at an early age not a little adds to that mortality " among the adults, although greater privations (both enjoined and self-imposed), and "the (comparatively with the males) in-door and sedentary nature of the female occu-" pations among the Hindoos, including the zenana system, also greatly tend to pro-"duce the same results. The registry of deaths lately introduced will, I hope, throw " much light on this matter, when the returns, after a number of years' experience, " are patiently scrutinized. I presume that the registry extends to the age of the

"My above remarks apply to the entire class, and to permanent causes. The proportion of births and deaths among the males and females will necessarily vary in the out-door laboring classes compared with those leading a more sedentary life; and unforeseen causes—as famine, bloodshed, epidemic diseases, and even peculiarities of localities—will to some extent disturb the general proportions; but on the whole, after due consideration given to temporary causes, it will, I think, be found that the excess of the male over the female population is caused chiefly, if not wholly, by the social and religious customs and observances of the Hindoo community.

"The same may be said of the Mahomedans, whose long residence among the Hindoos, and their being in a considerable number converts from Hindooism, keeps up among them most of the Hindoo habits and customs, with trifling variations. Indeed, excepting the rules of inheritance, in her occupation and mode of life the Mahomedan female does not much differ from the Hindoo, although among the Mahomedans marriage takes place at a little more advanced age; but the proportion in the age of the wife and husband is not materially different."

98. My own belief is that as a rule the Hindoo wives are younger in reference to their husbands than are Mahomedan wives in relation to their husbands. It is not at all uncommon to find among the agricultural Hindoos quite young immature girls married to husbands of twenty or thirty, or even still older in years. The gauna (that is, the ceremony after which the wife may be taken to reside with her husband, and the marriage may be consummated) occurs either at the third, fifth, seventh, or ninth year after the bridal ceremony. From a useful little volume on the Domestic Manners and Customs of the Hindoos in Northern India, by Baboo Ishree Doss, of Futtehgurh, I take the accompanying remarks:—

"Though the marriage contract is rendered indissoluble by the performance of the preceding ceremonies, yet another rite is necessary before the bride can go to the bridegroom's house to live there. Her going to live with her husband is called gauna.

"If the girl be of age* at the time of wedding, the gauna cere"monies are performed at once; but if she is young, they are postponed till the third, fifth, seventh, or ninth year. A bridegroom cannot take away his bride except in these years. The gauna ceremonies are only two or three in number, and very simple. The Hindoos use a small, smooth board to sit on, called pata. In the gauna, the bride is made to sit on the pata of the bridegroom, and the latter on that of the bride; then the married ladies put on the toes of the bride little tinkling bells, called bichchias, and also put on her a doputta, or sheet. These

" are called the ceremonies of the gauna."

- 99. In the case of Mahomedans, marriage is deferred rather longer than with Hindoos. Certainly the females are not married at so early an age as is the case with Hindoos, while the husbands are somewhat more equal in age with their wives. According to Mahomedan law, a girl should be married when she arrives at the age of puberty; and, as far as I can ascertain, Maho medan girls are generally married at between thirteen to fifteen—the husband as a rule being between sixteen and eighteen.
- 100. It would appear, then, that throughout these Provinces the females are married at a very early age; and, though I am not in a position to state with exactness what is generally the average difference in age between the husband and wife, it may be put approximately at from five to ten years.*
- 101. If we had statistics on the subject, we might expect to find an average difference in the age of husband and wife of six or seven years, if not more—the difference being greatest in the case of Hindoos, and least in the case of Mahomedans; the wife also being younger at the time the marriage is consummated in the former case than in the latter.
- 102. Now let us compare the social conditions of England and France, for both of which we have accurate information with reference to the proportion of the sexes in those two countries, keeping specially before us the recognized influence of the ages of the parents upon the sex of their progeny. In both countries we have already seen, though the females at all ages exceed the males, that the male births are persistently more numerous than the female. In England they are 104,811 to 100,000; in France, 105,390 to 100,000. Let us see now what is the civil condition of the population of either Kingdom. Both for England and France we have accurate statistics of the number of married persons at different decennial periods of life. We have not, however, exact statistics of the ages at which marriages occur from which any large generalization can be made; but for England we possess data from which the average difference in the age of husband and wife may be deduced. The topic is thus alluded to in the general Census Report for 1861:—

"The average age of the husbands in England is 43.0 years, and of their wives, 40.5 years. The husband is 2.5 years older than the wife. While the numbers of each quinquennial period of age are given in Table V., Population Tables, 1861, Volume II., the corresponding ages of husband and wife are displayed in the Table IX. Thus, 474,808 husbands of the age 30 and under 35 lived with 1,168 wives of the age 15 and under 20; 35,483 of the age 20—25; 153,548 of the age 25—30; 209,788 of their own age, 30—35; 57,276 of the age 35—40, and one wife of 90—95, unless there is some mistake in the strange return. The like suspicion attaches to the statement that of 491,515 wives of 30—35, one was married to a husband of 90—95; but there is not the same reason to doubt the accuracy of the return of these young wives having ten husbands of 85—90, and 32 of 80—85, and 75 of 75—80, and 209 of 70—75. The extreme disparities of age are rare, and in the majority of marriages the ages are well assorted."

103. Table IX. throws much light on the subject of the ages of husbands and wives, and it is in itself so interesting that I extract it for general information.

^{*} In the Ramayun, the age of Secta, wife of Rama, is mentioned as being six at the time of her marriage—that of her husband being twelve. I am told by learned Hindoos that, according to the Shastras, girls must be married before eleven years, the earliest age being five; but that in practice seven years is taken as the earliest age. This is not literally correct; the text of Menu is as follows:—

[&]quot;Reprehensible is the father who gives not his daughter in marriage at the proper time, and the husband who approaches not his wife in due season; reprehensible also is the son who protects not his mother after the death of her lord."

It is clear here that the injunction has reference, not to a particular age, but to certain physical conditions; and this is apparent from the mode in which this text has been treated by commentators.

Kullooka Bhutta says,—"A father not giving his daughter in marriage at the proper time is cul"pable: the proper time for disposing of her in wedlock precedes her puberty."

In Vasishtha and Paithinasi, treating of the same subject, further particulars are given, which I do not care to repeat here; but it is apparent that the proper time referred to by Menu is before puberty.

TABLE IX.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—AGES OF HUSBANDS and WIVES in combination; of HUSBANDS whose WIVES were absent, and of WIVES whose HUSBANDS were absent; of WIDOWERS and WIDOWS.

		21 82 82 83 18 83 18 86 56 87 40 40 40 66 88 18 1	4 64 62		 _
l of Wete.	LatoT robi W	0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0	Husbands th them. Husbands	n umer	ŀ
	BANDS Incrate	62 1037 243 1,037 3,617 12,082 179,509 493,295 482,095 482,095 317,480 317,480 317,480 317,480 317,480 117,337 73,480 118,483 2,018 34,018 34,018 34,018	Hag H	vies e	
soH 1	o latoT	o	who dent who sent.	of Wi	
sbands W i W e B		55 96 153 346 1,400 1,284 1,284 1,284 22,536 22,536 18,261	Wives whose Husbanda were resident with them. Wives whose Husbands	Total atod. Total c	
resident nem.	were i	11 90 691 3,011 10,682 167,225 474,933 474,933 478,008 489,008 48	}	93,488,952 Total of Wryzs enumerated. ated. 756,717 Total of Wroows.	
sbands:		2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	<u> </u>	93,486	
	36 up- wards.			" "	
	95_	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 28	36	
	- 06		186	3,387	-1
	85	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,217	1,330	
	-08	11 10 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6,019	6,452	\$ 2 2 2 L
	75-	20,000 111 111 100,000 111 111 111	9,485	20,638	3,428,443 3,488,962 369,966 766,717
	70-07	112 122 123 124 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	48,342 19,485 2,983 1,153	51,325 29 85,325 5	
		2 2 15 18 18 19 19 18 19	5,679	90,243 5	
		22,769 113,788 113,738 119,738 11,034 25	44,032 8	154,782 9	
	-09	l	14 00		
	55—	2.50 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	188,755	202,414	
WIFE.	20-	11 12 107 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	266,965	286,771	
OF.	45-	2 2 62 452 452 4532 12,663 112,663 112,101 12,141 4,186 1,567 1,66	331,950 266,965 188,755 144,032 84,564 23,146 19,806 18,659 10,750 5,679	355,096	Husbands Wives Widowers
AGE	10	20115 20115 20115 20115 10,290 110,290 110,290 110,486 11,260 11,	414,248 3	56,603	••
	-	182341	4		TULAT
	38	0.1000 44 1 4 4 2 3	₹ (39,240	RUCAPITULATION
	30	23 4,758 55,728 55,728 140,708 140,708 53,941 1,282 1,	491,515	528,708	
: : :	25—	22 22 34,254 210,925 210,928 49,346 14,762 14,966 16,966 1		15,708	
	-24	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	258,482 472,354 23,825 39,182	282,307 6	
		<u> </u>		8	
	20-	\	6.0	38,	
	191			18,363	
	<u>=</u>	23.7.1.1.2.3.3.2.1.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	7,311	8,360	
	1	2000 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007	1,909	2,306	
	1 2 2	: 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	1 369	6 514	
	12.		61 115	11	
02 V 30 8-00	rears of Age.	15- 16- 17- 18- 19- 19- 20- 20- 20- 20- 45- 45- 65- 65- 65- 65- 65- 89- 95- 100- 95- 100- 95- 100- 95- 100- 95- 100- 95- 95- 95- 95- 95- 95- 95- 95- 95- 95	Wires whose Husbands werere- sident with then, Wires whose Husbands were absent,	Total of Wives enumerated, Total of Widows,	
, ,		AGE OF HUSBAND.		H H	I

bed as married have been returned at any age ander 15, they have been classified in these Tables of Ages of Husbands and Wives with the persons aged 15 gars.

They was all the second of their Husbands — Thur, in England and Wales, Theo Wives of the age of 25 and under 30 years had Husbands aged 17; Zwerty-seron had Husbands aged 31 and under the age of 25.

Musleands at each age, with the ages of their Wives :—Thus, Ten Husbands of the age of 25 and under 30 years had Wives aged 16; Eyfry-fee had Wives aged 16; I'm winety-seron had Wives aged 18; One may be a teach age, with the ages of their Wives :—Thus, Ten Husbands of the age of 25 and under 30 years had Wives aged 16; Eyfry-fee had Wives aged 16; I'm winety-seron had Wives aged 18; One ling together on the night of the Census.

Vives were not returned in the same based of the Husbands, making in all 3,428,443 Husbands onnumerated; and 246,530 Wives whose Husbands were absent (i.e., the Husbands were not returned in also 350,045 with the same of 1,050 Widowers and 750,717 Widows cummerated; also 250,045 persons who have entered the married state, * In the few instances in which persons described as max Note.—The Table read certically shows the number of W. Jorty, six had Musbands aged 19; Nine hundred. Read described the Table shows the number of Husband the Anadored and fixety free handred and fixety. At all ages.

8,034,067

Total included in this Table

104. Though I believe equally accurate returns exist for France, I have not been in a position to avail myself of them; but Mr. Welton's suggestive paper on French Population Statistics, which will be found in the Statistical Society's Journal for 1866, gives the following table for France and England, showing the number of unmarried at different decennial periods of life for both sexes separately:—

			FRANCE, 1850	5.		
	Mal	es.		Females.		
Age.	Population.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married.	Population.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married.
15-20	1,535,825	1,532,236	•02	1,530,077	1,454,587	4.9
20-30	2,766,946	1,940,358	29.9	3,037,883	1,617,829	46.7
30-40	2,683,605	693,168	74.2	2,646,504	591,045	77.7
40—50	2,300, 858	314,516	86.3	2,261,996	330,932	85.4
		GREA	r Britain in 1	351.		•
15-20	1,025,419	1,020,878	0.4	1,045,317	1,019,393	2.5
20-30	1,738,753	1,110,421	36.1	1,934,189	1,086,256	43.8
30-40	1,323,264	303,491	77-1	1,418,353	320,969	77.4
4050	1,001,236	137,418	86.3	1,056,705	156,001	85.2

- 105. We find, then, in both countries the greatest number of marriages obtains among the males between the 30th and 40th years of age, among the females between 20 and 30; and that the difference in age of the husband and wife averages in England 2.5 years. We also gather from Mr. Welton that an examination of the civil condition of the people in France "leads to the conclusion that males marry later in "France than in England; but that the marriages of females are not much longer postponed in that country than with us."
- 106. We also know the proportions of male births to female births to be in France 105,390 to 100,000, while in England they are 104,811 to 100,000.
- 107. May we not infer, with these facts before us, and with the knowledge that modern statistical research has acquired for us as to the influences of the age of the parents upon the sex of their progeny, that this less difference between the male and female births in England, this greater excess of male births in France is to be attributed—if not altogether, at all events partly—to the greater age at which French husbands marry, the females in both countries marrying much about the same time of life.
- 108. If this inference is fair, our knowledge of the social customs of the people of these Provinces in reference to marriage will at once enable us to come to a reasonable conclusion in regard to the proportion of males to females in the North-West.
- 109. Recapitulating the facts we have dwelt upon, it will be seen that in the North-Western Provinces a large excess of males over females (a state of things quite opposed to European experience) co-exists with extremely early marriages—those marriages being consummated immediately the wives have arrived at puberty; and with a greater difference in the ages of husband and wife than is found in England and France. We also find that the excess of males is less marked in the Mahomedan section of the community, where the difference in age between the husband and wife is less marked. On the other hand, in France and England we find the male births exceeding the female births; but to so small an extent that, owing to the greater force of life in the female, we always find the females of all ages exceeding the males of all ages; and this state of things co-exists with later marriages—the women being married in the greatest numbers above 20 years of age, and with a less difference in age between husband and wife.
- 110. After a careful study of the facts presented by these Provinces, contrasted with those for European countries, I can come to no other conclusion than this,—that,

whatever may be the influences of climate upon the proportion of the sexes (and that such influences do exist, we may accept as a fact), the great and abnormal excess of males over females in this country is attributable to the social habits of the people, which, inducing very early marriages (the difference in age between husbands and wives being always relatively greater than in Europe), tend to permit a wider play to the physiological laws, which are traced in the influence of the ages of the parents on the sex of their progeny.

- 111. It is, I fear, not to be doubted that the opinions of the Hindoos in regard to females, especially among the higher castes, exercise an unfavorable influence on female mortality in the earlier years of life; but this influence is quite insufficient to account for the vast difference which is found in the proportions of the sexes in this country, compared with others. Nor can it be considered at all when our attention is directed to the same subject—the proportion of the sexes—in the Mahomedan section of the community. Mr. Hume's careful enquiries go to show how small is the influence which infanticide or mere carelessness of their female children in the earlier years of life would exercise even in the Hindoo population, in reference to the proportion of the sexes. evidently some other cause at work to produce results which are quite exceptional as far as our present knowledge goes. That cause is, I believe, to be found in the influences to which I have called attention. In the proportions of the sexes in this country, strangely altered as they are, I think we see the operation of the law recognized by European physiologists and statisticians. That law operates, it is true, to produce effects differing from those observed in Europe; but this is merely due to the different conditions of civil life in the two continents. The law of the influence of the age of parents remains the same. Its operation is still the same: its effects, however, are different; but the difference in its effects is clearly accounted for by the different circumstances of the populations in which we can trace its working.
- 112. The No. 2 General Statements and Tables illustrate, not only the proportion of the sexes, but also the progress of the people; and I propose now to examine the figures which display the increase and decrease of the population.
- 113. The Census of 1853 being the first that was taken, it was not possible then to make any accurate comparisons with former years. There was a general and a very natural impression that the population was increasing. Experimental enumerations had been carried out in several districts previous to the house to house Census of 1853; and a comparison of these with the Census of 1853 indicated a general increase of the people. It is surprising now to find, from the returns of the present Census compared with those of 1853, that the population has decreased, and this in the face of a large increase in the cultivated area.
- 114. It has already been noticed that, owing to the severance of the Dehli Division from these Provinces, and, further, to the inclusion in the present Census of the divisions of Kumaon, Jhansie, and Ajmere, which had not come within the scope of the Census of 1853, it would not be possible to compare the total results of the present Census with those of the last. It is also necessary, even in comparing the results in those divisions which now, as well as in 1853, come under the operation of the Census, to make allowance for altered internal boundaries.
- comparison is drawn between the six divisions of the North-West commonly known as the Regulation Divisions—known by this term because they come under the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Legislature. The divisions of Kumaon, Jhansie, Ajmere are what is called Non-Regulation Divisions—that is to say, though governed by the spirit of the Regulations, those laws are not current in them, unless made specially applicable. The tendency of later legislation, however, has been to make all enactments generally applicable, unless special exemptions or exceptions are made. These six divisions comprise nine-tenths of the total population of the North-Western Pro-

vinces. In the No. 2 Statement allowance has been made, as far as it has been possible to do so, for all changes of internal boundaries and for all transfers of territory which have occurred; and the figures given may be accepted as absolutely correct, or so far so as not to interfere with the justness of the comparison made between the returns compiled in 1865 and those compiled in 1853.

- 116. To the horizontal entries referring to Rohilkund, and to the totals for the Province, it will be seen that notes have been attached referring to the lines of figures beneath the grand total entries. This was rendered necessary by the fact of no allowance having been made in the Rohilkund Division for the territory transferred since 1857 to His Highness the Nawab of Rampore, K.S.I. The territory in question had come under the operation of the Census of 1853, but did not fall within the scope of that of 1865. The upper lines, marked a., b., c., d., e., f., shew the figures for Rohilkund and for the total of the six divisions before allowance was made for this transfer; and the lower lines give the figures after making allowance for the cession of this territory.
- 117. With these prefatory remarks, I proceed to examine the statement as illustrating the progress of the people.
- 118. We find, on the whole, a small decrease in the population. In the last twelve years it has diminished *69 per cent—i. e., by 193,023 souls.
- 119. The decrease is largest in the Hindoo population, where it is as much as '76 per cent—the followers of that creed having fallen from 24,049,550 to 23,867,334, or 182,216 persons.
- 120. The decrease in the Mahomedan population has been only '27 per cent., or 10,807 out of 3,946,992.
- 121. Strange to say, the fall in the female portion of the community, Mahomedan and Hindoo, is exactly the same. It is as much as 108 per cent. on the whole female community.
- 122. If it had not been for this decrease in the number of their females, the Mahomedans would have shewn an increase, and not a decrease; as it is, the males among the Mahomedans show an increase of '46 per cent.
- 123. But while there has been a total decrease in the population of the six divisions, the decrease has not been equally distributed: in some portions the population has been increasing, while in others the movement has been all the wrong way.
- 124. The position of the different divisions will be evident from the following remarks:—
- 125. Taking first the divisions where the total population has retrograded, we find in—

		Meerut.	Allahabad.	Benares.
On total population, a decrease of On male ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	•••	—·07 —·35 +·24	—·40 —·27 —·55	11·94 10·92 13·04
	· In	Rohilcund.	Agra.	Goruckpore.
On total population, an increase of On male "" On female ""	•••	+4·07 +3·93 +4·23	+·71 +·86 +·53	+11·38 +12·40 +10·27

126. It will be seen that, while in the Benares Division there has been a positive decrease in the last twelve years averaging 1 per cent. per annum, there has been an 13 g

increase in Goruckpore going on at a very similar rate; and this probably has much to do with the large decrease in the former division.

- 127. It is known that there has been a steady immigration into Goruckpore where much land has of late been brought under cultivation, and where labor is still wanted; and, as Benares and Goruckpore lie in close vicinity to one another, it is not improbable that the ebb and flow of the wave of population in the two divisions are intimately connected one with the other.
- 128. Arranged according to creeds, we find the following varying results in the several divisions:—

HINDOOS.

			In	Meerut.	Allahabad.	Benares.
On total pop On male On female	ulation,	a decrease of	 	-1.91 -2.14 -1.63	—·35 —·29 —·42	-11·25 -10·30 -12·28

MAHOMEDANS.

			În	Agra.	Allahatad.	Benares.
On total pop On male On female	ulation,a ,,	decrease of	100 100	-4·12 -3·04 -5·30	- ·94 - ·13 -1·80	-17.95 -16.44 -19.56

HINDOOS.

	In	Rohilcund.	Agra.	Goruckpore.
On total population, an increase	• of	+4·74	+ 1·19	+11.33
On male ", ",		+8·22	+ 1·22	+12.33
On female ", ",		+5·22	+ 1·14	+10.22

MAHOMEDANS.

			In	Meerut.	Rohilcund.	Goruckpore.
On total por On male On female	oulation,	an increase of	000 000 100	+6.76 +6.55 +7.00	+ ·23 + ·89 + ·48	+11.80 +12.36 +10.60

- 129. There are one or two curious facts noticeable here:—first, we see that, while in the Meerut Division the Hindoo population has decreased, the Mahomedan population in the same division has increased as much as half per cent. per annum for the last twelve years. On the other hand, in the Agra Division the Hindoo population has increased, while the Mahomedan population has decreased. The difference, however, is not so remarkable as in the case of Meerut.
- 130. Again, we find that the females have increased in the Mecrut population, while the males have decreased. This increase, however, is occasioned entirely by the increase in the females of the Mahomedan portion of the community, who have risen from 441,098 to 472,018—i. e., by 30,920, or 7 per cent.
- 131. The Hindoo females, too, in this division have decreased less than the males, viz., 1.63 against 2.14 per cent.
- 132. There is one other point noticeable, which has been referred to by the Collector of Bareilly and a few others,—the diminution in the agricultural, and the increase in the non-agricultural, class.

- 133. Mr. Edwards says he is unable to account for this; and I observe Mr. Pasley, Collector of Ghazeepoore, also remarks on the apparent increase of the non-agricultural class among the Hindoos, but offers no reasons which would account for it.
- 134. The Collector of Shahjehanpore, Mr. Probyn, makes the following observations on the same subject:—
- "But while there has been an increase among the non-agricultural Hindoo po-"pulation of 40,972, there has been in the agricultural Hindoo population a decrease "of 13,414. The prima facie solution for this would be that many Hindoos had "given up the profession of agriculture and taken to trade, &c.; but this I do not be-"lieve to be the case, and the difference must be ascribed to another cause. The in-" crease in the non-agricultural population during the twelve years is only 25 per cent.-"i.e., 2 per cent. per annum. This increase, I may safely say, is not larger than was "to be expected; in fact, I believe it would have been greater had it not been for the "Mutinies. Now, as regards the decrease. Some four years ago, when recommending "a reduction of jumma (revenue) in a number of villages in Khotar, the chief rea-"son I assigned for the necessity of the measure was that very many of the assamees " (cultivators) who had formerly lived in Oudh had, in consequence of misrule and "insecurity of life and property, taken up their abodes in the neighbouring villages "in this district; but that since Oudh had come under British rule they had returned "to their old homes. The correctness of my assertion is amply verified by the present "returns. The pergunnah of Khotar has, it will be observed, a population almost "entirely Hindoo. In 1853 the Hindoo agriculturists amounted to 64,519; they " now only number 44,458—a decrease of about one-third! This little fact might be " studied with advantage by the admirers of native governments.
- "Amongst the Mahomedans exactly the reverse has been the case—there has been an increase of 7,952 in the agricultural class, and a decrease of 4,508 in the non-agricultural.* The reason is evident. A great number of cavalry regiments, which have since mutinied or been disbanded were recruited from the Mahomedans in this district, and the members have now taken to agriculture as a profession."
- 135. While it may be conceded that Mr. Probyn is possibly right in the inferences he draws in regard to the Mahomedan agriculturists and non-agriculturists, and in regard to the Hindoos, both agricultural and non-agricultural, in the pergunnahs of Shahjehanpore bordering on Oudh, it is not conceivable that the same explanation would apply to tracts of Shahjehanpore long distant from Oudh, or to other districts in the north-west surrounded by British territory.
- 136. A similar decrease, however, in the agricultural population, with a large increase in the non-agricultural population, is not only to be found in districts thus situated, but also in pergunnahs of the Shahjehanpore District which are too far apart from the Oudh border to allow of the supposition that the movements of the Oudh peasantry were the cause of this diminution in the agricultural population. This difference in the relative progress of two portions of the population—the agricultural class diminishing and the non-agricultural class increasing—appears to be susceptible of a very simple explanation. The difference is more nominal than real. The system pur-

*	This	is	a	mistake of	Mr.	Probyn'	8;	the	figures	are —
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				Agricultural.		I	Von-agricultura	l .
			Total.	Males.	Females.	· Total.	Males.	Females.
1865, 1853,	•••	•••	3,13 2 5,455	1,727 2,869	1,405 2,586	2,827 2,203	1,50 0 1,221	1,327 982

sued at the Census of 1865, by distinguishing the occupation of each head of a house, has separated, with more accuracy than was possible with that followed in 1853, the two classes of agricultural and non-agricultural. It was never supposed that the two classes had been accurately distinguished in 1853; and it was generally surmised that the agricultural class had been set down at too high a figure. Mr. Dick, the Commissioner of Rohilkund at that time, suggested, as the only mode of overcoming this inaccuracy, the system which in the last Census was pursued—that of recording, as far as possible each man's occupation. It was pointed out by that officer that this would occasion little additional trouble; and the enquiry as to occupation was also a mode of examination to which the people of the country are accustomed in all judicial investigations; whenever any man's evidence is recorded,—the first questions put to him relating to his own and his parents' names, his age, his caste, and his occupation.

- 137. The adoption of Mr. Dick's suggestion has certainly improved very much the character of the statistics recorded at the Census of 1865. It has also served to corroborate and confirm the generally prevalent opinion of the inaccuracy of the former classification of the people.
- 138. With the single exception of the Goruckpore Division, there has been a decrease throughout the agricultural classes, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan; while the non-agricultural class, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, has increased with equal uniformity. This, too, whether the total Hindoo or Mahomedan population has increased or decreased. This is quite sufficient to show that the former classification was incorrect to so large a degree as to make it inadvisable to attempt any deductions as to the comparative rate of increase or decrease of the agricultural and non-agricultural classes. If it were possible to compare the progress of the two classes with any prospects of the comparison being useful, I should be prepared to make it, for the subject has much interest. In the circumstances we see displayed in the returns, the comparison would be of no value whatever.
- 139. It has been already observed that there has been an increase in the agricultural class in Goruckpore; but it must be added that the relative increase of the non-agricultural class is so much greater, that the progress of the other section of the community becomes retrogressive by comparison. The figures are given below:—

Goruckpore.

- 140. The results in the several divisions are so conflicting, and the subject is further so complicated by the impossibility of selecting any standard by which to measure the results now obtained, that we are forced to resort to a careful examination of the district tables before we can come to any just conclusions as to the reality of the decrease in the total population which is now brought to light. If we could be satisfied as to the accuracy of the returns both of 1853 and of 1865, there would be no further difficulty; and, though there might be doubts as to the causes which in some cases have led to an increase and in others to a decrease in the population, we should not be left in hesitation whether any decrease or increase had really taken place. Owing, however, to the known inaccuracy of Indian statistics, this is exactly the position in which we find ourselves. Both the Census of 1853 and that of 1865 are declared to be accurate. It is impossible to believe them to be so: either one or other, or both of them, are inaccurate. On no other assumption does it appear possible to account for the results which are shewn by the late Census, compared with the former.
- 141. The absence of reports from Collectors in regard to the progress of the people makes the discussion of this question more difficult than it would otherwise



be; but some light may be thrown upon the subject even from the limited resources at hand, and in the following remarks an attempt will be made to answer the question whether or not the figures recorded at the last Census indicate a real decrease of the population.

- 142. It would seem that one or other of the following hypotheses must be correct,—either the returns of 1853 and of 1865 are correct, and the population has really decreased; or the returns of both enumerations are inaccurate, and no conclusions can be drawn; or the returns of one Census are inaccurate, and there may or may not have been a decrease in the population.
- 143. Now, assuming first that the Census of 1853 and that of 1865 exhibit accurately the numbers of the people respectively at those two enumerations, a comparison of the returns is attended with the following results:—We find in Table M., given below,—which contains all the districts of the six divisions, with the exception of Allygurh and Mynpoory, where, owing to changes of area, no comparison on any sound basis could be attempted,—an increase in all the districts of the Meerut Division, a decrease in Bijnour and Moradabad, and an increase in Budaon, Bareilly, and Shah-jehanpore, in the Rohilcund Division.

In the Agra Division there is an increase in Agra, Furruckabad, and Etawah, and a decrease in Muttra.

In the Allahabad Division, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, and Allahabad show an increase, while Banda and Humeerpore show a decrease.

Goruckpore exhibits a large increase; and all the districts of the Benares Division show a decrease, which in Azimgurh, Ghazeepore, and Jounpore is as large as 16 and 11 per cent.

144. Looking at the cultivation, we find a notable decrease of 5 per cent. in Moradabad, and a decrease of 3, 1½, and 6 per cent. in Bijnour, Mozuffernuggur, and Muttra, respectively.

Table IX.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Ages of Husbands and Wives in combination; of Husbands whose Wives were absent, and of Wives whose Husbands were absent; of WIDOWERS and WIDOWS.

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Of Vers.	latoT robi W	26 26 26 34 34 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	359,955	usbanda them.	Husbands	en umer-	ŀ
f Hus- enu- d.	o latoT sqnas etrem	62 1037 3,617 12,082 179,609 431,090 489,295 489,295 486,120 376,480 376,480 376,480 117,337 73,430 193,667 117,337 73,430 193,667 117,337 73,430 84,018 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,430 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,439 12,439 13,439 14,439 18,	3,428,443	8,242,422 Wives whose Husbands were resident with them.	986 .	3,488,952 Total of Wryzs enumer- ated.	756,717 Total of Widows.
sbands W i V e B sent.		153 346 346 346 346 346 346 112,284 22,4487 22,4487 18,231 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313 113,313	186,021	Wives rere reald	Wives whose were absent.	! Total of ated.	Total of
sbands wivesident resident	₩ µose	90 90 90 10,681 10,682 474,808 474,808 482,0501 482,0501 482,050 110,438 68,993 110,438 110,43	3,242,422	8,242,422 •	246,530	,488,952	756,717
	8c up-				61	ä	112
	95	1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		6	-	, జ్	702
	-06	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 3 4 4 4 6 3 6 6 7 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7		186	2	207	3,387
	85—	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1,217	113	1,330	12,918
	80	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		6,019	433	6,452	34,392
	75-	2012 2012 2013 2013 2014 2014 2014 2014 2014 2014 2014 2014		19,485	1,153	20,638	89,075
	70—	20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		48,342	2,983	51,325 20,638	86,325
	- 69	2 4 4 13 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 1		84,564	6,679	90,243	918,68
	- - 09	4 13 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 83		144,032	10,750	·	103,693
	55—	29,165 9,165 1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744 1,946			18,659	202,414 154,782	78,983
WIFE.		20 100 445 697 12,107 1	•	266,965 188,755	19,806	286,771	19,471
e d	46—	2, 45, 25 12, 45, 25 12, 45, 25 13, 15, 15 13, 15, 15 15, 15 16, 15 17, 15 18, 18 18, 18 18, 18 18, 18		331,950 2	23,146	355,096 2	64,011
AGE	-04	2 12 237 23.115 13.832 65.41 2.115 2		414,248	29,168		56,603
	35-	35 36 36 37 36 37 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37			32,019	289,307 511,536 528,708 485,070 443,416	39,240
	30-	23 4,758 55,796 209,788 119,681 16,681 1,282 1,282 1,282 1,282 1,282 1,283 1,282 1,283 1,2		491,510 453,051	37,193	8,708	28,280
		34,254 10,925 10		472,354 49	39,182	,536 52	16,708
	-24 25-	22 1,22 1,23 1,3839 3,839 9,968 1,100 21(8,203 4 155 2,870 1-1 2,870 1-1 2,870 1-1 2,870 1-1 2,870 1-1 2,870 1-1 2,870 1-1 3,699 1-1 3,699 1-1 3,699 1-1 3,699 1-1 4,680 1-1 3,699 1-1 3,699 1-1 4,680 1-1 4,680 1-1 1,690 1-1 1,		208,482	23,825 3	307, 51	4,325 10
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		23 23 1,81 1,84 1,432 318 818 82 82 82 83 84 83 84 83 84 84 83 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84		2,	1,049	8,360	85
	17-	2 7 7 2 8 2 9 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 1 1 1 8 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9	606.	397	2,306	34
	- 191	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			145	514	17
	- 12 - 12 - 12	2 4 4 - 8 1 5 0 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6			12	176	· ·
Years of Age.	1	15- 16- 16- 17- 18- 18- 18- 25- 55- 55- 55- 75- 75- 86- 86- 86- 86- 86- 86- 86- 86- 86- 86	Wires whose Husbands were re-	Wives whose Husbands were	absent,	Total of WIVER }	Total of Widows,
ž	·	AGE OF HUSBAND.	Hu	Hu	ed a	To	Fo

* In the few instances in which persons described as married have been returned at any age under 15, they have been classified in these Tables of Ages of Rusbands aged 17 is Twenty-seres had Rusbands aged 18 is one known that the persons described as aged 19 is Twenty-seres had Rusbands aged 20 is and under 30 years had Rusbands aged 20 is Thirty-four thousand two handless of \$8 and under \$10 years had Rusbands aged 20 is Thirty-four thousand two had hashed aged \$1 is and under \$10 years had Rusbands aged 20 is Thirty-four thousand two had had not been to the twenty-four thousand the had ready four thousand the ready of \$20 and under \$10 years had Wives used \$18.

At all they aged \$10 is the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the committee of the ready for the committee of the had \$48,500 Wives when not returned in the same house the war of the ready for the part of \$48,500 Wives when the ready of \$10 will be some their the same house the had \$48,500 Wives the new to the ready of the ready of \$40,000 Wives when the ready of \$40,000 Wives when the ready of \$40,000 Wives the ready

3,428,443 3,488,952 359,956 756,717

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RECAPITULATION: Hubbands...
Wives ...
Widowers
Widows ...

8,034,067

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Total included in this Table

104. Though I believe equally accurate returns exist for France, I have not been in a position to avail myself of them; but Mr. Welton's suggestive paper on French Population Statistics, which will be found in the Statistical Society's Journal for 1866, gives the following table for France and England, showing the number of unmarried at different decennial periods of life for both sexes separately:—

			FRANCE, 1850	6.		
	Mal	es.	Females.			
Age.	Population.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married.	Population.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married
15-20	1,535,825	1,532,236	•02	1,530,077	1,454,587	4.9
20-30	2,766,946	1,940,358	29-9	3,037,883	1,617,829	46.7
30-40	2,683,605	693,168	74.2	2,646,504	591,045	77.7
40—50	2,3 00,858	314,516	86.3	2,261,996	330,932	85.4
		GREA	T BRITAIN IN 1	851.		
15—20	1,025,419	1,020,878	0.4	1,045,317	1,019,393	2.5
20-30	1,738,753	1,110,421	36-1	1,934,189	1,086,256	43.8
30-40	1,323,264	303,491	77.1	1,418,353	320,969	77:4
40—50	1,001,236	137,418	86.3	1,056,705	156,001	85.2

- 105. We find, then, in both countries the greatest number of marriages obtains among the males between the 30th and 40th years of age, among the females between 20 and 30; and that the difference in age of the husband and wife averages in England 2.5 years. We also gather from Mr. Welton that an examination of the civil condition of the people in France "leads to the conclusion that males marry later in "France than in England; but that the marriages of females are not much longer "postponed in that country than with us."
- 106. We also know the proportions of male births to female births to be in France 105,890 to 100,000, while in England they are 104,811 to 100,000.
- 107. May we not infer, with these facts before us, and with the knowledge that modern statistical research has acquired for us as to the influences of the age of the parents upon the sex of their progeny, that this less difference between the male and female births in England, this greater excess of male births in France is to be attributed—if not altogether, at all events partly—to the greater age at which French husbands marry, the females in both countries marrying much about the same time of life.
- 108. If this inference is fair, our knowledge of the social customs of the people of these Provinces in reference to marriage will at once enable us to come to a reasonable conclusion in regard to the proportion of males to females in the North-West.
- 109. Recapitulating the facts we have dwelt upon, it will be seen that in the North-Western Provinces a large excess of males over females (a state of things quite opposed to European experience) co-exists with extremely early marriages—those marriages being consummated immediately the wives have arrived at puberty; and with a greater difference in the ages of husband and wife than is found in England and France. We also find that the excess of males is less marked in the Mahomedan section of the community, where the difference in age between the husband and wife is less marked. On the other hand, in France and England we find the male births exceeding the female births; but to so small an extent that, owing to the greater force of life in the female, we always find the females of all ages exceeding the males of all ages; and this state of things co-exists with later marriages—the women being married in the greatest numbers above 20 years of age, and with a less difference in age between husband and wife.
- 110. After a careful study of the facts presented by these Provinces, contrasted with those for European countries, I can come to no other conclusion than this,—that,

K.

Comparing the Population recorded in 1865 with that recorded in 1853, after allowing for alterations of areas of districts by transfer to or from other districts or provinces.

13,	Remarks.	200 acres transferred to Shahje-	[nanpore.] 200 acres transferred from Bar-	eilly. 264 acres transferred from Etab,	and 142 to Oudn.	465 acres transferred from Gha- zcepore. 465 acres transferred to Azimgurh.
12.	Deduced population of 1868.	801,325 646,661 1,135,072 647,042 695,521 836,885 786,426 1,149,797	986,096	862,909 1,001,961 827,371	687,950 1,174,556 679,556 679,929 1,333,635 1437,08	1,143,749 1,1018,956 851,757 1,596,324
11.	Deduced population of	866,483 658,933 1,138,081 690,975 767,939 831,128	1,016,844	800,321 1,028,544 850,117	626,444 1,188,862 680,786 541,639 1,351,803 141,359	1,355,872 1,015,427 971,939 793,277 1,342,234
10.	Deduced area of 1853.	1,383,898 992,123 1,408,063 97,051 1,216,005 1,258,105 1,157,865 1,406,754	1,477,359	1,032,542 1,193,537 964,956	1,040,064 1,502,699 1,013,171 1,355,438 1,641,970 3,33,845	7,011,00 1,610,498 993,383 2,927,196 637,107 1,395,808
	Deduced area of 1865.	1,425,825 998,449 1,412,393 1,005,720 1,204,659 1,367,569 1,158,079 1,404,563	1,490,414	1,032,021 1,199,037 970,841	1,044,123 1,514,343 1,011,426 1,356,226 1,648,430 387,430 4,736,593	1,628,849 993,383 2,943,183 637,249 1,122,173
.7.	Actual population by Cen- 	866,483 682,212 1,199,593 800,431 1,095,306 889,810 1,381,334	1,016,844	800,321 1,028,544 915,943	626.444 1,184,862 680,786 724,372 1,393,183 620,941	1,385,872 1,015,427 1,054,413 793,277 1,342,234
7.	Actual area by Census of 1865.	1,425,825 1,054,065 1,511,661 1,221,373 1,204,659 1,574,871 1,262,494	1,490,414	1,032,021 1,199,037 1,984,399	1,044,123 1,514,343 1,011,426 1,939,291 1,769,587 1,464,641	1,628,849 993,883 8,328,148 637,249 1,422,173
89	Percentage of decrease on total cultivation since 1853.	1.57	:	09.	::::::	!!!!!
5.	Percentage of increase on total cultivation since 1853.		11-33	6.27	4.41 6.77 3.72 1.69 1.89	2.81 4.40 3.17 8.26 8.26
4	Difference por cent. on the total Mahomedan popu-	+ + + + 15.72 + + 15.72 + 13.08 + 16.87 + 4.73 + 6.15	+5.68	-4.28 -3.61 -6.73	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	1994 1994 1928 1928
တ်	Difference per cent. on the total Hindoo popula-	+ 6.49 + + .73 + 2.21 + 2.21 + 4.81 + 7.50 + 11.84	+3.18	-7·51 +3·39 +4·16	+1.28 -4.09 +1.09 +11.29	-15.57 -10.00 -4.34 -6.16
61	Difference per cent. on the total population.	+ 8.13 + 2.06 + 2.33 + 2.33 + 1.65 + 1.65 + 10.55	+3.11	-7.35 +2.65 +2.75	- 6.54 + 1.21 + 1.4 - 5.12 + 1.36 + 11.38	-16·17 -11·21 -4·61 -6·86 -15·91
1	Names of Districts.	Saharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, Merut, Boolundshuhur, Bijnour, Moradabad, Budaon,	Shahjebanpore,	Muttra, Agra, Furuckabad,	Etawah, Cawnpore, Futtchpore, Banda, Allahabad, Humcerpore, Goruckpore,	Azimgurh, Jounpore, Mizapore, Benares, Ghazcepore,

145. The only explanation that is given of the decrease in the population consists in a reference to the Mutiny in 1857, to the pestilence of 1856 and 1861, and to the famine of 1860-61. Now, though we have no accurate information as to the influences of the unhappy events of 1857 on the progress of the population, we may reasonably conclude that such a disturbance, especially in those districts which for the time passed entirely out of our control—where every man's hand was against his neighbour—must have had a very perceptible effect on the population, and must have interfered very much with those influences ordinarily at work producing an increase in the numbers of a people. But we should expect to find the same results from this disturbing cause wherever the circumstances in which it operated were the same. This does not appear, however, to have been the case. Why, for instance, should Budaon exhibit an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its population, while in Moradabad there is a decrease of $8\frac{1}{4}$, and in Bijnore, again, of only .65, per cent? I am not aware of any causes which would account for these large variations.

Perhaps at first sight it might be said the famine of 1860-61, and the cholera of 1861, are the causes; but if we examine the Famine Report by Colonel Baird Smith, and Mr. Strachey's Cholera Report for 1861, it will be apparent that this is not the case.

146. Note 3 appended to this Report shows what were the conclusions arrived at in the investigations made by Colonel Baird Smith and the Cholera Commission-as far, at least, as the districts in these provinces are concerned. It will be seen that the famine did not touch the Benares or Allahabad Divisions, and that the cholera was less virulent in the southern and eastern portions of the province than in the north. But it is in the extreme east, in the Benares Division, that the decrease is most marked. In that division there are positively districts in which the population is shown by comparison with the Census of 1853 to have fallen as much as 16 per cent. Thus, Azimgurh is said to have decreased 16.97 per cent., and Ghazeepore to have diminished 15.91 per cent. In the former district the Collector states the decrease in the population is clearly referable to the events of 1857: there was much fighting in the district, and his inquiries lead him to believe that one of the effects of the disturbance has been to produce a less number of annual births. Mr. Richardes has not given any explanation of the mode in which his enquiries were conducted, or of the principle on which his calculations are based; but with such varying results as are to be found if the district of Azimgurh is examined in detail, little confidence can be placed in the conclusions Mr. Richardes has formed. If Table II. for Azimgurh is examined, it will be seen that the population has diminished throughout; but the percentage of decrease has varied in the following remarkable manner:-

From the two last columns of the statement given below will be seen the progress of cultivation in these various pergunnahs:—

				Increase in cultivation.	Decrease in cultivation.
In Pergunnah Ditto	Nizamabad, Mahoul, Kourcea, Attroulia, Mahomedabad, Mhow Nat Bhanjan, Chireakote. Khuriat Mitto, Deogaon, Bilhabans, Secunderpore, Nuthoopere, Bhudaon, Sugree, Ghosee,	 -2.96 -10.14 -17.25 -22.85 -14.92 -28.66 -20.46 -29.93 -31.47 -29.38 -21.85 -15.07 -44.49 -15.76 -12.53	per cent. ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,	+6·65 +5·42 +4·40 +0·54 +6·23 +4·98 +4·54	-1·22 -2·77 -3·26 -7·52 -0·20 -8·97 -7·84

^{147.} It appears quite impossible to reconcile the conflicting results there exhibited: a population diminishing, as in the case of Bhudaon, 44:49 per cent., and cultiva-

tion extending 4.54 per cent.; or again, as in the Deogaon Pergunnah, of a population diminishing 31.47 per cent., and cultivation only 3.26 per cent.

- 148. In Sugree the appearances are more rational: here there is a reduced cultivation, with a decreasing population; and this corresponds with what I am told to be a cause of the decrease in the population of this pergunnah,—namely, emigration to Goruckpore.
- 149. Then, again, there is another point in these returns which is hardly reconcilable with the causes alleged to have been at the bottom of this decrease in the population. In almost every instance the decrease is most marked among the females. If it is to the disturbances of 1857 that we are to look for the origin of this decrease in the population, we should expect to find the largest decrease among the males, rather than the females; but on examining the table we find quite the reverse of this—the decrease in the females is almost universally greater than it is in the case of the males.
- 150. The following extract shows how the decrease has affected the population, considered as to sex:—

	District or Pergunnah.	Males.	Females.		District or Pergunnah.	Males.	Females.
1865	District Azimgurh,	752,500	633,372	1865	Pergunnah Kurriat		
1853	Ditto,	885,134			Mittoo,	4.525	3,460
2000	Actual Difference,	-132,634		1853	Ditto,	6,090	
	Difference per cent	-14.98			Actual Difference,	-1,565	
	Dinerence per conti,	1200		l	Difference per cent.,	-25.69	
1865	Pergunnah Nizamabad,	158,856	142,099			20 00	0100
1853	Ditto.	163,976		1865	Pergunnah Deogaon,	44,395	32,428
	Actual Difference,	-5,120		1853	Ditto,	60,163	
	Difference per cent	-3.12		-000	Actual Difference,	-15,768	
	Zindroneo per densi,	"			Difference per cent.,	-26 ·20	
1865	Pergunnah Mahoul,	74,889	65,623		por oozonjin	_2020	
1853	Ditto,	82,323		1865	Pergunnah Bilhabans,	14,937	11,568
2000	Actual Difference	-7,434		1853	Ditto,	20,719	
	Difference per cent	-9.03		1000	Actual Difference,	-5,782	
	Dinorozoo por cozum				Difference per cent	-27.90	
1865	Pergunnah Kourea,	20,046	16,997			- 2. 0	01 20
1853	Ditto	23,864	1	1865	Pergunnah Secunderpore,	91,364	74,469
	Actual Difference,	-3,818		1853	Ditto,	115,879	
	Difference per cent	-15.99		2000	Actual Difference,	-24,515	
	The second of th	1 20 00			Difference per cent.,	-21.15	-21.65
1865	Pergunnah Atroulia,	39,051	82,688				
1853	Ditto,	49,632		1865	Pergunnah Nuthoopore,	86.821	31,476
	Actual Difference,	-10,531		1853	Ditto,	43,182	
	Difference per cent.,	-21.31	-24.63		Actual Difference,	-6,361	-5,709
					Difference per cent	-14.73	-18.04
1865	Pergunnah Mahomedabad,	97,687	81,649		,		
1853	Ditto,	113,090	97,886	1865	Pergunnah Bhudaon,	8,366	6,559
	Actual Difference,	-15,403	-16,237	1853	Ditto,	14,591	12,297
	Difference per cent.,	-13.62	-16.58	Ì	Actual Difference,	-6,225	-5,738
	1				Difference per cent.,	-43.26	-46.66
1865	Pergunnah Mhow Nat		l		ĺ		
	Bhunjua,	8,709	7,676	1865	Pergunnah Sugree,	69,855	58,604
1853	Ditto,	12,516	10,455	1853	Ditto,	80,475	72,032
	Actual Difference,	-3,807	-2,779		Actual Difference,	-10,620	-13,428
	Difference per cent.,	-30.41	-26.58		Difference per cent,	- 13.19	-18.64
1865	Pergunnah Chireakote,	20,221	17,200	1865	Pergunnah Ghosee,	44,194	35,083
1853	Ditto,	25 ,289		1853	Ditto,	49,402	41,232
	Actual Difference,	-5,068		Ī	Actual Difference,	-5,208	-6,149
	Difference per cent.,	-20.04	- 20.93		Difference per cent.,	-10.54	-14.91

- 151. A careful scrutiny of the details of the district returns in the case of Azimgurh must lead to the conclusion that to look to the disturbances of 1857 as the cause of the great apparent decrease in the population would be erroneous; and we must seek elsewhere for the origin of the great diminution, if the diminution is real, in the number of the inhabitants of Azimgurh.
- 152. Judging from what is recorded in Table II., it appears that the decrease is not entirely real; if it is so, it is hardly to be reconciled with the increased cultivation in the district. It is possible, but not probable, that, while the area under cultivation has increased nearly 3 per cent., the population should have fallen more than 16 per cent. From the enquries I have made, I am induced to believe that there has been a large

amount of emigration going on in all the districts of the Benares Division; that Azimgurh has been particularly affected by this, owing to its propinquity to Goruck-pore, where labor is in demand and where rents are low, while in Azimgurh rents are high and the population dense. But at the same time it appears very doubtful whether this would account for the large decrease that is represented to have occurred, and on the whole there is ground for believing that a portion of the decrease is nominal, being attributable to errors in the former Census. It is more probable, in fact, that the population should have been over-estimated in 1853, or under-estimated in 1865, than that so large a decrease as that implied by the figures in Table II. should have taken place.

153. Azimgurh has come first under observation, as it is the most conspicuous instance of a fall in the population. In the following remarks the districts will be taken in the order in which they stand in the General Statements.

Table M. does not in all cases compare the total areas as they stood in 1853 with the total areas as they are given in 1865. Such a comparison, if it were made, owing to the alterations which have taken place in the structure of several of the districts, would often stand on an unsound basis. Thus it has been necessary to exclude Allygurh and Mynpoory from the table; and Etawah would also have had to have been excluded had not the Collector himself made the necessary allowances for the altered internal boundaries of his district. Where the areas of districts have been altered, comparisons have been drawn only in those portions where no change has occurred; and in no instance is the area on which the comparison is made other than large. A reference to columns 7, 8, 9, and 10 will enable the reader to detect the cases where the entire district has been compared, and those where the comparison has been made on a somewhat less wide basis. It will be seen that the area for 1865 is not always identical with that for 1853; but the difference is never large, except in Saharunpore, and there it is nominal. Whether large or not, it does not practically affect the results, as far as the population is concerned. The area is the same, but, owing to errors in former village surveys, it was represented as either greater or less than it really was. These errors have been detected in the interval between 1853 and 1865. Asmall portion of the difference is to be attributed to another cause—the influence of rivers on riparian estates. The rivers in this country, especially the larger ones, affect more or less by their action the lands along their course: in some cases land is thrown up as alluvion, and in others is cut away by the current. With this explanation of Table M., let us turn to the districts it exhibits.

154. Saharunpore.—Here no changes of area have occurred, though, owing to the exclusion of a large portion of the Sewaliks from the area return of 1853, the district now exhibits an increase of 42,000 acres, or nearly 3 per cent. This, being jungle and uninhabited, would not, however, affect the population. The district exhibits an increase of 8·13 per cent. on the total population—the Hindoo portion having increased 6·49 per cent., and the Mahomedans 11·83 per cent. This, considering that Saharunpore suffered considerably from the famine of 1860-61, and was also the scene of much internecine fighting in 1857, is perhaps as high an increase as could be expected. But the difference in the progress of the Hindoos and the Mahomedans is marked and peculiar.

155. The No. II. Tables for this district present to us another noticeable point: they show that the increase has been much larger among the females than among the men; and it is not improbable that this may have been the effect of the disturbances of 1857. Owing to the changes in the internal divisions of the district, it is not possible to examine the movement of the population in detail. Table II. gives only one sub-division of the district, that of Rampore, and there it would appear that, with an increase in area of 4.59 per cent., the population has increased 24.81 per cent.—the males 21.77, and the females 28.78 per cent. Looking to the creeds of the people, we see the

Hindoos have increased 23.49 per cent., and the Mahomedans 29.62 per cent. How the extraordinary difference in the progress of the people, viewed according to sex, is to be accounted for, it is impossible to say. The figures stand thus:—

156. In Mozuffernuggur we are able to make a more minute investigation. The area of comparison is practically identical. Table M. exhibits an increase in the population of +2.06 per cent., the Hindoos having increased only .73 per cent., while the Mahomedans have increased 5.72 per cent. There has been a decrease on the cultivation of 1½ per cent. Though this district did not suffer much in 1861 from the cholera, for the disease was not virulent in that year in Mozuffernuggur, it will be seen from the extract from Colonel Baird Smith's Famine Report chart that the famine of 1860-61 was sore in the land. In addition, there was much fighting, particularly about Thanah Bhowun, in different parts of the Collectorate.

157. From the No. II. Tables we find that where the famine was much felt—viz., in Pergunnahs Jhinjhanah, Bughra, Churtawal, and Thana Bhowun—the movement of the population has been as follows:—

	.	Cultivation.	Total population.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.
Bughra, per cent.,		+.18	+1.52	+·42	+3.78
Churtawal, do.,		+7.53	+.66	+.77	×·42
Thanah Bhowun, do.,		-10.46	-11.51	-13:27	-8 ⋅ 36
Jhinjhanah, do.,		-20.53	-4.97	-6.02	-1.0

In regard to the sexes we find:-

	Total po	pulation.	Hin	doos.	Mahomedans.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Bughra, per cent.,	+3.29	-1:27	+3.48	-3.35	+2.63	+5.09	
Churtawal, do.,	+4.69	-4 ·38	+5.23	-5·32	+2.54	-2.12	
Thanah Bhowun, do.,	- 10.43	-12.74	-12:37	- 14·35	-6 ·67	-10.08	
Jhinjhanah, do.,	-4.57 -5.46		-5.59	- 6 ·55	-0.48	-1·56	

158. In the two pergunnahs Boodhanah and Shikarpore Soron, where the intensity of the famine was only half as great as it was in the pergunnahs mentioned above, we have the following as the result of a comparison between 1865 and 1853:—

•	Cultiv	vation.	Total population. Hindoos.			Mahon	nedans.	
Boodhana, Shikarpore Soron,		+8·73 -1·17	•	- 1· 19 - 1· 6 8		-0:38		+ 1·66 +7·95
,			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Boodhanah, Shikarpore Soron,		-0·59 +3·28 +0·32 +3·29		-0·74 +3·1 -0·13 +0·73		-0°18 +3°7 +5°44 +10°7		

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- 159. Kyranah is the only pergunnah which shews a large increase; here the population has increased 13·49 per cent., both sexes nearly equally—the males 13·79 per cent., the females 13·13 per cent. This is probably owing to the favorable situation of the pergunnah, which, lying along the Eastern Jumna Canal, has the benefit of canal irrigation, and as a result of this appears not to have been affected by the famine. The figures which have been extracted for the other pergunnahs would seem to point to the famine as having had a less influence than the Mutiny—Thanah Bhowan, where the fighting was hardest, shewing worse results than any other portion of the district. In all probability the famine was intensified by the Mutiny—the latter acting upon the former, so as to make its effects even more marked than would otherwise have been the case. It would be interesting to notice, in connection with the famine, how the caste of the inhabitants has influenced the progress of the population; but the returns as they have reached the Board's Office do not enable me to discover whether the population of Kyranah is Jat, or whether that of Jhinjhanah is Goojur or Mahomedan.
- 160. Mr. Martin reports that he can with confidence assert the Census of 1865 to be as correct as possible, and it is not necessary in the case of Thanah Bhowun or Shamlee, where the diminution in the people is most marked, to seek for the causes of it in errors in the Census of 1853. The events of 1857 and the famine of 1860-61 may sufficiently account for the decrease.
- 161. Meerut.—This district has been altered in structure by the addition of Pergunnah Lonee, transferred from Delhi. Allowing for the altered limits of the district, it appears from Table M. that there has been an increase in the cultivation of 7·13 per cent., and a small increase in the population of a little more than a quarter per cent. Strange to say, the Hindoo population shows a decrease of 3·10 per cent., while the Mahomedans have increased as much as 1 per cent. per annum since 1852. There is something very suspicious about this; and when Table II. is examined the suspicion becomes almost certainty, that one or other of the enumerations in this district has not been correct.

In that table we find the following as the rate of progress in the different pergunnahs:—

	-	Cultivation.	Total population.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.
Meerut Pergunnah, pe	r cent	+7.13	- 10-19	-6·53	-20.12
Haupper,		+9.63	+1.84	+1.19	+4.24
Gurhmooktesur,		+ 9.99	-1.68	→4 ·16	+4·4 1
Surawah,		+3.41	-3:48	-3.07	-3-12
Sirdhanah,	•••	+9.79	+1.05	+1.78	-1.02
Burnawa,		+10.33	+7.28	+7-26	+7:42
Kithour,		+11:41	-5.35	- 35.03	+84.92
Dasnah,		+3.83	+4.87	+3.41	+8.95
Julialabad,		+0.21	+3.87	+2:31	+11.50
Baghput,		· + 12·84	+13.29	+9.16	+37.60
Baroute,		+9.54	+14.76	+3-11	+72.73
Kotanah,		+ 4.82	+12.11	+13.71	-1.29
Chuprowlee,		-1.46	+6.39	+10.62	- 16:28

162. Now, a comparison of the chart table taken from Colonel Smith's Famine Report, which will be found in Note 3, will at once shew that the famine did not prevail with greatest intensity in the pergunnahs where the decrease in the population is most

marked. In Kithour, Haupper, and Burnawa it prevailed universally; but how different are the effects it would seem to have had on the population of those pergunnahs! Then, again, looking at the state of cultivation in 1865 and 1853, we find only one pergunnah (Chuprowlee) where there is a falling off—there the population has increased, while in other pergunnahs (e. g., Kithour, Surawa, and Gurhmooktesur) an increasing cultivation is found hand in hand with a decreasing population.

163. In the increase in the population of the canal pergunnahs will be found proof, if proof were wanting, of the great advantage conferred by canal irrigation. Barote, Bhagput, and Kotanah are all traversed by the Eastern Jumna Canal; and it will be seen that in all of them both cultivation and population have been increasing. Jullalabad, Meerut, Sirdhanah, and Dasnah are divided by the Ganges Canal; but it has not been running so long as the Eastern Jumna, and has not yet produced all the benefits which may eventually be expected from it.

164. The extraordinary difference in the increase of the Hindoo and Mahomedan population in Bhagput and Barote is most remarkable. It was in Bhagput that the Jats were most troublesome in 1857. This may go some way to explain the great decrease in the number of the Hindoos in that pergunnah, while the Mahomedans have been increasing so rapidly. For the conflicting nature of the progress made by the two creeds there may be some reason, but none has been given; and on the surface, comparing Meerut with Mozuffernuggur, where the fighting in 1857 was just as severe as it was in Meerut, I can only conclude that the Meerut returns of 1853 and 1865 do not attest faithfully the progress or decrease of the population. It would appear that the enumeration of 1853 had over-estimated the population, and that, however correct the returns of 1865 may be, it is not possible to draw any trustworthy comparisons between the two.

165. Boolundshuhur.—In this district the comparison, the results of which are shewn in Table M., has been made on four-fifths of the population: it shows an increase of 2.38 per cent. in the people, and of 7.13 per cent. in the cultivation. The Hindoos here again have increased less than the Mahomedans—the former 2.21 per cent., the latter 3.08 per cent. Boolundshuhur was more exposed to the detrimental influences of 1857 than the adjoining district of Meerut, though it was not so much wasted by the famine. Turning to the No. II. Tables, we find only three pergunnahs where the area has remained practically the same as it was in 1853. These are:—

			Populatio n	•		Hindoos.		1	1 ahomed	an s.
	Cultivation.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females
Anoopshuhur,	-1.20	-2.89	+.54	—6·58	—3 ·42	+.19	-7:32	 ·30	+2.29	—3 ·0
Debaee,	+5.36	—6 ·20	-3.27	-9.46	— 5·73	-1.62	-10.30	9.65	+ 15.44	3·5 0
Ahar,	+8.66	+13.29	+15.83	+11.14	+15.67	+17.83	+13.25	+6-03	+8.23	+3.90

None of these pergunnahs suffered severely from the famine, however much they may have been affected by the Mutiny. They all border on the Ganges, but do not lie in close vicinity to the Canal. The contrast offered by Ahar to the adjoining pergunnahs of Anoopshuhur and Debaee is very remarkable. Mr. Keene's Report, however, throws no light upon the subject. But perhaps by comparing these pergunnahs with Secundrabad, which we know to have been seriously affected both by the Mutiny and the famine, we may be able to arrive at some conclusions in the matter. This pergunnah (Secundrabad) shows an increase in its total area of 2.07 per cent., and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. on its cultivated area. The population, numbering 75,381, has remained nearly stationary; to be exact, it has fallen .15 per cent. The Hindoos, who form six-

sevenths of the whole population, have increased nearly 1 per cent (*93); but this increase is entirely among the females, who have risen 2.08 per cent. The Mahomedans have decreased 4.98 per cent.—the greatest decrease being among the females, who have fallen 5.80 per cent. As the reported increase in this pergunnah is nominal, being due entirely to errors in account, the increase in the area can have had no effect on the progress of the population.

166. It is unaccountable that Secundrabad should be in a better position than Dabaee and Anoopshuhur, unless the influence of the Canal has been the cause of results so different in one pergunnah from those in the others; and this notwithstanding that the famine pressed severely upon Secundrabad. Colonel Smith thus speaks of the latter place in his Famine Report:—

"Another cause tending to intensify the sufferings in tracts possessed by turbu-" lent tribes has doubtless been the heavy pressure of penal fines with which most " have been punished for their atrocious conduct during the disturbances of 1857 and " 1858. Secundrabad, in Boolundshuhur, for example, is mainly possessed by Goojurs-" a notorious race—and is one of the blackest spots in the whole of the famine tract. " My attention having been specially directed to it, I visited the locality and found it " quite as bad as Khyr, in Allygurh. But the pressure was increased in Secundrabad " by the Goojur tribe having been fined the large sum of £45,000, of which about " half had been collected, and half hung, in terrorem, over them, while their property had " well nigh perished under the drought. They are not a tribe who have many claims " on our sympathies, and probably the best thing that could happen for society would " be that they should cease to be proprietors of lands they misuse, and take their fitter " place as day laborers. But the calamity of present famine has no doubt in their "case been greatly aggravated by the heavy pressure of this mulct, and, as other " tribes, or the same tribe, in other equally bad localities have been similarly dealt with, the influence of this cause has been considerable."

167. The only impression that is conveyed to my mind by an examination of Table II. for Boolundshuhur, keeping in view the events of 1857 and the famine of 1860-61, is that a comparison between the Census of 1865 and the enumeration of 1853 cannot be made on a correct basis: there is error on one side or other of the returns, and in all probability those for 1853 are least correct.

168. Allygurh.—The area of this district has been so changed by transfers that comparison with a view to illustrate the progress of the population is not possible for the whole district. There are, however, four pergunnahs the areas of which in 1853 and 1865 are identical. In them we find the following results:—

Pergunnahs,	Cultiva-	Population.				Hindo	04,	1	ans.	
	tion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.
Pergunnah Goree, " Khyr, " Somna, " Hussungurh,	+2·49 -4·89 +3·65 +5·07	-24·16 +0·23	- 12·47 - 22·67 + 2·25 - 20·63	-25·87	-24.65 -1.21	-1.56	-26.02 -0.81			

169. Hussungurh and Khyr were terribly affected by the famine, and Somna and Goree are adjacent to them. All show an increase in the cultivated area except Khyr. It seems incredible that a fifth of the population should have disappeared, with cultivation increasing 5 per cent., yet this is the appearance presented by Hussungurh. Nor was the famine worse in these two pergunnahs of Khyr and Hussungurh than in the pergunnahs of Secundrabad, in the Boolundshuhur District, while all these were alike equally exposed to the salutary influences of the canal. Without some cause shown for the startling differences that may be noticed in tracts similar in their circumstances, it is not possible to put confidence in the figures before us.

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an be made with that now recorded. But I take the opportunity to notice here a fact which has only lately come to light, which should have been touched upon when the proportion of adults to children was discussed in an earlier part of this Report. The age at which the population was to be distinguished as adult was laid down in the Board's orders as twelve and over twelve, while individuals under twelve were to be classed as children. Under instructions from Colonel Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, the term was altered from twelve to sixteen, and the figures for Kumaon and Gurhwal at pages 26 and 27 of this Report must consequently be read with this understanding. It is unfortunate that the prescribed term was not adhered to. It is not apparent what advantage has been obtained by the alteration thus made without authority; on the contrary, it would seem that the age taken by Colonel Ramsay was, specially in the case of the male sex, singularly unadapted to the circumstances of the division. Mr. Gardner, in the accompanying paragraph, points out that considerable error has been the result:—

"5.—In the returns one considerable error is apparent: while the number of adult

One unavoidable error in relative numbers of male and female sunder sixteen falls short of the number of "number of females under sixteen falls short of the number of "males of the same age nearly 29 per cent. The explanation "of this is easy: as males under sixteen are exempted from certain public burdens, every "young man whose age would make it possible is put down as under sixteen. An effort "made last year to introduce female education into Gurhwal led to the most absurd "alarms, and girls have been returned as women, lest they should be required to go to "school." It would have been inexpedient to push enquiry further on this subject. The "total of males against the total of females shows no disproportion.

171. We come now to the Rohilkhund Division.

172. Bijnour.—Mr. Palmer, the Collector of this district, furnished me last August with a memorandum on the progress of the population in Bijnour, which will be found in Appendix D.

Mr. Palmer's long acquaintance with his district, where he was stationed previous to 1857, and of which he was been in charge for the last seven years, gives additional value to his remarks on the causes at work to retard the progress of the population, and I shall make no comments on the Bijnour District further than to point out that there has been a slight decrease in the population (—.65 per cent.), instead of an increase, as recorded by the Collector.

The figures are-

Cultivation.		Populatio	n.		Hindoos	•	Mahomedans,			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
-3.02 per cent.	65	-2.17	+1.12	+.81	'43	+2.33	-3 ·60	-5.80	<u>-1·12</u>	

173. Moradabad.—The basis of comparison in this district is four-fifths of the whole. The table shows a decrease in the cultivation of 5.04, and in the population of 8.24, per cent. The Hindoos have decreased 4.42 per cent. and the Mahomedans 16.87 per cent. This greater decrease among the Mahomedans is doubtless owing to the events of 1857 and 1858—the district having remained for almost a year out of our hands.

174. In the four pergunnahs of Sumbhul, Billaree, Amroha, and Hussunpore, the areas of which have remained practically unchanged, we are enabled to make a trustworthy comparison between the Census of 1865 and that of 1853. This gives the following results:—

Pergunnahs.	Cultiva	1	Population	lation. Hindoos.				Mahomedans.		
1 a g	tion.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total. Males.		Total. Males. F		Females.
Sumbhul,	-9.56	-3.60	-3.80	-3-27	-601	-6.58	-5.70	-1.61	+1.59	+1.63
Billaree,	+5.48	+2:37	+2.30	+2.44	+. 80	+-27	+1.42	+7•08	+8.6	+5.3
Amroha,	-1-97	- 10.84	-11.74	-9.82	 10·95	-15.06	-11:10	-10.81	- 12-01	-9.57
Hussunpore,	-7 *85	— 7·33	-6 ·84	 7·90	 6 *87	-5.55	-8·46	-8.76	-11.05	-6.11

extent; but the famine of 1860 was very severe in Amroha, and was intense in one-fifth of Hussunpore and Billaree, and in three-tenths of Sumbhul. The contrast in the progress of the population is marked in Billaree and Hussunpore, and it is perplexing to find a decrease in Hussunpore double of that recorded in Sumbhul, where the famine was more prevalent and where cultivation has receded more than in the former pergunnah. In Sumbhul the Hindoo population has suffered most; in the other pergunnahs, the Mahomedans. No explanation has been offered of these variations, and I am unable to assign any. I believe, however, that the disturbances were more felt in Amroha than in the other three pergunnahs. The decrease in that pergunnah is very remarkable if the figures for 1853 are correct.

176. Budaon.—Eleven-twelfths of the area of this district have been unaltered. and the comparison made in Table M. is based upon this large portion of the whole. It shows an increase in the cultivation of 4.75 per cent., and in the people of 5.66 per cent. The increase is restricted entirely to the Hindoo portion of the population, which has risen seven and a half per cent., while the Mahomedans have fallen nearly four and three-quarters per cent. (4.73). The increase is greatest among the females.

177. The following pergunnahs are almost identically the same in area as they were in 1853, and the slight increase or decrease that has taken place—in no case coming up to one per cent.—is entirely owing either to former erroneous surveys or to the action of rivers. The results of the comparison are given below:—

		Population. Hindoos,					М	ahomeda	ne.	
Pergunnahs.	Cultivation.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.
Oojhanee, Satassee, Islamnuggur Sulempore, Kote,	+10-72 +6-63 +6-32 +7-69 +6-39	+7·08 +9·42 +3·03 +45·88 +4·96	+9.31 +2.02 +43.89	+9.59 +4.19 +48.36	+11.90 +6.50 +49.31	+11.59 +4.90 +47.24	+12.23 +8.67 +51.88	-8.61 -24.42 +13.02	- 19 ·99	- 15.73 - 29.68 + 15.05

It is impossible, without local experience, to attempt any explanation of these figures. The pergunnahs adjoin one another, with the exception of Sulempore, which lies between Budaon and the Shahjehanpore District. Sulempore was also much less affected by the famine than Oojhanee and Kote. I am not inclined to place much reliance upon the comparison which has been drawn. The variations seem rather to point to error either in the former or the present Census, and it is more probable the error, if it exists, lies with the first Census that was taken.

178. Bareilly.—Here again the few alterations in area that have occurred since the last Census enable us to take a wide field for our comparison. The area taken is fourteen-fifteenths of the whole district. The comparison gives the following results: an increase in the cultivation of 7·12 per cent., with an increase in the people of 10·55

per cent., the Hindoos and Mahomedans respectively having increased 11.84 and 6.15 per cent. This district entirely escaped the famine; but it must have suffered much during 1857-58, under the weak government of Khan Bahadoor Khan, and it may be fairly concluded that the Mahomedans suffered the most. There are only three pergunnahs in Bareilly which have not been altered in structure: a comparison of the returns for these in 1865 and 1853 gives the following results:—

		F	Populatio	a.	1	Hindoos.		Ma	shomedan	4.
Pergunnah.	Cultivation.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M ales.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Femalca.
Ritcha, Sunehee, Pillibheet,	+4·82 +5·70 +8·93	+8.64 +18.57 +12.66	+17.71	' + 19·5 9	+11·19 +18·26 + 8·37	+17.74	+18.87	+17.10	+17.61	+22.73

These results are remarkable as varying in a noticeable manner without any apparent cause. Why, for instance, in Pillibheet should the rate of increase be so much less among Hindoos than Mahomedans? or why, again, should the progress of the people have been so much more rapid in Sunehee, a pergunnah on the Ramgunga, than in Ritcha, more to the north? or, again, in Pillibheet than in Ritcha? Local experience might yield some explanation, but the local officers have not touched the subject, and the variations appear susceptible of no solution.

179. The Collector in his Report says that an increase of 13 per cent. on the population of 1853 would have taken him by surprise. He writes—"Recollecting the "ravages of the cholera in 1856, the disastrous events of 1857-58, the famine of 1860-61, and the typhoid fever which raged so fiercely and universally in this district in 1862, I was prepared for a falling off in the population. It is quite possible that the returns in 1853 were inaccurate, notwithstanding all the precautions taken. "The people generally were then, no doubt, more alarmed at the Census than they are now—more suspicious as to the object aimed at: they may consequently have suc-"cessfully concealed their real numbers. That alarm has now, I think, disappeared."

If the Collector is surprised at an apparent increase of 13 per cent., what would he say to one of 27 per cent., or more than double the figure he gives, in the case of Pillibheet? A careful scrutiny of the returns of all the districts impresses me with the opinion that there is certainly inaccuracy and error in the returns, either of 1853 or 1865. I believe, in the former; but that the error did not lie in under-estimating the numbers so much as in the other direction.

180. Shahjehanpore.—Here the comparison made in Table M. refers to the entire district. It shows an increase in the cultivation of 11:33 per cent., and an increase in the population of 3:11 per cent. The rate of progress has been nearly the same both among Hindoos and Mahomedans, the former having increased 3:18 per cent., and the latter 2:68 per cent.

181. The pergunnahs of Tilhur, Jullalpore, Khera Bujhera, Nugohee, and Khotar remain quite unchanged in area since the last Census. The results of the comparison made in Table II. for these five pergunnahs are as follows:—

Pergunnahs,	Cultiva-	1	Population			Hindoos.		Mahomedans,				
2 ti gannuito.	tion,	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total,	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
Tilhur, Jullalpore, Khera Bujhera, Nugohee, Khotar,	+6.42 +11.28 +14.81 +6.78 -7.01	+9·41 +14·12		+8.72 +16.03 +12.00	+4·78 +10·04 +14·51 +11·02 -20·37	+9·44 +12·84	+10.77 +16.65 +10.02	+5.66 +16.81	+25·16 +14·34 +6·96 +6·60 -21·10	-7·36 +4·12		

182. The Collector accounts for the great decrease in Khotar, which borders on Oudh, by the fact that before Oudh came under British rule many of the cultivators of its border villages resided in the adjoining pergunnah of Khotar, but have since the annexation of Oudh returned to their villages. But if this is the case, it is a remarkable coincidence that in the neighbouring pergunnah of Burragaon, which, like Tilhur, adjoins Oudh territory, there should have been an increase, instead of a decrease.

In Burragaon the Hindoo population has increased nearly five per cent. (4.94); the Mahomedans, nearly fourteen per cent. (13.98).

183. Shahjehanpore, it must be remembered, did not suffer from the famine of 1860-61. The returns of 1865 are described by the Collector, Mr. Probyn, as being on the whole highly satisfactory. In many villages not a single mistake could be detected when the entries were tested. If the present returns are really correct, the inference to be drawn from the very varying rates of progress in different pergunnahs would seem to point to errors in the returns of 1853, unless these variations can be otherwise accounted for. The difference in the progress of the males and females in many cases is also remarkable.

184. We turn now to the Agra Division.

Muttra.—Here we find a considerable decrease: the cultivated area has fallen '60 per cent.; the population, 7.35 per cent. The Hindoos have experienced the greatest decrease—7.51 per cent. in their case, against 4.28 per cent. among the Mahomedans. The district suffered severely from the famine. Mr. Hardinge notes as the causes of the decrease—"epidemic cholera and small-pox in 1856 and 1858; the Mutiny in "1857, and the consequent flight of the inhabitants of some Goojur villages to avoid "investigation into their acts of violence on their neighbours; the famine in 1861." He also points out that, owing to the numerous shrines in the district, which at times are crowded by pilgrims, the population varies; but we are not informed whether there was any large fair at the time the Census of 1852-53 was taken which would have caused an exceptional and temporary addition to the population.

185. Comparison is practicable in the following pergunnahs, the areas of which remain the same now as they were in 1852-53. It gives the following results:—

			P	opulation	ı .		Hindoos.		М	ahom eda	ns.
Pergunnahs.	•	Cultivation.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Hazoor Tehseel,		-12.9	-13.42	- 18·9 3	-12.82	-13·23	-14.03	- 12· 29	-14.94	- 13·19	-17:17
Areeng,	•••	+5.40	-2.28	-1.89	-2.73	-2.70	-2.27	-3·1 9	+3.88	+3.05	+4.33
Kosee,	•••	+1.46	+.48	+ .75	+.16	17	+0.02	•40	+5.82	+6.75	+4.77
Saidabad,	•••	-1.31	-10.27	-7 ·97	-12.98	-10.6 8	-8.33	13·41	-4· 55	-2.24	-7.13
Juleysur,	•••	-1.78	-6-60	-4 ·80	-8 ·73	-6.5 8	-4·6 6	-8·21	-9.45	-6 ·06	-12·8 2

186. Now it is a curious comment upon this return that Juleysur and Saidabad suffered less from the famine than Areeng and Kosee: in the former pergunnah the famine was intense throughout; in the latter, through eight-tenths of the sub-division. The Muttra Tehseel also suffered equally with Areeng; and there we find a large decrease both in the population and in the cultivated area. In Areeng and Kosee, again, we find the Mahomedans increasing, while the Hindoos are diminishing; in Saidabad the Hindoos have decreased as much again as the Mahomedans; while in Juleysur the Mahomedans have decreased half as much again as the Hindoos. These appearances

are noticeable; but it is only in the last case, that of Juleysur, that I can offer any explanation of them. The town of that name, which was largely inhabited by Mahomedans, and in 1853 contained more than 15,000 inhabitants, has fallen off very much in commercial importance, and the Mahomedan weavers of the town had at one time almost deserted the place.

- 187. Agra shows, on a comparison of the whole district—its limits having remained the same in 1853 and 1865—an increase of cultivation of 6.27 per cent., and an increase in the population of 2.65 per cent. The Hindoos have increased 3.39 per cent., while the Mahomedans have fallen in numbers 3.61 per cent.
- 188. The famine was severe in three-tenths of this district. It was not much affected by the cholera of 1861; but I am not able to say whether the same disease in 1856 occasioned much loss of life. The district also suffered from the events of 1857.
- 189. The following are the pergunnahs in which it is possible to compare the returns of 1853 and 1865, and the results of the comparison:—

			P	opulatio	n.		Hindoos	.	M	ahomedar	18 .
Pergunnahs.		Cultivation,	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Agra Tehseel,	•••	+1.92	52	-2.49	+1.92	+1.82	 ·91	+5·62	-9 ·07	-8·64	-9 ·54
Bah Pinahut,	•••	+.64	+.76	 23	+1.92	+1.39		+2.95	—15·07	− 7·55	-24.60
Futtehabad,	•••	+2.44	+1.16	+•26	+2.28	+1.35	+.67	+2 ·19	-2.71	8·3 3	+4-14
Futtehpore Secree,	•••	+7.61	- ·77	-1.98	+.69	+.25	 ∙58	+1.88	- 10·20	 12 ·86	-10-03
Furrah,	•••	+24.24	– ·6 7	-1.28	+.05	 ·87	-1.64	+*04	+.91	+1.49	+.19
Ferozabad,	•••	— ·97	+2.85	+2.61	+8.12	+3.28	+3.12	+4.13	-4.82	-3.27	-6·30

- 190. From Colonel Baird Smith's Report we learn that the famine of 1861 was equally intense in Furrah and Ferozabad. It is with surprise, therefore, we find the progress of the people varying in those two pergunnahs in the way it does, and differing again among the different creeds. Nor is this surprise lessened at first when we notice the enormous increase of cultivation in Furrah compared with Ferozabad. But in fact this great increase in the cultivated area of Furrah is nominal, and is attributable to the great diminution in rent-free land in the pergunnah. The varying progress of Hindoos and Mahomedans in Futtehpore Secree and Bah Pinahut, especially in the latter part of the district, is also very noticeable. Mr. Fisher, the Assistant Collector, who appears to have been entrusted with the charge of the Census operations in the Agra District, says that he has great faith in the accuracy of the returns. If they are accurate, I am very much inclined to doubt the correctness of those for 1853; but, as the Collector, Mr. Pollock, has not given any report whatever, whether on the subject of the progress of the people or on any other point connected with the Census, it is difficult, without the assistance of local knowledge and experience, to come to any conclusions on this question.
 - 191. Furruckabad.—Here, owing to internal changes, it has only been practicable to compare four-fifths of the district, with reference to the returns of 1853 and 1865. This comparison shews an increase in the cultivation of 6.47 per cent., about a tenth of which is due to resumptions of rent-free tenures—the cultivated area of such estates not being shown in the cultivated area of the district, which only includes cultivated land paying Revenue. The population has increased 2.75 per cent., but the increase is confined altogether to the Hindoos, whose numbers have risen 4.16 per cent., while the Mahomedans have decreased 6.73 per cent.

192. In the four following pergunnahs the areas have been so little altered that a comparison of the 1853 returns with those of 1865 is practicable. It gives the results noted below:—

		I	Population	•		Hindoos		М	ahomedanı	ı.
Pergunnahs.	Cultivation.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Kumpil, Chubramow, Mahomedabad, Pahara,	+5·47 +17·58 +12·12 +15·16	+1.22 +7.56 +5.75 -6.18	+2.92 +11.53 +7.46 -8.07		+5.75	+2.86 +12.88 +7.44 -3.39	+3·59 +3·56	-4·36 -8·47 +2·36 -19·87		-10.46 -8.87 -4.09 -17.37

193. In the last-named pergunnah is situated the town of Furruckabad and the civil station of Futtehgurh. Mr. Oldfield, the Collector, ascribes the great decrease in the population, specially the Mahomedan portion, to the effects of the Mutinies and the emigration of the many followers of the exiled Nawab. He also adds that the trade of Furruckabad has long been on the decline, the railway having taken the traffic away from the town. The increase in Kumpil is very slow; that in Chubramow and Mahomedabad may perhaps be nominal; but, without special causes to be assigned for the slow progress of the people and for the varying rate of progress in the two sections of the population, there is a temptation to consider the former returns inaccurate if these are correct.

194. In Mynpoory no comparison can be made for the whole district, it having so changed its form and limits since the previous Census. The pergunnahs of Ghirour and Alleepore Puttee have not, however, materially altered; in them we find the following results when the returns of 1853 are compared with those of 1865:—

Purgunnahs.	Cultiva-	1	Population	n.		Hindoos	,	A	Lahomeda	ne.
Purgunnans.	tion,	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.
Ghirour,	+3.30	+2.94	+1.93	+4.32	+2.38	+1.32	+ 3.84	+ 19.86	+20.60	+18.87
Allypore Puttee,	+6.78	+11.33	+13.31	+10-20	+11.35	+ 12.52	+9-95	+31.77	+50.27	+16.59

195. In the case of the Mahomedan population of these two pergunnahs, the numbers are so small that no inferences can be drawn. The total population of Ghirour is 53,573, and of Allypore, 14,609—the Hindoos being 51,592 and 14,074 respectively. No report has been submitted from this district, and, in the absence of the remarks of the local officers, it is quite impossible to assign any explanation for the startling differences noticeable in the two pergunnahs. Ghirour is traversed throughout by the Canal, and if anything, we might expect to find a larger increase there than in the pergunnah of Allypore.

196. Etawah.—Mr. Hume, the Collector, has shewn that, allowing for the altered limits of his district, there has been an increase of 6.54 per cent. on the population. These results have been asertained by the Collector after carefully deducting the population of every village that has been transferred from Etawah, and adding the inhabitants of each village received, so as to complete the return of 1853; the deduced return has then been compared with the Census of 1865. Owing to the altered state of the different pergunnahs, it is not possible to make a detailed comparison in this Office; but the actual increase has been shown by Mr. Hume to be as follows in the different pergunnahs:—

B ,		Etawah.	Bhurtnah.	Bidhoonah.	Phuppoond.	Dulleln u ggur,
Percentage of increase,	•••	8-27	6.75	4:11	9:46	3.85

Mr. Hume's remarks on the progress of the population will be found at pages 4—5 of his Report (Appendix C.).

The rate of progress varies remarkably in Dullelnuggur and Phuppoond.

197. Campore.—Here, comparing the entire district for 1853 and 1865, we find an increase of 4.41 per cent. in the cultivation and of 1.21 per cent. in the population, distributed as follows:—1.28 among the Hindoos, .38 among the Mahomedans. It is worth noticing that, while the Hindoo males have increased 2.22 per cent., and their females .23 per cent., the Mahomedan males have increased 2.79 per cent.; but the females of this creed have fallen 2.22 per cent.

There are two pergunnahs, those of Ghatumpore and Russoolabad, which, having remained the same in area, may be compared without chance of error. The results of the comparison are as follows:—

Ghatumpore,		1	Population.			Hindoos.		М	ahomedans	•
Pergunnahs.	Cultiva- tion.	Total.	Malcs.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total,	Males.	Femalcs.
Ghatumpore,	+8.94	+.52	+ •79	 ·40	+.06	+ •44	35	+4.07	+9.42	-1.54
Russoolabad,	+.312	+11.69	+11.88	+11.46	+12.14	+12.26	+11-99	+2.50	+3.86	+.96

198. These two portions of the district present most startling differences. But Cawnpore, unfortunately, is one of several districts for which no report has been furnished by the Collector, who should best be able to throw light on these remarkable differences. To the mind of a stranger they necessarily convey the idea, as long as they remain unexplained, that one or other of the returns, either of 1853 or of 1865, if not both, must be incorrect.

199. Futtehpore.—The limits of this district continue the same, and a comparison of the returns of 1853 with those for 1865 shows an increase in the cultivation of 5.77 per cent., and an increase in the population of only .14 per cent. The Hindoos have decreased .57 per cent., while the Mahomedans have increased 6.72. No report has been received from this district, and we are left in the dark as to the causes to which the decrease might be assigned. It is curious to observe from Table II. that the females have increased both among Hindoos and Mahomedans, though the increase is not so large comparatively among the Mahomedans as with the Hindoos.

A comparison in the following pergunnahs gives the results quoted below:-

		Tota	ıl Popul	ation.		Hindoos.		М	ahomeda	ns.
Pergunnahs.	Cultivation.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Femalcs.	Total.	Malcs.	Females.
	.									
Futtehpore,	+0.45	-1.69	-2.52	-0.77	- 1.53	-3 ·05	+0.17	-2.75	+1.11	-6.72
Husoos,	+6.20	+3.46	+1.50	+5.68	+2.99	+0.91	+5.36	+7.55	+6.92	
Ghazcepore,	+8.95	+.11	+ 24	03	- ·22	+ 17	- ·67	+9.41	+2.07	+18.18
Ayasah,	+8.12	'90	-1.36	38	- 1·54	-2.04	- ·98	+16.86	+17.58	+16.0
Moottour,	+2.20	+12.23	+10.67	+14.16	+10.21	+7.86	+13.17	+32.91	+40.56	+24.22
Bindkee,	+8.15	-7.58	-6 .51	-8.79	— 7.89	-6.80	-9 ·13	-2.39	-1.90	-2.91
Tuppehjar,	+4.57	-2.43	-1.92			-3.04	-4 ·32	-8.09	+7.60	+8.65
Hutgaon,	+6.94	+2.58	+2.57	+1.99	+1.13	+1.56	+ .66	+9.08	+8.80	+9.37
Ekdulla,	+8.68	+6.25	+5.08	+7.04	+4.87	+3.75	+6.15	+15.65	+14.53	+16.79
Dhata,	+1.82	+4.41	+3.85	+5.05	+4.69	+3.95	+5.20	-1.78	+.94	-4.62
Kora,	+7.84	-1.18	-2.29	01	1.85	-3.42	- 17	+7-94	+13.72	+2.14

As in many other cases, there are variations here which cannot be explained, and without explanation they throw discredit upon the returns, either past or present.

200. Banda.—Here a comparison has been made of two-thirds of the whole district. This shows an increase of cultivation and a decrease of the population: the area under cultivation has increased 3.72 per cent.; the population has fallen off 5.12 per cent. The Hindoos display the greatest decrease: the figures indicate, for the Hindoos, a decrease of 4.09 per cent.; for the Mahomedans, a decrease of 1.80 per cent. A comparison of the returns in the undermentioned pergunnahs gives the following results:—

			P	opulation	l.	_	Hindoos.		M	ahomed a:	ns.
Pergunnahi		Cultivation.	Total.	Malor.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Banda, Pailanee, Ougasee, Dursenda, Cheboo, Seonda,	•••	+3·73 +6·43 +3·74 +10·62 +·41 -·52	-14·40 +7·06 -3·51 -5·78 -·47 -4·61	+5.81 -4.19 -6.54 +.95	-2·76 -4·94 -2·03	+7·01 -2·78 -5·65 -·58	6.21	+8.52 -1.51	-14·18 -10·08 +2·53	+6.41 -8.24 -14.37	+9·20 -20·81 -5·04

201. The Collector, Mr. Clarke, accounts for the fall in the population of Pergunnah Banda by the departure of the Nawab of Banda, which has led to the migration of a very large number of the residents; but the varying results shewn in the abstract given above require further explanation than this. As they stand at present, one is led to infer from them inaccuracy either in the present or past returns. The tests which were employed by the Collector and his subordinates have induced him to believe that the present returns are generally accurate. If so, it is difficult to believe that those of 1852-53 are equally correct.

202. Allahabad.—Taking here as the basis of comparison sixteen-seventeenths of the entire district, we find an increase of 1.69 per cent. in the cultivation, and of 1.36 per cent. in the population. The Mahomedans have increased in a greater degree than the Hindoo portion of the community. The figures stand thus:—Hindoos, 1.09 per cent.; Mahomedans, 3.11 per cent.

Pergunnahs.			1	Populatio	n.		Hindoos	•	М	ahomeda	ns.
Pergunnahs.		Cultiva- tion.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Uthurbun,		-3.62	- 10·34	-8.88	- 11·97	- 10·12	-8 ·76	-11.61	- 17.57	-13·14	- 22
Keraree,	•••	+ 2.62	+6.57	-5·54	+7.70	+6.43	+5.67	+7.28	+7.40		
Sooraon,	•••	+0.19	-11.07		-11.62		-9.58	-8 ·10	-22.02	-15.75	- 28
Mirzapore Chowha	ree,	-3.57	- 15.00	— 18·33	-11.08		 15.24		-28.63	-30.04	- 26
Kewace,	•••	+2.62	+4.68	+5.71	+3.51	+5.12			+0.18	+1.83	-1
Meh,	•••	-0.12	-3'44	-3.05					-12.72	- 22. 05	- 2
Secundra,	•••	-1.49	-11.18			- 10·77			-13.25	+15.73	-43
Arail,	•••	+0.43	+2.29					-0.98	+5.64	+6.23	+5
Barrah,	•••	+4.98	-4 .06			-4.04		-4.64	-4.72	- 1.87	-7
Tal. Barrokha,	•••	+12.54	+3.11	+2.86		+3.2		+3.95			
Tal. Chowrasee,	•••	+0.77	-7 .93		-7 .78	-7.82	-8·17		-10.06		10
Tal. Khoraha,	•••	+9.68	-4.50	-4·00	-4·41	-4 ·05	-3.81	- 4 ·29			
Tal. Khurka,	•••	+20.96	- 13 ·69		-14.60	- 13.46			- 19.15		
Tal. Manda,	•••	-12.20	-6·19	-4·85	-7 ·62	-5.16	-3.62	-6.75	-17.35	- 17.83	-16

203. Here again we find startling variations, without any ostensible causes. Mr. Ricketts has furnished me with the following remarks on the subject:—

"apparent in those pergunnahs where rebellion was most prolonged.

[&]quot;It is difficult to assign any unexceptionable reasons for the fluctuations in population exposed by this table. A portion of the difference may be attributed to the
rpart taken by the inhabitants in the rebellion. Long continued rebellion would have
a lasting effect on the rural population; and it is certain that the greatest decrease is

- "Thus, Uthurbun and Keraree, the first two pergunnahs in the comparative state"ment, may be contrasted. Uthurbun is a Rajpoot pergunnah;—every Rajpoot ze"mindar of note rebelled, and troops were constantly employed for four months in
 "their suppression. Numbers of the poorer classes would leave their villages to escape
 "alike from their Rajpoot masters and from the troops. Uthurbun adjoins Keraree.
 "Keraree was, comparatively speaking, undisturbed in those days. It is a Mahomedan
 "pergunnah; its revenue is lighter assessed.
- "Doubtless many fugitives from Uthurbun established themselves in Keraree in those days, and have elected to remain there. The Keraree Census bears out this supposition, for it shows an increase of 7 per cent.
- "There is still a large proportion to account for; some may have settled in Per-"gunnah Chail, adjoining Uthurbun to the south-east.
- "Uthurbun and Keraree form portions of the same tehseelee: the Census in both was conducted under the same Tehseeldar, so it may be assumed that it was equally accurate in both.
- "Sooraon and Mirzapore Chowharee also shew a considerable decrease. They ad"join Oudh. The border villages were full of Oudhref ugees, who have by degrees
 "returned to their own homes. This would account for a large portion of the other"wise unaccountable difference.
- "Meh and Kewaee adjoin, being portions of the same tehseel. Their respective shares in the rebellion are exactly borne out by the Census figures. In Meh rebellion was universal and continuous for some months. The estates are all large talookas, the property of very influential Hindoos. No village escaped contamination. In Kewaee there was but little rebellion. It was a convenient refuge for the Meh people.
- "Secundra adjoins Jhoosee, and, while Jhoosee shows an increase, Secundra exhibits a large decrease. Here the above arguments will exactly apply, and will explain the cause of the change,—for Secundra was a rebellious pergunnah, and Jhoosee a peaceable one. The refugees would be mostly the poorer classes. If tainted with rebellion, they would remain in their refuge; if too poor to have any home ties, they would have no inducement to return.
- "Talookas Khoraha, Khurka, and Manda are all in Khyragurh, to the south of this. They suffered much from partial rains and high prices for two seasons previous to the Census. The Railway works on the Jubbulpore Line drew away numbers of the poorer classes, driven by hard times at home to seek their subsistence by labor.
- "The Mahomedans in these talookas are all of the lowest classes, including many weavers. The withdrawal of the greater protion of the cotton crops for export to England has already been shown in other reports to have affected these numerous artizans, who have left their villages, their old occupation being gone, and dispersed in search of employment. The Census list confirms those reports.
- "Another cause, in Manda especially, is that at the last Census the Manda Rajah was in possession of his estates; he squandered all his substance in numerous retainers and followers. He is dead, and his followers are all dispersed. This would make a considerable percentage in the population of the Manda talooka."
- 204. The great difference in the decrease in Meh and Uthurbun is not satisfactorily explained in the above remarks. The pergunnahs are thus described:—Meh as having been the scene of universal and continuous rebellion; Uthurbun as being inhabited by Rajpoots, of whom every zemindar of note rebelled, and in whose suppression troops were for four months constantly employed. This being the case, we should be prepared to find as great a diminution in Meh as in Uthurbun. But this is not what the returns display; they shew a decrease of 10.34 in Uthurbun, but of only 3.44 in Meh.

- 205. Hum'erpoor.—The structure of this district has been so much altered that it is not possible to compare more than a quarter of its area. The comparison thus made shows that while there has been a slight increase in the cultivation, the population has decreased 1.63 per cent—the Hindoos showing the largest diminution (1.70 per cent.), and the Mahomedans the least (.89 per cent.).
- 206. Examined in detail, we find the following as the progress of the population in four pergunnahs comprising half the inhabitants of the district:—

Pergunnahs.			P	opulatio	n.		Hindoos		Ма	shomeda	ns.
Pergunnahs.		Cultivation.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Femaler.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Humeerpore, Someirpore, Moudha, Rast,	•••	+5·31 +0·69 -1·97 +4·37	-1.72 +3.20 -6.31 +2.76	+1.34 -7.76	+5·46 -4·64	+3.05 -6.94		+5·32 -5·61	+6.98 -2.68	+5.25 -5.83	+9.68 +0.61

- 207. No report has been received from the Collector of Humeerpore, and, in regard to points on which local knowledge might have thrown some light, we are left quite in the dark. Someirpore is noticed in the Mutiny Report as having been exposed to constant ravages during the disturbances; but there would seem to be no reason which would explain the great difference in the progress of that pergunnah and of Moudha.
- Goruckpore.—This and Bareilly are the only districts in the province in 208. which the population has increased with anything approaching to rapidity; and even here, though there has been a large immigration, the rate of increase has not in the aggregate been higher than one per cent. per annum. It has been very similar in both branches of the community—the Hindoos having increased 11.29 per cent., and the Mahomedans 11:80 per cent. But very marked differences in the progress of the people will be found if Table II. be examined; for instance, Ruttunpore Bansie has increased 68 per cent; Benaikpore West has trebled its population; while in East Benaeckpore the inhabitants have increased 51 per cent., and in Sylhut 38 per cent. There are pergunnahs, on the other hand, where the population has decreased; thus, Amorha shows a decrease of 7. per cent.; Ourungabad and Bustee of 3. per cent.; while Muhoolee, Anowla, and Dhooriapar have decreased respectively '83 per cent., 1.16 per cent., and 1.17 per cent. Where these large increases have taken place it is doubtless to immigration that we must look for their cause. The decrease presents a question which, without local knowledge, I cannot attempt to solve. It is known, however, that the years 1864 and 1865 were years of great scarcity, if not absolute famine, in the Goruckpore District.
- 209. We come now to the Benares Division, in which the decrease is so conspicuous, being marginally so in Azimgurh, Ghazeepore, and Jounpore.
- 210. I have already examined the Azimgurh returns in detail, and have recorded the results. Since this was done I have received the notes to which the Collector referred as illustrating his position that the decrease was owing to a lower birth rate, the effect of the Mutinies. These notes and Mr. Richardes' remarks thereon, will be found in Appendix D. A glance at the figures they contain will show how impossible it is to attempt any generalizations from them. The entire figures for eight years do not exceed 3,820; that is to say, an annual average of less than 453 cases.
- 211. The average annual births of male children up to 1858, from the table given by Mr. Richardes, is 213½; of the female children ,183½. The average for the six years after the Mutiny is—for the males, 276½; for the females, 244½. If this is to be depended on, arguing in the line that the Collector of Azimgurh has taken, we might say the Mutiny had added to the fecundity of the inhabitants of that district. Mr. Richardes remarks as follows in explanation of his table:—

"The calculation which I have made is by ascertaining the number of children born in years previous to, and during, and subsequent to, the Mutiny year. This could not be directly ascertained, but, by finding the ages of the children (alive), the number at present alive of those born in each year could be known, and an approximate average formed of the births in each year. From this it was evident that those born in the year of the Mutiny were much under the average, shewing that times of disturbance act as a check upon the population."

It is not quite clear from this whether the figures in the table given by Mr. Richardes refer to the deduced births, or relate merely to the number of children alive in any year born in any one preceding year. If the latter be the case, it is a curious comment upon the accuracy of the table that the number of children alive in 1865, born in 1856, should positively exceed the number of those alive in 1865, and born in 1860; while again, the number of children alive in 1865, born in 1862, is given as actually greater than that of those born in 1863 and alive in 1865. If the former be the case, it is clear that the average births have been higher since the Mutiny than before. There is one other point which may be noticed:-In Azimgurh, if any reliance is to be placed on the figures given, there were actually more births in 1858, when we should expect the influence of the Mutiny in respect to the birth-rate to have been most felt, than in 1857. Now the disturbances could have only effected the birth-rate in 1857 in three ways—either in the destruction of women who were capable of being mothers, or in destruction of the children they bore, or in inducing them to desert their homes. The disturbances, as far as they affected conceptions, would have had no influence on the birth-rate till at least nine months after their outbreak—that is to say, till the commencement of 1858; and yet the births in 1858 in Azimgurh are positively greater in number than they were in 1857. But the fact is that no generalizations of any value can be attempted from the small groups of figures which will be found in the table at page 32 of Appendix D. It does not, however, appear that the great decrease in the population of Azimgurh is to be attributed to the disturbances of 1857.

Jounpore.—We are able to compare the total area of this district, which remains the same now as it did in 1853. This comparison gives the following results:an increase in the cultivation of 4.40 per cent., accompanied by a decrease in the population of 11.21 per cent.—the Hindoos having decreased 10 per cent., and the Mahomedans 22:35 per cent. If Table II. for this district be examined, it will be seen that, with the exception of Zafrabad, the pergunnahs in which the decrease has been most remarkable—such as Unglee, Gurwara, Moongra, and Singra Mow-are all conterminous with Oudh, with which territory they march. This fact explains to a certain extent the great decrease noticeable. The Oudh villagers who formerly resided in these pergunnahs have now returned to their own villages, in the same manner as has been pointed out by Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Probyn. There has also been a large emigration from Jounpore, the beldars who abound in that district having sought work in different parts of the country. I am told by an officer on the E. I. Railway that, even at Allahabad, the Railway authorities have imported a number of the Jounpore masons; and Mr. Jenkinson, who was employed for several years in the district, tells me he has met bands of them on their way towards Bombay, Central India, and elsewhere. But this will not satisfactorily account for the large decrease in the population of the Jounpore District. The inhabitants have undoubtedly suffered from the events of 1857, and there has also been a considerable emigration; but I am led to believe that the apparent decrease is partially due to errors in the former or present returns; and those who are acquainted with the district say that the decrease is to a great extent nominal, though the progress of the people has undoubtedly been checked by emigration and the disturbances of 1857.*



[•] Since these remarks were written, Mr. Jenkinson, who was for five years employed in the Jounpore District, with which he is intimately acquainted, has furnished me with his views on the apparent large decrease in the Jounpore population. These will be found as Note IV., at the end of this Report.

213. In Mirzapore the decreass is small compared with the remaining districts in the division. Taking eight-ninths of the district for comparison, we find an increase in the cultivation of 3·17 per cent., while the population has decreased 4·61 per cent.—the Hindoos 4·3½ per cent., and the Mahomedans 8·23 per cent. The decrease has been universal, with the exception of Pergunnah Ahrowra, a small tract of country, and the jungle tracts to the south of the Soane Pergunnahs Agoree and Singrowlee. The last two pergunnahs, with an area of 1,080,000 acres, have a population of only 69,000. The inhabitants of Agoree have increased 17 per cent., and those of Singrowlee 22 per cent.

Huveylee Chunar exhibits the largest decrease, viz., 18.26 per cent., while the pergunnahs of Mujhwa, Bhoelee, and Suktesgurh all show a decrease of more than 10 per cent. No report has been furnished from Mirzapore. The variations in the progress of the people, so large as they are, must, as long as they remain unexplained, throw considerable suspicion on the returns.

214. The same singular and perplexing variations are found in the Benares District. There, comparing the whole district, we find an increase in the cultivation of 5.46 per cent., with a decrease in the population of 6.86 per cent. We find also that, while the Hindoos have decreased only 6.16 per cent., the Mahomedans have diminished double as much, or 12.81 per cent. The contrasts presented in the following instances are peculiar: they have, however, attracted no attention from the Collector, who might perhaps have been able to give some explanation in regard to them:—

	Increase.			1		Decrease.		
Mujhwa,	•••	+7.88 p	er cent.	Lohta,	•••	•••	-17·44 p	er cent.
Burreh,	•••	+7.36	"	Kuswar,	***	•••	-12.88	3)
Kuttehur,	•••	+6·78	3 3	Mowayee,	***	•••	- 13·18	99
				Ralhoopore.		•••	— 15·36	•:

Mujhwa and Kuswar adjoin: they are both to the east of Benares, and lie respectively along the right and left of the Grand Trunk Road. Why there should be a difference of 20 per cent. between the progress of one and of the other, it is impossible to say.

- 215. Turning new to the last district on the list, Ghazeepore, we find once more an enormous decrease. Here the comparison has been made on thirteen-four-teenths of the entire district, and it gives the following results:—an increase in the cultivation of ·82 per cent., a decrease in the population of 15·91 per cent—the Hindoos having decreased 15·55 per cent., and the Mahomedans 19·22 per cent. It is remarkable in Ghazeepore that there is no single pergunnah in which there has not been a decrease of greater or less amount. It ranges from as high as 33·52 per cent. in Lucknesur, 33·47 per cent. in Kopacheet, and 30·12 per cent. in Zuhoorabad, to 6·02 in Zumaneah and 3·01 in Mohaitch.
- 216. In the absence of reports from the Collector or other local authority, it is impossible to offer an explanation of these startling variations; but my own impression is that they point unmistakeably to error, and that the error probably lies with the returns of 1853. It is quite possible, however, that those for 1865 may also be incorrect. Mr. Brodhurst, however, is reported to have tested very carefully the returns for the city of Ghazeepoor, and to have found them correct.
- 217. Reviewing, then, the results which have been disclosed by a careful examination of the detailed returns, there seems to be good ground for believing that the apparent decrease in the population is nominal, and is due to errors in the former returns, which would appear to have over-estimated the numbers of the people. If it is not so, and if the former returns were correct, either those for 1865 must be inaccurate to a remarkable degree (and we have the concurrent testimony of all Collectors that this is not the case), or the decrease must be real. In the latter case we can find no sufficient explanation of the extraordinary variations in different pergunnahs, noticeable often in adjoining tracts of country, the circumstances of which have not been materially different. With the experience we have of the inaccuracy of Indian statistics, it is less difficult to believe the returns to be incorrect than that there should have been a decrease of the nature recorded, and, while I do not claim for the

returns of 1365 the character of extreme accuracy, we may reasonably suppose they are more correct than those of 1853.

- 213. We come now to the General Statement No. 3. From this we obtain some idea of the extent of cultivation in these Provinces.
- 219. Excluding the Kumaon Division, for which we have no returns of the cultivated area, it will be seen that out of 46,323,152 acres, 23,747,268 are returned as cultivated, 7,400,777 as culturable, 4,420,725 as land on which no Revenue is paid to Government (or *lakhiraj*), and 10,754,382 as barren, giving the following percentages on the total area compared with 1853:—

	Cultivation on Total area.	Culturable on total area.	Land not paying Revenue on total area (lakhiraj).	Barren on total area.
1865,	 51.26	15.98	9.54	23·2 2
1853,	 53-02	17:22	7:09	2 2 -67

But this will not be an accurate comparison, as the returns for 1865 include three divisions not included in 1853, while those for 1853 include one division not included in 1865.

- 220. The General Statement No. 2 offers the means of ascertaining what progress cultivation has made in the six Regulation Divisions, after allowing for transfers. It will be seen from this statement that the cultivated area has increased as much as 11.36 per cent. in those divisions. The largest increase is found in the Goruckpore Division, where the cultivation has extended more than 18 per cent., and is least in Rohilkund, where it is 2.44 per cent.
- 221. In the other four divisions the area under cultivation paying Revenue to Government has increased as follows:—

In Meerut, 3.58 per cent. In Allahabad, 2.84 per cent. ,, Benares, 3.13 ,, Agra, 2.71 ,,

222. This, it will be noticed, refers only to the land paying Revenue. There is a large area, however, which, though it pays no Revenue, is quite as fertile and as much cultivated as the former; and if we apply the proportions of cultivation and culturable land found to exist in the area charged with Revenue to the area which does not pay Revenue to Government, we shall find the following as the proportion of cultivation to total area in 1865 and 1853 for the entire Province, excluding Kumaon:—

1865, 58.53 per cent. 1853, 58.37

Here the increase in cultivation which has been effected since 1853 is not brought to light. This is owing to the varying nature of the soil and area of the divisions included in the Census of 1865 and excluded from that of 1853. For instance, in Dehra, not included in 1853, but included in 1865, less than half of the culturable land paying Revenue is under cultivation.

The figures are :-Cultivated, 66,350 acres. Culturable, 67,959 ••• Barren, 498,655 Again, in Jhansie and Ajmere we find-Jhansie. Ajmere. Cultivated, 1,226,362 acres. 160,737 acres. Culturable, 836,432 135,439 ••• Barren, 875,628 422,010 While Dehli stood as follows in 1853:-Cultivated, 3,196,914 acres. Culturable, 1,518,042 ... Barren, 574,880 "

223. This being the case, it has been thought necessary to compile the following table, which gives for each of the divisions, excluding Kumaon, the percentages of cultivation, culturable, *lakhiraj*, and barren on the total area; also the percentages of cultivation and culturable, including *lakhiraj*, assuming the *lakhiraj* land to be cultivated as much as land paying Revenue. To this is also added information as to the Land Revenue in the several divisions.

Dehra, not having been included in the Census of 1853, is excluded from this table.

	-	_	
Cultivation, Culturable, including Including Lakhiraj.	d	akhiraj. Barren.	Culturable. Lakhiraj. Barres
0 69.83 15.67 K 67.48 13.47	1 64	6.18 14.50	
59.11 56.3 8	19.48 21.60		6.96 6.10
6 64.31 10.23 6 62.59 10.05	25.46 27. 3 6	4.75	
29-67	άο	10.01 26.82	
7 53.86 18.37 8 52.78 19.04	28·18	2.57 28·18	
6 57.77 28.34	15°86 22°06	3.41 22	
8 60.80 13.42 7 60.07 12.96	₽-0	19.43 25.78 19.62 26-97	
8 40.88	é	24.68	

N. N.

				1	Percentage on 3	COTAL ARBA OF	
DIVISIONS.	Dista	ncir [,]		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Lakhiraj.	Barren,
ا نے	Dehra Doon, Seharunpore,	•••	•••	10.16	10:40	3.11	76:33
MERUT.	Mozuffurnuggur,	•••	•••	54 [.] 84 61 .6 8	14·23 18·78	15·40 5·06	15.53
1	Meerut,	•••	:::	68.54	12.30	3.05	14·48 16·11
1	Boolundshuhur,	•••	•••	63.63	21.31	3.75	11.31
(Allyghur,	•••	•••	76*04	7·12	2.32	14.52
	Total,	•••		59.76	14:17	5.85	20.22
۱ ر	Bijnour,	•••		47.55	19:55	9:32	23.58
-	Moradabad,	•••		50.73	20.11	15·26	13.30
-	Budaon,	•••	•••	64.40	16.32	4:70	14.58
j	Bareilly, Shahjehanpore,	•••	•••	66·49 53·50	13·21 24·71	4·91 2·31	15·39 19·48
į	Terrai,	•••		19·0 2	26.47	0.23	53.98
	Total,	•••		54-26	19:30	6.96	19:48
c	Matte		-	70.00		0.00	
	Muttra, Agra,	•••		70 [.] 63 6 6·2 6	8·21 6·90	9·90 6·20	11·26 20·64
₹	Furruckabad,	•••		56.76	13.31	5.89	24.24
il	Mynpoory,	•••		52.79	6.79	1.28	39.14
	Etawah, Etah,	•••	•••	51.58	6.46	3.22	38.74
	rutil,	•••	•••	63.09	17.17	2.02	17.72
	Total,	•••		60*21	9.28	4.75	25.46
}	Jaloun,	•••		60.79	9.77	4.98	24:46
71	Jhansie,	•••	•••	39-92	22.60	9.10	28·38
"	Lullutpore,	•••	• "	17.15	40.69	14.76	27:40
	Total,	•••		37.56	25.61	10-01	26.82
}	Cawnpore,	•••		55.19	8.83	1:31	34.67
	Futtehpore, Banda,	•••	•••	53.32	11:20	1.03	34.45
1	Allahabad,	•••	•••	45·87 56·00	28-01 12-02	3·57 3·05	22·55 28·93
	Humeerpore,	•••		51.48	24.94	2.04	21.54
	Total,	•••		52.08	17.77	2:38	27:77
	Goruckpore,	•••		55.95	25.24	2.62	15.86
	Azimgurh,		-	40.04	10:40	9:01	94.20
	Jounpore,	•••	***	49·84 60·18	13·43 11·49	2·21 1·47	34·50 26·86
∤	Mirzapore,	•••	***	24.29	7.76	42-94	2501
	Benares, Ghazeepore,	• • • •	•••	69.52	4:32	4.58	21.28
4	Onescebole,	•••	""	65.24	12.42	3.93	18.68
	Total,	•••		44.88	9-91	19.43	25.78
}	Ajmere,	•••	•••	9*40	7-92	58 *00	2 4·6 8
	GRAND TOTAL,	•••		51-26	15.98	9.54	23.22

- 224. From this it is satisfactory to perceive that the cultivation has in no instance decreased.
- 225. A comparison of this statement with the Board of Trade Agricultural Returns for Great Britain and the United Kingdom will show that the percentage of cultivation in the North-West will bear contrast with that in the mother country.
- 226. The accompanying extract from the *Times* of December 29th, 1866, gives a brief summary of the agricultural statistics, showing the average of land under crops, bare fallow, and grass in the United Kingdom in 1866:—
- "The returns for England, Wales, and Scotland were obtained through the Inland Revenue Officers—those for Ireland being obtained through the Registrar"General, from information collected by the Constabulary and Metropolitan Police,
 who acted as enumerators. For England, Wales, and Scotland the acreage returns have been collected from occupiers of five acres of land and upwards.
- "In Ireland returns were obtained from all occupiers of land. In the Channel Islands, owing to the division of the land into small estates, the acreage returns have been collected as follows, viz.:—In the Isle of Man, from occupiers of two acres and upwards; in the Channel Islands, from occupiers of one acre and upwards.

"Of the 56,964,000 statute acres of Great Britain, 28,704,867 acres were returned as under crops, bare fallow, and grass, viz,-9,287,784 acres, or 32.4 per "cent., under corn crops, including wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, and peas; "3,552,530 acres, or 12.4 per cent., under green crops, including potatoes, turnips "and Swedes, mangold, carrots, cabbage, kohl rabi, rape, vetches, lucerne, &c.; " 964,937 acres, or 3.4 per cent., under bare fallow; 3,694,224 acres, or 2.9 per cent., " under clover and artificial and other grasses, under rotation; and 11,148,814 acres, " or 38-9 per cent., permanent pasture, meadow or grass. In England, of 32,590,397 " acres, 22,261,833 were under cultivation, viz.,-7,400,170, or 33.2 per cent., under " corn crops; 2,750,008, or 12.4 per cent., under green crops; 7,60,979, or 3.4, "under bare fallow; 2,296,087, or 10.3, under clover and other grasses; and "8,998,027, or 40.4 per cent., permanent pasture. While in Scotland, of its "19,639,377 acres, 4,158,360 were under cultivation, viz.,-1,866,540, or 32.9 per "cent., under corn crops; 663,257, or 15.9 per cent., under green crops; 94,080, or 2.3, under bare fallow; 1,141,415, or 27.4 per cent., under clover and other "grasses; and 893,066, or 21.5 per cent., permanent pasture. It appears that the " returns of the acreage under permanent pasture in Great Britain are not compara-" ble with those of Ireland, as hill pastures are excluded in the former, but included in the latter. The results for Ireland show that, of its 20,322,641 acres, 15,549,796 " are cultivated—viz., 2,173,433 under corn crops, 1,482,091 under green crops; " 28,060 under bare fallow, 1,600,495 under clover and other grasses, and 10,002,058 "permanent pasture. Of the 9,287,784 acres under corn crops in Great Britain, " 3,385,394, or 36.4 per cent., were wheat; 2,237,329, or 24.1 per cent., were barley " or bere; 2,759,923, or 29.7 per cent., were oats; 60,077, or .7 per cent., were rye; " 524,657, or 5.7 per cent., were beans; and 320,404, or 3.4 per cent., were peas. In "Ireland, of 100 acres under corn crops, the proportions were—wheat, 13.8; barley, "7.0; oats, 78.1; rye, 4; beans 6; and peas, 1.

"Out of 100 acres under corn crops in England, 42.7 were wheat, 25.4 were barley, and 20.3 were oats; while in Scotland the proportions per cent. were—wheat, 8.1; barley or bere, 15.6; and oats, 73.5. Of every 100 acres under green crops in Great Britain, the proportions for each description of crop were—potatoes, 14.0; turnips and Swedes, 60.3; mangold, 7.3; carrots, 5; cabbage, kohl rabi, and rape, 4.7; and vetches, &c., 13.2. In Ireland the proportions were—potatoes, 70.9; turnips and Swedes, 21.4; mangold, 1.4; carrots, 2; cabbage, &c., 3.4; and vetches, &c., 2.7.

"There were six counties in England in which about half the acreage under cultivation was devoted to corn crops, or, to 100 acres under cultivation in each county, 20 g

"the proportions under corn crops were, -in Cambridge, 56.7; Suffolk, 52.3; "Essex, 514; Huntingdon, 49.1; Bedford, 46.7; and Hertford, 4.54. In Wales "the greatest proportion of corn crops was returned under-Flint, 32.4; Denbigh, "30.7; and Cardigan, 30.2. In Scotland the counties cultivating the greatest pro-" portion of corn crops were—Clackmannan, 42.1; Haddington, 41.6; Fife, 40.8; "Forfar, 40.7; and Kincardine, 40.1. In England, out of an acreage of 56,562 "under hop cultivation, 36,367 acres were in Kent, 8,488 in Sussex, 4,763 in "Hereford, 2,321 in Worcester, and 2,119 in Hants. Excluding the islands in " the British seas, the estimated population of the United Kingdom in 1866 was "29,935,404, and the number of English statute acres under corn crops was "11,461,217, or 2.61 mouths per acre. In Great Britain the population was "24,363,433; the number of acres under corn crops was 9,287,784, or 2.62 mouths " per acre. In Scotland the population was 3,153,413; the number of acres under " corn crops was 1,366,540, or 2.31 mouths per acre. In Ireland the population was "5,571,971; the number of acres under corn crops was 2,173,433, or 2.56 mouths " per acre.

"The number of mouths per English statute acre under corn crops in Holland was 2.76; Belgium, 1.92; Switzerland, 1.77; Wurtemberg, 1.41; Sweden, 1.38; "Austria, 1.29; Bavaria, 1.04; France, .96; Italy .90; and Denmark Proper, .71."

227. Excluding the *lakhiraj* from our calculations, we shall find that Great Britain and the North-West stand in the following position in regard to the percentage of cultivation on total area:—

The North-West Provinces, 51.26 per cent.

Great Britain, 50.39 ,,

England, 68.30 ,,

Scotland, 21.17 ,,

No comparison can be made with Ireland, as hill pastures in the latter country are included under cultivation. The mode of compiling the North-West returns, omitting, as they do, bare fallow and pasture, tends to make the comparison with the English agricultural statistics less favorable than it would otherwise be; but, even as it is, if we include *lakhiraj*, we see that the percentage of cultivation is far higher than it is in Great Britain, and that in some divisions it exceeds the percentage of cultivation in England. Scotland will not bear comparison with the North-West: both Ajmere and Jhansie, the least cultivated provinces under this Government, are twice as much cultivated as Scotland.

228. Before quitting this subject I must draw attention to Table O., shewing the increase or decrease in the *lakhiraj* (or the unassessed) area. It is necessary, when examining the actual increase or decrease in cultivation, to keep in view the relative state of the unassessed area: there may appear to be a decrease in the cultivation where there has really been an increase or vice versa if this is not borne in mind. Take, for instance, the first district on the list, Scharunpore: here we see an apparent increase in the cultivated area of 7,614 acres on 774,253, or about one per cent.; but, looking to the altered position of the unassessed land, which is now 219,651, against 54,597 acres in 1853, it is apparent that the real increase in the cultivation has been very much larger—in fact, more than fifteen per cent. if we take the proportion of cultivation in the unassessed land to be two-thirds of the whole.

On the other hand, in Moozuffernugger, the next district, the decrease in the cultivation is put down at less than it really is, for here there has been a decrease in the unassessed area, and consequently land which formerly would not appear in the "cultivated" column has now been entered in that column. A reference to Table O. will, however, always enable the enquirer to decide whether the increase or decrease in the cultivation shewn in Statement 2 is put down at its full extent. The table will also be useful as an aid to the correct apprehension of that part of Table M. which deals with the same subject.

Divisions		Districts.		Cultivated Acres.	Lakhiraj or Unassessed Acres.
	1	Seharunpore,	{ 1865, 1853,	781,867 77 4, 253	219,651 54, 597
		Difference,	•••	+7,614	+165,054
		Moozuffurnugger,	· ··· { 1865, 1853,	650,173 670,468	53,376 76,287
	1	Difference,	•••	-20,295	-22,911
		Meerut,	{ 1865, 1853,	1,036,089 907,758	46,107 82,0 2 8
		Difference,	***	+128,331	-35,921
MEERUT,	"	Boolundshuhur,	{ 1865, 1853,	777,196 715,587	45,808 88,036
		Difference,	•••	+61,609	-42,228
	- 1	Allygurh,	{ 1865, { 1858,	904,975 961,076	27,665 41,070
	j	Difference,	•••	-56,101	- 13,405
	- 1	Total,	{ 1865, 1853,	4,150,300 4,029,142	392,607 342,018
	į	Difference,	•••	+121,158	+50,589
	-	Bijnour,	{ 1865, 1853,	572,772 590,622	112,254 42,626
		Difference,	•••	-17,850	+69,628
	Ì	Moradabad,	{ 1865, 1853,	798,986 839,919	240,277 256,086
	- 1	Difference,	•••	-40,933	15,809
		Budaon,	{ 1865, { 1853,	812,919 928,299	59,366 69,734
		Difference,	•	-115,380	-10,368
Rohilound,		Bareilly,	{ 1865, 1863,	1,009,752 1,056,961	74,538 83,630
		Diflerence,		-47,209	-9,092
		Shahjehanpore,	{ 1865, { 1853,	797,414 716,201	34,465 33,067
		Difference,		+81,213	+1,398
	ij	Terrai,	{ 1865, 1853,	89,367 N o	2,468 Census.
		Difference,		+89,367	+2,468
	- 11	Total,	{ 1865, 1853,	4,081,210 4,132,002	523,368 485,143
	<u>i</u>	Difference,		-50,792	+38,225
	٠٢	Muttra,	{ 1865, 1853,	728,942 7 3 3,36 2	102,182 97,649
		Difference,		-4,420	+4,533
		Agra,	{ 1865, 1863,	794,460 747,536	74,314 84,460
		Difference,		+46,924	-10,146
		Furruckabad,	{ 1865, 1853,	615,552 749,023	58,482 69,985
		Difference,		- 133,471	-11,503
Agra,	{	Mynpoory,	{ 1865, 1853,	563,008 687,098	13,607 8,510
		Difference,		-124,090	+5,097
		Etawah,	··· { 1865, 1853,	538,593	33,628
		Difference,		<u>557,804</u> —19,211	$-\frac{29,143}{+4,485}$
		Etah,	∫ 1865,	567,137	18,193
	il.	Difference,	··· { 1853,	No	Census.
		Total,	{ 1865, 1853,	+567,137 3,807,692	+ 18,193 300,406
	- []		{ 1853,	3,474,823	289,747
		Difference,		+332,869	+10,659

Divisions.	Districts.		Cultivated Acres.	Lakhiraj or Unassessed Acr
	Cawnpore,	{ 1865, 1853,	835,788 800,488	19,875 61,992
	Difference,	•••	+35,350	-42,117
	Futtehpore,	· { 1865, 1853,	539, 263 509,793	10,447 9,417
	Difference,		+29,470	+1,030
	Banda,	{ 1865, 1853,	889,570 846,831	69,183 82,934
	Difference,		+42,739	-13,751
ALLAHABAD, ,,,	Allahabad,	{ 1865, 1853,	991,021 971,558	53,932 28,240
	Difference,		+ 19,463	+25,692
	Humeerpore,	{ 1865, 1853,	754,059 770,254	29,935 14,531
	Difference,		-16,202	+ 15,404
	Total,	{ 1865, 1853,	4,009,694 8,898,874	183,372 197,114
	Difference,		+110,820	-13,742
		C 1865	2,650,236	125,283
Somuckpore,	Goruckpore,	{ 1865, 1853,	2,232,901	160,732
	Difference,	•••	+417,385	- 35,449
	Azimgurh,	{ 1865, { 1853,	811,931 798,707	86,054 41,027
	Difference,	•••	+13,224	-4,973
	Jounpore,	{ 1865, { 1853,	598,869 573,616	14,627 23,497
	Difference,		+25,253	-8,870
	Mirzapore,	{ 1865, 1853,	808,331 768,296	1,429.267 1,421,412
	Difference,		+40,035	+7,855
Benares,	Benares,	{ 1865, 1853,	443,005 420,069	29,172 29,571
	Difference,		+22,936	-399
	Ghazeepore,	{ 1865, 1853,	932,551 924,884	47,352 41,532
	Difference,		+7,667	+5,820
	Total,	{ 1865, 1853,	3,594,687 3,485,572	1,556,472 1,557,039
	Difference,	•••	+109,115	-567
	GRAND TOTAL,	{ 1865, 1853,	22,293,819 21,253,314	3,081,508 3,031,793
		£ 1000,	+1,040,505	+49,715

^{229.} We come now to two statements which are quite novel in an Indian enumeration—the Statement of Castes, and that of Occupation.

^{230.} The classification of castes in the General Statement No. IV. is a singular table. There are no less than 560 castes shown among the Hindoos, and there are 14 other columns, raising the total number to 574, embracing Bengaless, Madrassees, Thibetans, Chinese, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Christians.

- 231. The four great primary castes of Hindoos are thus sub-divided:—Brahmins into 70 sub-divisions, Kshatryas into 175, Vaisyas into 65, Soodras into 230. Then come five columns—I comprising Sikhs, 4 comprising different sects of the Jain religion; then fourteen columns relating to religious sects—Goshains, Jogees, Sunnyasees, and the like. Finally, three columns relate to travellers, and one to Hindoos whose caste is not known.
- 232. The Brahmins are 3,451,692 in number; the Kshatryas amount to 2,827,768; the Vaisyas are much less in number, namely, 1,091,250. The Soodras form the great bulk of the population, counting 18,304,309 individuals. Then come 12,336 persons whose caste was unknown. Only 1,425 Sikhs are shown; but it must be remembered that the Statement of Castes does not embrace Military or persons employed on the Railway. According to the present composition of the native army, we should expect to find a large number of Sikhs classed among Military; and there is no doubt that Sikhs form a considerable portion of the native troops stationed in these Provinces; but the information received from the several Brigade Majors and Cantonment Magistrates is not complete on this head—the troops merely being shown in several cases according as they are Hindoos or Mahomedans, without any reference to the castes of the former.
- 233. Going on with the No. 4 Statement, we find 49,983 of the Jain sect, and 1,95,977 of other religious sects—Goshains, Fuqueers, Sunnyasees, &c.; 1,348 persons are returned as Bengalees, 26 as Madrassees, 67 as Thibetans, 37 as Chinese (of whom 36 are to be found in the districts where tea-planting is going on, and one is at Allahabad); 76 Parsees are entered as residing in Ajmere, but no specimens of this enterprising race are to be found in any other part of the North-West.
- 234. Of the Mahomedans, 2,207,576 have not been classified at all; of the remainder, 1,140,108 are Sheikhs, 515,526 are Pathans, 170,248 are Syuds, and 41,748 are described as Moguls.
- 235. Of the sub-divisions of the four great castes, we find the following prevalent:—
- 236. Among the Brahmins, excluding 1,198,216 who have returned themselves merely as Brahmins, without reference to sub-divisions of castes, the sub-divisions mentioned below are most numerous, and prevail most largely in the districts named:—

:	Names of	Sub-division	18.	Total number.	District where most	prevalent.	Number.
2. T 3. G 4. P 5. S 6. M 7. D	unoujes, ewaree, our, andey, unourea, lissir, oobey, uggah,	Total,		506,888 213,565 170,182 167,735 163,993 150,231 132,612 105,035	Cawnpore, Goruckpore, Seharunpore, Muttra, Goruckpore, Ditto, Meerut,		235,805 62,250 46,948 67,513 90,287 41,835 34,826 46,603

- 237. The Kunoujeas are not found in any number above Etawah; in fact, in the Meerut Division they are not known, and in Rohilkund they number little more than 1,000—a small colony of 998 existing in Moradabad, and 16 persons of the same subdivision being recorded as residents of Bijnour.
- 238. Almost half the Gour Brahmins belong to Moozuffernuggur and Seharunpore. There are large numbers also of this sub-division in Moradabad and Muttra.
- 239. The Tewarees belong almost entirely to the Goruckpore and Benares Divisions. Allahabad and Banda, however, contain 68,000.

- 240. The Chowbeys are met with in greatest numbers at Mirzapore, Benares, Goruckpore, and are not to be found above Muttra.
- 241. The Doobeys also belong to the south of the Province; and the Pandeys (a name not unfamiliar to English ears, for, owing to the first of the Sepoy mutineers belonging to this caste, the name was not uncommonly applied to designate all sepoy mutineers) are likewise found almost exclusively below the Meerut and Rohilkund Divisions.
- 242. Seven-eighths of the Sunourea Brahmins belong to the Muttra and Agra Districts; while the Tuggahs, on the other hand, are found exclusively in Scharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Bijnour, Meerut, and Moradabad—a cluster of adjoining districts forming the extreme north-west of this Province. The smallest class among the Brahmins is the Dhatoorah sub-sect, which consists of nine individuals living in the Allahabad District.
- 243. Turning now to the great military family of the Kshatryas, with their 175 divisions, we find twelve-fourteenths (1,282,454) classified as Chhuttree Thakoors, Kooer or Rajpoots. Scharuppore contains 230,108, and Ghazeepore 206,262, of their total number; but they are found in large numbers throughout the Province.
- 244. The sub-divisions comprising the largest numbers, and the districts in which they are prevalent, will be seen in the accompanying abstract.

Names of Sub-divi	Names of Sub-divisions.		District where most	prevalent.	Number.	
1. Khussia, 2. Bais, 3. Chowhan, 4. Gowtum, 5. Bhoimhar, 6. Gour, 7. Khuttree,		204,190 146,953 118,714 66,633 55,500 53,937 46,332	Kumaon, Jounpore, Bijnour, Mirzapore, Azimgurh, Muttra, { Widely scattered} { the Province.	throughout	204,190 35,536 71,685 18,178 47,926 22,460	

- 245. The Khussias are peculiar to the Kumaon Hills. Appendix B. contains a brief account of them, vide the Memorandum of Castes for the district of Kumaon.
- 246. With the exception of 5,912 in Furruckabad, the Bais clan is confined entirely to the Allahabad, Benares, and Goruckpore Divisions, that of Allahabad containing the greatest number.
- 247. The Chowhans are found in nineteen districts, but in large numbers only in Bijnour and Etawah. Three-fifths almost of the whole are found in the former district, and 15,000 in Etawah.
 - 248. The Gowtums belong to the Allahabad, Goruckpore, and Benares Divisions.
- 249. The Bhoimhar caste is met with only in Azimgurh, Jounpore, and Mirzapore, the bulk of the tribe belonging to Azimgurh.
 - 250. The Gour tribe is found mostly in Muttra and Cawnpore.
- 251. Khuttrees are to be met with in all but five districts, but are not found in large numbers in any one district. The greatest number, 8,457, is found in Cawnpore.
- 252. Of the Mansul and Mulloo Kshatryas severally, only one representative appears, and in both cases in Agra.
- 253. Of the Vaisyas, or mercantile class, 383,202 are recorded as Bunneahs. 232,862 are classed as Aggurwals, of whom the largest number (68,661) are entered in the Meerut return.

254. Of the remainder, the following classes are most largely represented:-

Names of	Sub-divisions.	Total number.	District where most	prevalent.	Number.
. Kandoo, 2. Oomur, 3. Kusserwar	. •••	72,149 55,827	Ghazeepore, Mirzapore,		38,005 16,693
. Kussondhi		49,528 31,782	Allahabad, Goruckpore,	:::	31,763 21,832
. Mahajun,	•••	31,691	Etawah,		13,529
i. Agrehree,	•••	29,874	Jounpore,		6,514
'. Burunwal,	•••	20,328	Azimgurh,]	6,293
B. Doosur,	•••	15,429	Cawnpore,	1	15,254

- 255. With the exception of 175 in Humeerpore, the Doosurs are recorded only in Cawnpore; the Kandoos in Ghazeepore and Goruckpore; the Burunwals, with the exception of 2,428 in the Moradabad District, are found only in Goruckpore, Azimgurh, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore; the Mahajuns principally in Etawah and Etah; the Kussondhuns in Goruckpore; The Kusserwanees in Allahabad; the Agrehrees in the districts below Cawnpore and the Oomurs in Mirzapore, Cawnpore, Furruckabad, and Jounpore.
- 256. The Aggurwals and the Bunneahs, who have been recorded without subordinate distinctions of tribe, are found in all districts throughout the Province.
- 257. Proceeding now to the lowest of the four great castes, we find among the Soodras, exclusive of those whose castes are designated by their profession, that the following sub-divisions are conspicuous by their numbers: the districts in which they are most numerous are also shown:—

Names of Sub-divisions.		Total number.	District where most p	prevalent.	Number.
Aheer,		2,196,786	Goruckpore,		483,903
Kayasth,	•••	351,463	. Ditto,	•••	39,689
Malee,		167,597	Bijnour,		42,736
Nace,	• •••	430,564	Goruckpore,		55, 508
Koomhar,		453,614	Ditto,		61,646
Dheemur, or Kahar,		693,519	Ditto,		67,426
77		071 005	(Bareilly,		163,232
Koormee,	•••	9 71,2 85	Goruckpore,	1	242,388
Gudureys,		566,981	Cawnpore,		40,200
Lodhs.		585,932	Humeerpore,]	59,964
Kulal,		262,884	Goruckpore,		46,739
Kach'hee.		1,348,316	Ditto,		163,839
Kolee.		444,992	Agra,	•••	36,457
Pasee,	***	272,151	Allahabad,		82,345
Chumar.		3,580,385	Goruckpore,		412,600
Goojur,	•••	264,496	Meerut,	•••	54,035
Jat.		682,712	Muttra,	1	120,494
Mullah.	•••	388,258	Goruckpore,		134,652
Kisan.	•••	335,305	Bareilly,		105,506

258. Among the remaining Soodras the following are noticeable:-

Mhair,	50,570	Khussiah,	•••	107,648
Kole,	62,463	· Nutt,		25,095
Gond,	48,430	Kunjur,	•••	15,236
Thug,	2	Sansia,	•••	116
Dome,	51,199	Bhur,	•••	233,373
Chowhan Chowdree,	37,3 13	Bind,	•••	63,501

- 259. The Kayeths, or Kayasths, are found throughout the Province, with the single exception of the Gurhwal District. In Kumaon, however, they are very few in number, only 25 being found there; and these it may be considered are emigrants from the plains who have settled at Nynee Tal, or in some of the Government offices in the hills.
- 260. The Aheers, too, are numerous throughout the plain districts, and Mozuffernuggur is the only one in which they do not appear in force. The Kach'hees, who are admirable cultivators, are found throughout all the divisions of the North-West Proper, i. e., excluding the mountains and the Ajmere Division. In Meerut, however, they are

few, and are found only in one district of that division in anything like numbers. In the Meerut District they amount to 27,418, and in Boolundshuhur to 2,421. They do not appear in the other districts of the division. The Kolees and Julahas are found in all the plain divisions except Goruckpore; but in the Benares Division, where little cotton is produced, they dwindle down to less than 1,200.

- 261. The Bhurs, supposed by some to be aborigines, are found in the extreme east of the Province. With the exception of 2,377 in the Allahabad District, they are confined to Goruckpore and the districts of the Benares Division.
- 262. The Pasees, too, belong to the south-east: a few are found in Meerut, and nearly an eighth of their whole number in Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, and Moradabad.
- 263. Chumars are to be met with in all the districts of the Province, hill or otherwise.
- 264. The Goojurs belong principally to the north and north-western districts: three-fifths of them reside in the Meerut Division, and 32,270 are entered against Ajmere. Jats are found in all but four districts, but not in large numbers south or east of Agra. More than a quarter of their number are residents of Muttra and Agra, and nearly a half of the whole is found in the Meerut Division, where they amount in round numbers to 330,000.
- 265. The wandering tribes, Nuts and Kunjurs, are, as might be predicted, to be met with in most districts; they appear in thirty out of thirty-five cases.
- 266. The Mullahs have evidently been incorrectly distinguished, as none are found in many districts bordering the Ganges and the Jumna, where they notoriously exist.
- 267. The Khussiah Soodras are, like their Rajpoot brethren, peculiar to the hills. In Gurhwal they number 107,627, and 21 are found in the Turrai immediately below the hills.
- 268. The greater number of the Domes appear to reside in Gurhwal. It is probable they are included in other cases with Methurs and Khakrobs.
- 269. Bijnour has the distinction of giving a home to the two Thugs recorded as residents of the North-West.
- 270. The Chowhan Chowdrees, entered as a Soodra caste, belong exclusively to Moradabad.
- 271. The four districts of Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Furruckabad, and Mynpoory contain ten-elevenths of the whole Kisan class: 344 of this class are found in Moradabad, 1,693 in the Turrai, and the remaining 11,966 in Etah.
- 272. The Gonds, an indigenous tribe, are found almost exclusively in Goruck-pore, Benares, and Mirzapore. There are also a few in Allahabad, and a few scattered throughout the Jhansie Division.
- 273. The Koles, a somewhat similar race, are found principally in Allahabad and Mirzapore, which two districts contain 52,275. The remaining 10,188 are residents of Banda.
 - 274, The Mhairs belong exclusively to Mhairwarra, in the Ajmere Division.
- 275. Of the Jain religionists, numbering 49,983, by far the larger number belong to Ajmere, where they amount to 23,795; but Mozuffernuggur contains 9,354 Suraogees, and Lullutpore 11,264 Jains. The remainder are scattered in small bodies, principally in Agra, Furruckabad, Etawah, Allahabad, and Mirzapore.
- 276. The Goshaens muster strongestin Meerut, Muttra, and Boolundshuhur; the Jogees in Moradabad, Allygurh, Agra, and Cawnpore. The Sunnyasees are peculiar



to Gurhwal, and the same may be said of the Doom Jogees. The Jungum and Nanuk-shahee sects are peculiar to Benares; the Ateeth to Azimgurh. Nearly half of the Fuqueers enumerated are found in Allahabad and Goruckpore, while the Ladhoo, Bhartee, and Bunkhutta classes are to be met with only in Benares.

277. The accompanying statement shews the percentage of each of the four great castes on the total Hindoo population of each district:—

Statement of Districts, showing the Composition of the Hindoo Population in regard to the Four Great Castes.

Names of District	ia.	Percentage of Brahmins on total Hindoos.	Percentage of Kshatryas on total Hindoos.	Percentage of Vaisyas on total Hindoos.	Percentage of Soodras on total Hindoos.
Dehra Doon.		10.05	32.58	2.84	54:53
Seharunpore,	,	11.55	41 03	7·19	40.23
Moosuffernuggur,	***	12.88	5.42	8.03	73.67
Meerut,	•••	17:47	7.16	7.57	67:80
Boolundshuhur,	•••	14:30	11.99	4.97	68.74
Allygurh,	•••	16 ·44	8.45	6.81	68:30
Kumaon,	•••	17:22	76.78	1.13	4.93
Gurhwal,	•••	\$ 2·67	11.78	0.47	65.08
Bijnour,	•••	8.34	15.45	3.74	72.47
Moradabad,	***	8.25	4.60	4.29	82· 5 6
Budaon,	•••	8.09	9.39	3.42	79 ·2 0
Bareilly,	•••	6.79	4.12	2.83	86· 26
Shahjehanpore,	•••	7.89	8:01	1.82	82 ·25
Terrai Pergunnahs	***	7.15	5.81	·9 7	86.07
Muttra,	•••	90.13	14.60	7-11	58.17
Agra,	900	15.44	10.64	6.96	66 -96
Furruckabad,	***	11.27	8.77	1.68	78:33
Mynpoory,	•••	10 -2 9	8.45	5-22	76.04
Etawah,	***	16.23	9.	5.63	69.16
Etah,	•••	10:24	9.66	5-25	74.85
Jhansie,	•••	14.78	5.70	4.30	75.22
Jaloun,	•••	16.82	12.03	5.46	65.66
Lullutpore,	•••	9.59	6.46	5.16	78 ·7 9
Cawnpore,	•••	22-27	11.45	3.90	62.38
Futtehpore,	•••	13-98	8.99	3.96	78·0 7
Banda,	•••	16.79	9.50	3.99	69.72
Allahabad,	•••	15.10	4.71	4.18	76.06
Humeerpore,	•••	13-19	9.06	3.95	73.80
Foruckpore,	•••	1279	4:11	4.06	79.04
Azimgurh,	•••	8.43	14.27	1.19	76.11
Jounpore,	•••	19:34	24.50	3.11	53.05
Mirzapore,	•••	13.87	10.10	4.20	71.53
Benares,	•••	15-25	8.07	2.67	74.01
Ghaseepore,	•••	10.13	16.90	3.97	69.0
Aimere.		6.47	- 4.90	9:31	79:32

278. The Statement of Castes may be accepted as correct in so far as it classifies the primary castes; but the details of the sub-castes are only approximately correct, as it is evident from the tables that in some cases no distinction of subordinate caste has been observed.

279. The General Statement No. V. shows the inhabitants of the North-West distributed according to their occupations. The classification followed is that adopted by Dr. Farr. The people are divided into six great classes, which again are sub-divided into eighteen orders. Note 5, appended to this Report, contains an extract from the General Report of the English Census of 1861, explaining how this classification has been regulated.

One Order—No. IV., "Domestic"—has been omitted from the statement for the North-Western Provinces, as the original returns contain no information on this head.

280. The following are the classes, the orders composing them, and the numbers appertaining to them:—

CLASS I.—Professional,—428,246.

Order I.—Government servants,—93,904.

II.—Engaged in defence of the country,—20,454.

III.—The learned professions, literature, art, and science,—813,888.

CLASS II.—Domestic,—2,345,309.

Order IV.—Domestic,—omitted.

V.—Engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for men,—2,345,309.

CLASS III.—Commercial,—1,392,065.

Order VI.—Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend, money and goods of various kinds,—954,732.

VII.—Engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, and goods,—437,333.

CLASS IV.—Agricultural,—17,656,006.

Order VIII.—Persons possessing or working the land, -17,517,447.

IX.—Persons engaged about animals,—138,559.

CLASS V.—Industrial,—3,868,822.

Order X.—Arts and mechanics, -303,336.

XI.—Textile fabrics and dress,—1,456,326.

XII.—Food and drink,—951,420.

XIII.—Dealers in animal substances,—49,876.

XIV.—Dealers in vegetable substances,—374,826.

XV.—Dealers in minerals,—733,038.

CLASS VI.—Indefinite and non-productive,—4,369,049.

Order XVI.—Laborers,—3,824,956.

XVII.—Persons of rank or property,—4,080, not recorded under any office or occupation.

XVIII,—Persons supported by the community, and of no specified occupation,—540,013.

- 281. The occupations recorded, some of which are rather repugnant to the English mind, are 306 in number; of these, three belong to the first order, one to the second, and 26 to the third; thus giving 30 occupations under the first class.
- 282. In the II. Class only 12 occupations are specified, which all belong to the fifth order. The III. Class comprises 30 occupations, of which 16 belong to Order VI. and 14 to Order VII.
- 283. Class IV. embraces 20 occupations, seven of which are referable to Order VIII., and the remainder to Order IX.
- 284. Class V., "Industrial," comprises 182 trades: 35 belong to Order X., "Arts and mechanics;" 24 to Order XI., "Textile fabrics;" 39 to Order XII., "Food and drink;" 13 to Order XIII.; 31 to Order XIV., "Dealers in vegetable substances;" and 40 to Order XV., "Dealers in minerals."
- 285. Under Class VI. are 32 occupations: two only belong to Order XVI., and three to Order XVII.; the remainder come under Order XVIII., and comprise among them occupations which, in a highly civilized country, those who followed them would hesitate to name. There seems, however, to be no mock modesty among the 23 who described themselves as professional thieves, or among 321 pimps, 2,251 eunuchs, and 26,806 prostitutes. There is, too, a display of whimsical humor in the



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announcement of their calling made by the 35 "sturdy beggars" and the 974 "bad characters" who have thus designated their modes of life.

- 286. This XVIII. Order comprises, indeed, some very curious characters. There are 479,015 beggars in addition to their "sturdy" brethren, 29 professed mourners, 111 alms-takers, 28 pedigree-makers, 226 men who describe themselves as "flattering for gain," one man who naively owns himself a "vagabond," 18 "ear piercers," 51 "makers of caste marks" (who, with the "vagabond," reside in the Agra District), 2 "wrestlers," 4 "charmers," 1 "informer," 3 fortune-tellers, 851 jesters, 259 mimics, 133 hangmen, and 97 grave-diggers.
- 287. The sturdy beggars appear to be the remnant of a singular class. They are residents of Agra, and their occupation is more like theft than begging. Perhaps it is on this account they take their name. They watch a well-dressed man till he is in some retired place, and they then ask for alms with a significant threat, supported by the production of an open knife, that if the alms are not given something worse may befall him.
- 288. The professional thieves belong to the Lullutpoor District. The Deputy Commissioner thus speaks of them:—
- "'Sunoreaise.'—Sunoreas are a class of wandering thieves, who for ages have had their head-quarters in Chundeyree and Banpoor. They leave their homes at certain seasons and go all over India for the purpose of plundering travellers and others. They are all more or less under Police surveillance, but their depredations are committed at a distance, so that convictions are rare. But it is hoped that when the next Census is taken the profession will have ceased to exist."
- 289. The men who describe themselves as "flattering for gain" are the descendants of those who, at the old Mogul Court, on state occasions preceded the great men of the palace, or the princes who arrived from other parts of the country, singing their praises and expatiating on their titles and achievements.
- 290. It will be observed from the statement already given of the numbers in the different classes that the "Agricultural" comprises more than half the total population.

17,517,447 Agriculturists. 3,824,956 Laborers. 21,342,403 In reality it comprise far more, for to this class should be added those entered under Order XVI., who are as much agricultural as anything else. Adding these, the agricultural class will be 21,842,403, or two-thirds of the population.

- 291. The class next important for its numbers is the "Industrial" (Class V.), which contains 3,868,822, or about an eighth of the population.
- 292. Next in number is the "Domestic" class, 2,345,309; and this is followed by the "Commercial" class, which comprises 1,392,065 persons.
- 293. The bulk of the agricultural class is formed of agriculturists, proprietors of land, cultivators, and laborers. The distinction between proprietors and cultivators has not, however, been carefully observed, and it would appear from the statement that the middle term "agriculturist" has been indiscriminately adopted, so as to embrace both proprietors and cultivators.
- 294. Turning to Class V., the next in numerical strength, we find that Order XI., "Persons engaged in textile fabrics and dress," is the largest: it embraces 1,456,326 persons. Of these the cotton interest claims by far the largest portion, 1,130,412 being employed as cotton-cleaners, weavers, dyers, thread-spinners, and calico-printers—the cotton-cleaners and weavers forming ten-elevenths of the whole. There are also 136,149 tailors, and 132,350 shoemakers and sellers. The order in this class which ranks next in numerical strength is that "Devoted to food and drink," which comprises 951,420; of these, 344,377 are grain-dealers and parchers,



62,841 are confectioners and sweetmeat-sellers, 17,609 are wine-sellers, 232,486 grocers, 55,920 are green-grocers and fruiterers, while 27,166 deal in tobacco, and 38,816 sell pan, bhang, and mixtures of opium. There are also 61,090 butchers, 14,510 fishmongers, and 22 ice-makers.

The XV. Order, "Dealers and workers in minerals," numbers 733,038, of whom 191,034 are blacksmiths, 4,852 cutlers, 32,168 copper-smiths and braziers, 135,685 goldsmiths and silversmiths, and 253,605 potters. 332 coal-sellers are shown in Goruckpore: they are probably charcoal-sellers, and should have been entered with the 1,589 of that trade shewn in Order XIV.

Order XIV., "Dealers in vegetable substances," numbers 374,826, the great majority of whom are oil manufacturers and sellers, who muster 292,003.

At first sight it appears an error to put pen-makers into this order, but, as all native pens are made of reeds, the entry is correct. Only three men, however, are entered as following this trade.

Seven men are entered as sellers of al. This is the mulberry die for which some of the more southern districts are famous.

Order X., which comprises 303,336 persons, has its numbers swelled by 213,667 carpenters and 35,435 masons.

295. The II. Class, numbering 2,345,309, contains 1,414,796 servants, 343,893 barbers (who, as Mr. Forbes points out, are the match-makers of Indian society), 207,568 washermen, 206,413 sweepers, and 154,622 water-carriers.

296. The "Commercial" Class (III.) comprises in Order VI. 541,471 merchants,

* 469,432

* 469,432

* 28,895 pedlars, 469,432 shop-keepers, 60,157 petty dealers,

* 3,231

* 12,153

* 23,170 brokers and agents; while the VII. Order, "Those engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, and goods," comprises 49,403 carriers, 50,497 boatmen, 286,536 porters. There are also letters-out of camels, of horses and ponies, of ekkas and carts, and of bullocks.

- 297. Class I., which is the least numerous, contains 59,879 Government servants and 33,932 police, 20,454 soldiers, in the Orders I. and II.; while the "Learned professions, literature, and art" show 176,701 priests, 40,344 pundits, 9,976 doctors, 1,862 surgeons, binders, leech-appliers, and cuppers; 3,233 midwives, 18,497 druggists, 5,170 pleaders and attorneys, 5,312 schoolmasters, 509 actors, 1,970 conjurers, 8,399 dancing girls and boys, 30,578 singers, musicians, and itinerant players, 3,898 acrobats and rope-dancers, and 6,372 bards.
- 298. A close examination of the statement will show that the distinctions of trades and professions have not been carefully observed: for instance, almost all the porters are found in Benares; in many districts no midwives are entered; and the picture painters are confined to three districts, Cawnpore, Jounpore, and Benares. It is obvious that the other districts, especially those in which there are large towns, must also contain porters, if they do not contain painters; and every district village has its midwife. For a first attempt, however, the Occupation Statement is as good as can be expected; but there is much room for improvement, which in a future Census it is hoped will not be wanting. The best returns were those received from Agra: they were prepared by by Mr. Fisher, the Assistant Collector there, and to him the entire credit for their elaboration is due.
- 299. There is one other point to be noticed in regard to the Occupation Statement. The trade followed by the head of a house has been entered as that of all the dwellers in the house. To obtain, therefore, an approximate idea of the number of persons actually engaged in a trade, it will be necessary to divide the total number by the



average number of persons in a house. This will be found in Statement VI., where the average number is given for each district, for each town with more than 2,000 inhabitants, and for the entire Province. For the latter the average is 4.73 to a house. In the case, however, of Government servants, the police, and the army, the actual number of persons in each of these professions has been ascertained, as also in the case of vakeels and pleaders.

- 300. To enable the reader to form an opinion of the actual number of persons in each trade, Note 6 has been added. It contains the results of the enquiries in four tehseels in the Meerut District, shewing the total number of persons entered under each profession, and the number of heads of houses. It is only, however, an approximation to the actual number of persons engaged in any trade that can thus be obtained. There are certainly many cases where, in addition to the master of the house, either his son or some of his dependents follow the same profession or trade, and in these instances it will not be sufficient to obtain merely the number of masters of houses to ascertain the number of persons employed in a trade. Speaking generally, probably one-fifth might be taken in each case as the number of persons actually engaged in the several trades noticed in Statement V.
- 301. The remaining Statements and Tables (VI. and VII.) require but little comment. In the first of these is given the average number of persons to a house, both in the several districts and in the larger towns. The average for the whole Province is 4.73. In the districts the highest number of persons to a house will be found in Benares, 6.80; the lowest in Allygurh, where it is 4.13. But, turning to the towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, we find—and this is certainly surprising—that the least number of persons to a house is to be met with apparently in the town population, and that the town of Benares itself has fewer persons to a house than the average of the district. The figures, however, for Allygurh (1.13) are palpably incorrect. It is an absurdity to suppose that in a city like Coel, with a population of 48,403, there should be 42,720 houses—that is to say, an average of less than two persons to each house.
- 302. The accompanying Table R. shows the average number of persons to a house and to an enclosure in the years 1852 and 1865. It will be seen that the population has greater house accommodation at the present Census than was the case in 1853. We may notice here that the average number of persons to a family in ten of the principal states of Europe is 4.62, varying very little in one country and another: the lowest number is 4.116 in France, while the highest is 5.13 in Prussia. But there is a considerable difference in the number of persons to a house—that averages in 11 states 6.5 persons. It is lowest in Portugal, where it is 4.04; and highest in Belgium, where it is 24.15. In India, at least in the North-West, we have no instances—so common on the Continent of Europe, in Scotland, and in the great towns of England—of more than one family living in a house, though it is very often the case that several families live in an enclosure. The average number of persons to an enclosure in 1865 was 7.06, against 7.13 in 1853.

In England the following is the average number of persons to a family and to a house:—To a family, 4.47 persons; to a house, 5.37 persons.

If the increased number of houses may be taken as an indication of prosperity, it is satisfactory to observe that the average proportion of persons to a house has fallen from 4.91 in 1853 to 4.71 in 1865. Further, if it may be accepted that "in a country under depopulation the old houses fall into decay, many houses are uninhabited, and few new houses are building," this fact of an increase in the number of houses would be an additional argument against the apparent decrease in the population. There were in 1853 5,720,524 houses, against 5,912,118 in 1865.

Table shewing the Average Number of Persons to a House, and of Persons to an Enclosure, in each of the districts in the North-West in 1865 and 1853.

Divisions, Districts.			185 Average rate o	•	1865. Average rate of Poplation.		
			Per Enclosure.	Per House.	Per Enclosure.	Per House.	
	Sahurunpore,		12:17	4.74	10-91	4:66	
	Moozuffernuggur,		11:50	4.72	8:84	4.28	
MEERUT	Meerut.	}	9-25	4.85	15.86	4:02	
	Boolundshuhur.		10.50	5.29	8.97	4.65	
	Allyghur,		9.05	5.01	8.84	4.13	
	Bijnour,		10.08	4-95	10.61	4:60	
	Moradabad,		9.59	4.87	8-98	4:36	
Rohilkund,	Budson,		7.17	4.40	9.27	4.80	
,	Bareilly,		8.19	5.78	8.48	5.52	
	Shahjehanpore,		7.35	4.84	8.30	4.98	
	Muttra,		9.40	4.48	9-12	4.49	
	Agra,		8.58	4.74	8.33	4.71	
AGRA,	Furruckabad,	•••	6.10	4.06	7.50	4.44	
	Mynpoory,		7.62	4.59	7.27	4.70	
	Etawah,		7.06	5.03	6.34	4.65	
	Çawnpore,		5.88	4.27	5.88	4.28	
	Futtehpore,		5.41	4.42	6.26	4:31	
ALLAHABAD,	Humeerpore,		6.73	4.38	6.59	4 . 21	
	Banda,		6.75	4.37	5.64	4 .28	
	Allahabad,		5.48	4.75	5.17	4 .35	
Goruckpore,	Goruckpore,		6.23	5.92	6.10	5.63	
	Azimgurh,		6.33	5.74	5.12	4.66	
	Jounpore,		5.71	4.94	6.13	5.16	
BENARES,	Mirzapore,		6.35	4.96	5.93	4.67	
	Benares,		6.83	4.79	7.25	6.80	
	Ghazeepore,	***	6.16	5.40	5.17	4.57	
	GRAND TOTAL.		7:13	4:91	7:06	4:71	

303. Statement VII. and the corresponding tables contain a classified list of towns and villages for each of the districts in the North-Western Provinces. Out of 78,112, there enumerated, 38,601 were villages containing less than 200 inhabitants, 23,933 containing from 200 to 500 inhabitants, 10,445 containing from 500 to 1,000, 3,818 from 1,000 to 2,000, and 1,106 from 2,000 to 5,000. There were 203 towns—139 containing between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, against 129 in 1853; 52 between 10,000 and 50,000, against 58 in 1853; and 12 containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, against 11 in 1853.

The total urban population amounted in 1865 to 3,053,284, against 3,046,949 in 1853, showing an increase *en bloc* of little more than 6,000 inhabitants, or 2 per cent.

304. It will be observed that the middle class towns (those with between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants) have decreased by six, while the class of towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants has increased by one, and the small towns with between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants have risen by ten. The larger villages (those containing between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants) have increased in number from 4,496 in 1853 to 4,926 in 1865.

305. Table S. shows the relative state of the town population in each of those districts which, both in 1853 and 1865, came under the Census operations.

Comparing our rural and urban population with that in other countries, we find in Europe,* in every 10,000 inhabitants, 2,019 belong to the towns, and 7,981 to the villages and the country. The urban

population is least high in Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, and Wurtemburg, where it does not average more that 946 in 10,000. It is highest in the following states:—

Holland,	•••	3,584 in	10,000.
Saxony,	•••	3,500	,,
Prussia,	•••	2,807	
Sardinia,	•••	2,683	,,
Belgium,	•••	2,519	••

In France it was in 1851, 1,792 in 10,000; in England in 1861 it was 5,462 in 10,000; in the North-Western Provinces in 1865 it was 1,140 in 10,000.

S.

Table showing the Urban Population for 1865 compared with that of 1853; the number of villages with less than 1,000 inhabitants, with between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants: and the number of towns, with the population of each class of town, classified according to population.

						5,000 to 10,000.		10,000 to 60,000.		Above 50,000.	ul at ion.
District.			Under 1,000.	1,000 to				ļ			Pop.
				5,000.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Total Urban Ropulation.
Seharunpore,	•••	{ 1865 1853	1,840 1,328	165 144	5	37,171 32,941	4	86,938 79,090			124,109 112,031
Mozusternuggur,	•••	1865	871 717	161 159	6 7	43,566 48,159	3 4	39,670 48,582	•••	•••	83,236 96,741
Meerut,	•••	1865 1853	1,139 1,077	312 288	10 5	67,785 35,942	2 3	27,366 67,930	i	79,378	174,529 103,872
Boelundshuhur,	•••	1865 1858 1865	1,451 1,346 1,625	131 121 166	5 6 4	34,125 40,563 93,684	5 5 4	76,662 75,019	:::	•••	110,787
Allygurh,	•••	1853	1,747	214	8	23,684 49,675	3	99,608 103,788	•••		123,29 2 153,46 3
Bijnour,		{ 1865 1853	1,888	66 62	9 8	64,457 57,986	4	62,484 70,038		•••	126,941 128,024
Moradabad,	•••	1865 1853 1865	2,422 2,592 1,881	114 126	9	56,390 57,107	3 4	95,892 84,991	1	57, 3 04 57,414	209,586 199,512
Budaon,	•••	1853	2,050	145 173	6 5	34,855 30,908	3	48,466 52,002	•••	•••	83,321 82,910
Bareilly,	•••	1865 1853	2,827 3,152	200 165	3 3	24,291 25,502	1	27,907 26,760	1	105,649 111,332	157,847 163,594
Shahjehanpore,	•••	1865	2,015 2,008	172 176	5 4	29,025 25,033	••• 1	11,033	1	71,719	100,744 110,626
Muttra,	•••	1865 1853	791 771	197 210	4 7	25,383 44,933	3	47,441 53,468	1	74,560 51,540 65,749	124,364 164,150
Agra,	•••	1865	896 891	237 229	8 1	50,832 7,047	1 2	13,163 22,810	1	142,661 125,262	206,656 155,119
Furruckabad,	•••	1865	1,450 2,689	204 175	7 9	49,167 64,572	2 l	27,912	1	78,110	150,189
Mynpoory,		18 65 1853	1,204 1,150	144 192	3 9	21,788 57,786	1 2	21,964 21,179 32,830	1 	132,513	219,049 42,967 90,616
Etawah,	•••	1865	1,366 1,313	104 . 96	2	12,591 23,953	1 1	27,228 23,300		•••	39,819 47,253
Cawnpore,	•••	1865	1,750 3,314	267 214	5 6	30,960 37,543	"i	19 890	1	113,601	144,561
Futtehpore,	•••	1865 1853	1,230 1,247	154 145	1 4	5,150 24,303	i	13,580 20,478 20,864	•••	118,000	169,123 25,628 45,167
Humeerpore,		1865 1853	600 663	147 164	6 5	38,141 34,777	1 3	17,690 52,720	•••	•••	55,831 87,497
Banda,		1865	965 948	192 192	3 2	17,220 12,009] 1	27,573 41,411		•••	44,793 53,420
Allahabad,	•••	1865 1853 1865	3,303 3,319	217 233	2	12,792	•••	•••	1	105,926 72,093	105,926 84,885
Goruckpore,	•••	1865 1853 1865	13,253 12,965 4,136	292 234	6 4	37,566 23,240	2	58,833 27,307	1	50,853 54,529	147,252 105,076
Azimgurh,	•••	1853 1865	4,845	186 255	4	11,526 24,072	3	24,814 40,578	•••	•••	36,340 64,650
Jounpore,	•••	1853	3,229 2,861 4,014	138 178	1 2	7,775 14,778	1 1	25,531 27,160		•••	33,306 41,988
Mirzapore,	•••	1853	4,246	103 154	2	11,450	1 1	10,125 12,787	1	71,849 75,012	81, 974 99,2 49
Benares,	•••	1865 1853	1,8 32 1,8 4 0	88 104	1	8,916 9,662	 1	11,365	1	178,352 171,668	182,268 192,695
Ghazeepore,	•••	18 6 5 18 5 3	3,186 5,506	251 268	14 16	95,719 109,795	2 3	44,773 60,962			140,492 170,757

306. It will appear, then, that these Provinces stand low in the relative position of their urban and rural population; but the figures which I have had recourse to for this comparison lose much of their value, as is pointed out by M. Legoyt, from the omission in the official reports from which they are taken to notice the limit at which villages are held to have reached the rank of towns.

In these Provinces I have taken 5,000 as the limit. Where the inhabitants are less than that number, their places of residence are held to be villages; where above that figure, to be towns. Taking the same limit for England, we find the urban population to be 10,960,998 out of 20,066,224, or, as it has been given above, 5,462 in every 10,000. But in England there are 781 towns with populations exceeding 5,000, against 203 in these Provinces.

The fact is, our towns are not only few in number compared with the towns in England, but they are also small in size.

307. The classified list in Statement VII. shews that there are only five towns with populations exceeding 100,000, one of which only exceeds 150,000; that there are only seven with populations between 50,000 and 100,000, none of which exceed 80,000 inhabitants; that there are seven between 30,000 and 40,000, and eleven between 20,000 and 30,000.

There are also thirty-four towns with populations between 10,000 and 20,000, thirteen only having more than 15,000 inhabitants. There are also 139 towns with populations between 5,000 and 10,000.

To pursue the comparison with the English towns, these Provinces contain no city so large as Sheffield, the sixth largest town in England, and only one town approaching it in size,—viz., Benares, with 173,352 inhabitants, against Sheffield with 185,172 inhabitants. Birmingham—which, with its 296,076 inhabitants, stands fourth on the list of English towns—has more than twice the population of our next largest city, Agra, with its 142,661 inhabitants. I can find no very accurate parallel for Cawnpore, but the population of Bradford (106,218) is slightly in excess of that of Allahabad (105,926) or Bareilly (105,649). Meerut (79,378) has a slightly larger population than Brighton (77,693), while Nottingham (74,693) accords very closely with Furruckabad (73,110); and Bolton (70,395) assimilates very nearly with Mirzapore (71,849) and Shahjehanpore (71,719).

The populations of Bath (52,528) and of Muttra (51,540) are very similar in number, as are those again of Davenport (50,440) and Goruckpore (50,853). Coel (48,403) is rather larger than East Retford (Parliamentary limits) (47,330), while Scharunpore (44,119) and Dudley (44,975) come very close together in the numbers of their inhabitants. Swansea (41,606) has a population slightly larger than Sumbhul (41,456), and Yarmouth (34,814) than Ajmere (34,763) and Ghazeepore (34,385). Amroha (32,314) comes very close to Cardiff (32,954), while Chester (31,110) and Budaon (31,044) are almost equal.

308. There is but one other portion of the papers included in the Census Report which still requires remark. I refer to Appendix B., containing the replies of the several District Officers in regard to the castes prevailing in their respective districts, and the mode in which the subsidiary castes have taken their origin. This is a subject on which I am not in a position to add any information. Baboo Siva Persad, Joint Inspector of Schools in the Benares Circle, who is well acquainted with the subject, has, however, been good enough to furnish the following comments on this Appendix:—

"Appendix B. contains much valuable and interesting information, though mixed "with much that is worthless, badly arranged, and sometimes contradictory. The "reader will often find the statement that Aheer (Ahir) is derived from ahi, a snake, "and heer, love. He will meet with such glaring errors as the following:—

"' Domes came from Arabia.'-(Page 4, line last.)

- "'Suraogees take their names from Jeynee, a woman who married one Rigdeojee, "'a Chuttree. This man became a hermit. Zeenuth was his first disciple.'—(Page "26, line 29.)
- "'The Cashmeree Pundits, who attempt to pass themselves off as an offshoot of the "'Brahmin class, are in reality Kaeths.'—(Page 51, line 3.)
- "' Mahajuns.—These are the illegitimate children of a man called Jin, hence called "' Mahajin, which in course of time became corrupted into Mahajun.'—(Page 52, line 19.)
 - "' They are said to have descended from Maicasur, a demon.'-(Page 95, line 28.)
- "'Ghurwars.—This race call themselves descendants of Bindar, of the Lunar race.
 "'They originated in Rewah. Akbar of Dehli was born at the house of some Rewah
 "'Chuttree; he therefore called Rewah his ghur (house), and hence the derivation of
 "the name Ghurwar.'—(Page 115, line 5.)
- "To anybody with a slight acquaintance with Sanskrit it will be evident that "Ahir is a corruption of abhira (cow-herd), as mentioned in page 70, line 38.
- "It is not probable that Domes, who are generally considered to belong to the "aborigines of India, could have come from Arabia.
- "'Surangee is a corruption of sravok, meaning the lay votary of a Buddha or "Jina.'—(Wilson.)
- "' Jeynee (Jaini) is derived from Jina, the generic name of the personage pecu"' liar to the Jaina sect, who is ranked by them as superior to the gods of the other
 "' sects.' (Wilson.)
- "'Rigdeojee (Rishabha Deva) is the first of the twenty-four principal jinas or "Jaina saints.'—(Wilson). His first disciple was Pundarik, and not Zeenuth. The "latter (really Zinat) can only be the name of a Mahomedan, and is commonly met "with among the occupants of the Mahomedan zenanas—e. g., Zinat-ool-Nissa. These few remarks show how absurd is the derivation which has been assigned for the "term Suraogee."
- 309. The Baboo adds,—"There is no reason to suppose the Cashmeree Pundits "are in reality Kaeths; that Mahajun (Maha-jun) simply means 'great man,' and is "applied to bankers of all castes, like its synonym, Seth, which is a corruption of "shrishti, meaning pre-eminent and president. It is a great mistake to connect the "word Mahajun with Jina (the god) or Maicasur (Mayasur, a demon).
- "If by 'Akbar of Dehli' is meant Akbar the Great, of Agra, everybody convers"ant with history knows that he was born in Amarkot (Sindh), and not in Rewah;
 "while Banâr (not Bindar) was the famous Rajah of Benares said to be a Goharvor.
 "Whatever may be the origin of the term, it has nothing to do with ghur."
- 310. The Baboo pronounces the Memorandum by Kour Luchmun Singh, of Bijnour, to be by far the best; and he remarks that the note from Moradabad contains much interesting matter, as also does that for Etawah.

The names "Chamachche and Ujeg Chund" in the Memorandum from Meerut and Boolundshuhur (page 12, line 18; and page 15, line 23) are errors: they should be Rajahs Janmejay and Jaichund.

311. Siva Persad further states that he hopes to prepare an alphabetical list of all the castes mentioned in the Appendix, noting down all the errors and mistakes which are apparent, and supplementing it by further information. This, if it is published, will complete the information on the subject of castes, and will be of much value.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

- 312. It is not improbable that advantage may be taken of the next general Census of the United Kingdom to place the enumerations of these Provinces on a footing the same, in regard to time, as those of the mother country. As six years will then have intervened between the last Census taken here and the next to be taken in Great Britain, 1871 will not be an inconvenient year for the taking of the next Census in these Provinces. The cold season, however, will always prove a fitter time than the hot season or the rains for a house to house enumeration in this country. The Collectors and their assistants can move about their several districts with greater facility than at other seasons, and have thus better opportunities of testing the accuracy of the returns. In addition to this, the people themselves are less likely to be absent from their houses during the night in the cold weather than in the warmer season of April, when the crops are being taken off the ground, and the rural population is busy in the fields. If, then, it is determined to take a Census of these Provinces in 1871, it will be better to let it be made on the night of the 10th January than on the English date of the 7th of April.
- 313. The following are the points which have come most prominently to notice, during the operations preliminary to the last Census, in the enumeration itself and in the compilation of the returns:—
- 314. The area returns should be prepared as on former occasions; but the cultivation in unassessed land should be recorded from the Putwarees' papers in the same way as the cultivation in the Revenue-paying area. It would also be useful, whenever it is practicable, to note the actual area occupied by towns and villages. Additional accuracy would also be secured if, on the occasion of a transfer of a village from one district to another, an extract from the area and population returns relating to it were forwarded to this office, so as to ensure the record here of the actual change made in the area and population of the district.
- 315. The agency employed in the preparation of the population returns should be the same as heretofore; but a printed set of rules should be furnished to each enumerator, explaining the procedure which should be followed.
- 316. The population return for each mouzah might with advantage be somewhat elaborated, so as to comprise additional information which it would be useful to have, and which might be collected with little additional trouble or expense. It should be expanded so as to show, in addition to the caste and occupation of the head of the family, his age, his civil condition, also the ages, occupations, and civil condition of his family. A specimen of the form which is recommended is appended to this Report.

The enquiries which are necessary for the compilation of the return as it now stands would give, with but little additional trouble, the information which is required on these points.

It will be advisable also to furnish the enumerators with a standard list of castes and occupations, especially of the latter. This will ensure uniformity in the classification. The printed forms supplied to European house-holders, in order that they may fill up their own returns, should be accompanied by a set of printed instructions, pointing out how the return is to be filled in.

317. The compilation of the returns should be put on a footing entirely different from that on which it stands at present. At the enumerations of 1853 and 1865 the mouzahwar population returns were the basis of the pergunnahwar and tehseel returns compiled by the Tehseeldars and their officers. These again formed the groundwork of the district returns, compiled in the Collectors' offices; and their preparation entailed much labor on officials whose time was already fully taken up by their regular occupations; while, owing to the absence of opportunities for comparison on any extended scale, variations and differences which might have attracted attention have entirely escaped notice.

318. In future, the village population papers, after they have been finally tested and examined, should be sent at once to the Board's Office, which they should reach within a month after the Census has been taken. A special establishment of at least two men for each district should be entertained in this office to get these papers into shape, and to compile from them the statements on which the General Report is based. In the course of the year the statements would be sufficiently completed to enable them to be printed; and on this being done, the completed returns for each district should be forwarded to the Collector, for any remarks he might wish to make in regard to them, or in explanation of the facts they brought to light. They should at the same time be printed off for distribution and publication. In the meanwhile they would undergo a thorough examination at the hands of the proposed Statistical Department which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to recommend for this Office. After having thus been examined by the Statistical Department, and, where explanation was necessary, after having been explained by the several District Officers, the General Report would be prepared.

If entrusted to competent hands, it should contain much valuable information on the condition and the progress of the people.

319. The experience acquired in the preparation of the present Report and returns has shown the absolute necessity for an establishment specially employed in the compilation of these statements. During the past eighteen months, the original district returns having already been prepared in the District Offices, a very small establishment has been entertained. Had not the district returns been compiled beforehand, this would have required much strengthening; but as long as the district statements are made up in the Collectors' and Sub-Collectors' Offices, we lose the opportunity for that thorough examination of the facts displayed by the original village and town returns which is so requisite for a comprehensive view of these facts. It is owing to this cause that in the present Report we have absolutely no information, except that which Mr. Hume has collected in regard to the births in the several castes, on any of the following subjects of interest:—

The proportions of the sexes in the various castes.

The progress of the urban and of the rural population, and the relative fecundity in cities and country.

The distribution of the various trades and professions in towns.

The original returns would throw light on all these subjects; but the necessary information can only be obtained by a careful analysis of the village and town returns. It is these which must be carefully sifted and examined if the Report on the Census is to be really useful and comprehensive. But to make such an analysis requires a strong establishment, supervised by an officer who is experienced in statistical enquiries.

320. The Board's Office and the Board's Secretary have their time fully occupied in the discharge of the regular duties which appertain to them. A very limited recourse has been had to the Registrar's Department during the compilation of the present returns; but the Members are fully aware to what inconvenience this, limited as it has been, has led. It will be necessary also to depute an officer specially to prepare the next Report: it is an impossibility to conduct the heavy duties of the Secretary's Office, and at the same time to undertake the compilation of a voluminous Report, which requires undivided attention. The little that has been done in the present matter would not have been possible had not Mr. Sandford been deputed to carry on the duties of the appointment while the Secretary was on leave, and for six weeks after that leave had expired. As it is, the strain on the Office has been continuous and oppressive.

321. The actual cost incurred in the taking of the Census and in the preparation of the Report and returns has been, exclusive of the charge for printing the Report, Rs. 18,541-2-0 (£1,854-2-3). Of this, Rs. 8,769-6-0 (£876-18-9) has been incurred in the preparation of printed returns for distribution to the enumerators; Rs. 6,847-8-1 (£684-15-0) was the cost incurred by District Officers in taking the Census and preparing their returns; and Rs. 2,924-4-0 (£292-8-6) has been expended in this Office in the compilation of the statements.

The cost of the English Census was £139,885.

The expenditure I should recommend to be sanctioned for the next Census would be at least Rs. 60,000 (£6,000).

For Collectors,	20,000	
For printing,	9,000*	* Only returns for
For preparation of the General		enumerators.
Statements and Reports,	31,000	
	-	
Total	60,000	

If, in addition to this, the enumerators in towns were paid, we should cure the one defect in our machinery for taking the Census. This would certainly add considerably to the expense of the operation; but in the end I think the extra expenditure would prove economical, rather than the reverse.

- 322. It would also be advisable at once to examine the town and village returns which have been compiled at the present Census, so as to provide, in anticipation of the next and more complete Census that may be made, some means of comparison for the results which may then be obtained; but this cannot be attempted without a proper establishment.
- 323. It will take some time before we can obtain returns which will assimilate, either in trustworthiness or comprehensiveness, to those which are now recorded in Europe; but now that two house to house enumerations have been attempted, we have so far familiarized the people with the operations and objects of a Census that we may fairly attempt a more ambitious, because a more complete and exhaustive, enquiry in regard to the progress, the civil condition, and the occupations of the population in these Provinces. Such an enquiry, if properly conducted, would throw a flood of light upon many subjects of interest in regard to which we are now very much in the dark. To be successful, it will require a far stronger establishment than has hitherto been employed; and it will task the undivided attention of the best Officer the Government can spare for the purpose.
- 324. This Report may appear to have been longer deferred than was necessary. The work, however, has been far heavier than on the occasion of the former Census, the Report for which was submitted nearly two years after the Census was taken; and even in the case of the Census of the United Kingdom, taken 7th April, 1861, the Report was not submitted till two years and three months after the enumeration.

W. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,

Secretary, Board of Revenue,

North-Western Provinces.

April 13th, 1867.

NOTE I

EXTRACTS FROM MR. JOSHUA MILNE'S ARTICLE ON "HUMAN MORTALITY" (Encyclopædia Britannica).

THE first table of mortality was constructed by Dr. Halley, from the Mortuary Registers of Breslaw, for five years ending with 1691, and was inserted in his paper on the subject in the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1693, with many judicious observations on the useful purposes to which such tables may be applied.

No further information of this kind was communicated to the public until William Kersseboom, of the Hague, published there three tracts on the subject (in 4io.). The first, dated March 1, 1738, was entitled Eerste Verhandeling tot een Proeve om te weeten de probable menigte des volks in de provintie van Hollandt en Westvrieslandt; the second, dated May 15th, 1742, Tweede Verhandeling bevestigende de Proeve om te weeten de probable menigte des volks in de provintie van Hollandt en Westvrieslandt; and the third, dated August 31, 1742, Derde Verhandeling over de probable menigte des volks in de provintie van Hollandt en Westvrieslandt.

A good account of the first of these tracts has been given by Mr. Eames in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1738, and rather a meagre one of the other two by Mr. Van Rixtel in the same *Transactions* for 1743. It is therefore unnecessary to repeat here anything contained in those accounts; but, as they give no satisfactory information concerning the construction of Mr. Kersseboom's table of mortality (which he called a *Table of Vitality*), it will be proper to supply so material a defect in this place.

In his first tract the author informs us that he constructed his table from registers of many thousand life-annuitants in Holland and West Friesland, which had been kept there from 125 to 130 years previous to the date of his publication; and showed how many of the nominees, or lives the annuities depended upon, were, at the time of their nomination, under one year old, between one and two, between two and three, and so on for all ages.

An exact account was also kept of the age at which each life of every class failed; whence it clearly appeared what degree of mortality prevailed at every age above one year. But, because very few children were nominated at or near their birth, he could not from these registers determine the mortality under one year of age. He therefore had recourse to mortuary registers and other observations, from exact accounts of which he found, with sufficient certainty, as he says, that out of 28,000 born alive, 5,500 died under one year. He also informs us that for this purpose he made use of the observations of divers learned men in England and elsewhere, especially Major John Graunt's upon the number of the people and the rate of mortality; and upon taking an average of the whole, he found it to differ but little from that just stated.

And this appears to be the only ground for the assertion made by most writers on this subject (probably copying from each other, without having seen the original work), that Kersseboom's table of mortality was constructed from observations made upon annuitants in England, as well as in Holland; also that it was formed partly from observations made upon the inhabitants of some Dutch villages.

He first published his table of mortality in his second tract, and in his third he gave abstracts of the registers from which it was constructed. Thes ewere contained in twenty-nine tables, twenty-two of which were for the two sexes separately; in the rest the sexes were not distinguished; and the ages at which the lives failed were generally given to the exactness of half a year.

The numbers of lives whose current year of age at the time of their nomination was given precisely in these tables were—

Males separately,	•	•••	•••	1,843
Females separately,	•••	•••		1,769
Males and Females,	without	distinction	of sex,	1.536
		Total,		5,148

And none of these nominees were above twelve years of age at the time of their nomination.

These, however, are only specimens of M. Kersseboom's labors. He says there were so many lives in the registers that he had not the courage to undertake extracting the necessary particulars for more than 50,000 of them; and in that he was greatly assisted by his friend, Thomas von Schaak. Of all the lives, not more than one of 120 was past 55 years of age at the time of nomination.

Nicholas Struyck, in his Aanhangsel op de Gissengen over den staat van het Menschelyk Geslagt, en de Uitreekening der Lyfrenten, published at Amsterdam in 1740, at the end of the quarto volume commencing with his Inleiding tot de Algemeene Geographie, gave, from registers kept at Amsterdam for about thirty-five years, two tables of observations made upon the duration of the lives of 794 males and 876 female annuitants separately; and two tables of mortality he had constructed from them for the two sexes, both beginning with five years of age. These two, taken together, differ but little from that of Dr. Halley; they represent the mortality to be considerably greater than Kersseboom's: having been constructed from so few observations, they are not entitled to much confidence, and appear to have been very little known or attended to.

This work of Struyck gave occasion to the publication, in the same year, of a small tract in quarto, by Kersseboom, entitled *Eenige Anmerkingen op de Gissengen over den staat van het Menschelyk Geslagt*, &c., wherein he accused Struyck of plagiarism, with but too much appearance of justice.

Neither Kersseboom nor Struyck gave any information as to the manner in which they formed their tables of mortality from the observations on which they were grounded. M. Kersseboom informs us that he submitted his table to Professor S'Grave-sande some years previous to its publication, and obtained his approbation of it for calculating the values of annuities on lives.

In the year 1742 Mr. Thomas Simpson, in his Doctrine of Annuities (see the article "Annuities") gave a table of mortality for London, being the same that had previously been constructed by Mr. Smart, at twenty-five and all the greater ages, but corrected at all ages under twenty-five years, on account of the greater number of strangers who settle in London under that age, which occasioned, till the commencement of the present century, a constant excess of the burials above the births. This correction Mr. Simpson made by comparing together the numbers of christenings and burials; and observing, by means of Dr. Halley's table, the proportion between the mortality in London and Breslaw above twenty-five years of age.

In 1746 M. Deparcieux published (at Paris, in 4to.) his Essai sur les Probabilités de la durée de la vie Humaine, in which he gave six new and valuable tables of mortality; one of them constructed from the lists of the nominees in the French Tontines, principally those of the years 1689 and 1696, and the rest from the Mortuary Registers of different religious houses; four of these showing the mortality that prevailed among the monks of different orders, and the fifth, that which obtained amongst the nuns in different convents of Paris. Those for the monks and nuns, with the exception of the tables of Struyck mentioned above, were the first ever constructed for the two sexes separately.

The Essay of M. Deparcioux is written popularly, and with great perspicuity; he has given the most satisfactory accounts both of the data his tables were constructed from, and the manner of their construction.

In his thirteenth table he included with the five tables of mortality of his own construction that of Mr. Smart for London, as corrected by Mr. Simpson; Dr. Halley's, and M. Kersseboom's; together with the expectation of life at, or its average duration after each age, both according to his own and M. Kersseboom's table for annuitants, and for every fifth year of age according to each of the other tables—the fractional parts of a year being always expressed in months, and not in decimals.

Doctor Halley first, and Struyck after him, had given the probable duration of life after several ages, according to their respective tables—that is, the term at the expiration of which the persons now living at any proposed age will be reduced by death to one-half of their present number.

But Deparcieux appears to have first given the average duration of life after any age, and showed how to calculate it correctly from tables of mortality. On account of the scarcity and value of M. Deparcieux's Tables of Mortality, Mr. Milne has reprinted them, with the expectations of life just mentioned, in his Treatise on Annuities, with a short account of their construction; it is therefore unnecessary to pursue the subject further here.

In 1760 M. Deparcieux published (at Paris, in 4to.) his Addition à l'Essai sur les Probabilités de la durée de la vie Humaine, with five tables. Three of them, relating to life annuities, deferred on a peculiar plan, we consider to be of no interest or value at this time; the two others are tables of mortality constructed from statements of the numbers of deaths that took place at different ages, without knowing the numbers of the living at the same periods of life. He obtained the data for the first of them from a clergyman on the frontiers of Normandy and Perche, whose accuracy in all he undertook he could rely upon; and who gave him the names of the parishes from the registers of which he had extracted the information; but strictly enjoined him not to disclose his name in the event of his making use of the documents. In these the sexes were not distinguished.

The other table of mortality M. Deparcieux constructed from statements sent to him by M. Wargentin of the numbers of deaths of males and females separately which took place in the different intervals of age in Sweden and Finland during the three years 1754, 1755, and 1756. Those two tables have the same faults as others contructed from similarly defective data, and we consider them to be of no value. M. Deparcieux states (p. 28) that in 1744 he suggested to M. Aubert, the Commissary who at that time prepared the Bills of Mortality for Paris, the expediency of distinguishing the sexes in the columns of births and deaths, which had not been done previously, but was, in consequence of this, commenced with the year 1745, and has been continued ever since, as we have already observed in our account of the Parisian Recherches Statistiques.

M. de Buffon, at the end of the second volume of his Histoire Naturelle published in 1749, inserted a table of mortality that had been constructed by M. Dupré de Saint Maur from the registers of twelve country parishes in France and three parishes of Paris, which M. de Buffon informs his readers that he inserted in his work the more willingly since these were the only kind of documents, or combinations of them, from which the probabilities of life among mankind in general could be determined with any certainty. Yet this was a very faulty table, and the numbers of annual deaths were so injudiciously distributed according to the ages that it often represented the mortality in one year of age to be three or four times as great, and in some cases six times as great, as in the next year. Some remarks of M. Kersseboom on this

table may be seen in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1753. M. de Saint Cyran corrected some of its most obvious errors, and inserted both the original and his corrected copy in his *Calcul des Rentes Viagères* (Paris, 1779, in 4to.).

Mr. Simpson, in the Supplement to his Doctrine of Annuities published in 1752, gave some further explanations of the corrections he had made in Mr. Smart's table of mortality for London; and made some very judicious observations on the difficulties that attend the construction of tables of mortality from the Mortuary Registers only of large towns.

In the Nouveaux Mém. de l'Acad. Roy. de Berlin for the year 1760 there is a paper by the celebrated Euler, entitled Recherches générales sur la Mortalité, et la Multiplication du Genre Humain, wherein the subject is treated algebraically. He assumes that the population is not affected by migration, and that the annual births and deaths are always as the contemporaneous population; consequently, that the number of the people increases or decreases in geometrical progression. Then he gives several theorems exhibiting the relations that would obtain between the annual births and deaths and the population, and determines the law of mortality upon these hypotheses; but does not shew how it may be deduced from actual observations, independent of hypotheses; neither does he undertake the construction of any table of mortality, but, by way of example, gives that of M. Kersseboom, with the changes of the numbers which become necessary in consequence of his altering the radix from 1,400 annual births to 1,000.

Süssmilch took great pains in collecting the numbers of annual deaths in the different intervals of age, which he published in his Göttliche Ordnung; and four tables of mortality formed from these data are to be found in the same work. That in the second volume (§ 461), which has many imperfections, was formed by himself; the three others, being the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, at the end of the third volume, were constructed by his commentator, Baumann, according to the more correct method of Lambert.

The first edition of Dr. Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments appeared in 1771, containing his observations on the proper method of constructing tables of mortality from bills which shew the numbers dying annually at all ages, and three new tables of mortality constructed from the London, Norwich, and Northampton bills.

The second edition of the same work was published in 1772, and contained in the Supplement much interesting and valuable information which did not appear in the first, together with five new tables intended to exhibit the law of mortality that obtained,—1st, in the district of Vaud, in Switzerland; 2nd, in a country parish in Brandenburg; 3rd, in the parish of Holy Cross, near Shrewsbury; 4th, at Vienna; 5th, at Berlin—the first formed from bills of mortality given in the Memoire of M. Muret; and the 2nd, 4th, and 5th from those given by Süssmilch in his Göttliche Ordnung; the 3rd was from the parish register only of Holy Cross. But we consider none of those tables are now of any value, on account of the defects in the data from which they were constructed.

In the year 1766 was published, at Yverdon, in octavo, the work entitled Mémoire sur l'Elat de la Population, dans le Pays de Vaud, qui a obtenu la prix proposé par la Société Economique de Berne: par M. Muret, premier Pasteur à Vevey, et Secretaire de la Société Economique de Vevey.

The Pays de Vaud contains 112 parishes, and the population at that time was about 113,000 souls. M. Muret wrote for information to all the clergymen in the country, who made him returns of the numbers of baptisms and burials in their re-



spective parishes for different periods, from ten to forty years, in many of which both the ages and sexes were distinguished; and from about two-thirds of them he obtained also the numbers of marriages and families actually subsisting; also the number of souls, "or at least of communicants," in their parishes: but neither the ages nor sexes were distinguished in any of the enumerations of the living.

This performance does much credit both to the author's industry and judgment, but it has also material defects. He gave upwards of fifty tables, by which he intended to shew the probabilities and expectations of life till five years of age, and at every fifth year after that, in different parishes and places, under various circumstances of soil and situation, and for people of different habits and occupations; also for the two sexes separately. These must have cost him a good deal of labor, and would have been extremely valuable had they been correct; but, unfortunately, he did not understand the construction of such tables, and they are not to be depended upon. He also took considerable pains to determine the rates of mortality among married and single women, considered separately, and thought he had proved that it was less among the married; but the proofs he adduced were not conclusive. Some of his observations on the state of the population, and the plans he recommended for increasing it, also show that he did not understand the principle on which its progress depends.

It is with much reluctance that we make, on so respectable an author, remarks which apply equally to almost all his predecessors in these inquiries; but this we consider to be rendered necessary by the *Memoir* generally, and the tables in particular, having been praised for their extreme accuracy in a very good abridgment of them inserted in the second volume of a book entitled *De Re Rustica*, or the Repository (Lond., 1770, 8vo.).

M. Wargentin, who, was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Tabell-Värket, inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm for the years 1754 and 1755, six papers on the usefulness of annual registers of births and deaths in a country, which, like all his other productions, were written with much judgment and modesty; but, to illustrate the subject, he was generally under the necessity of borrowing materials from the writings of others, as at that time he was only in possession of the results of complete Swedish returns for the years 1749 and 1750. In the same Transactions for the year 1766 he inserted a paper on the mortality in Sweden, in which he gave tables exhibiting the number of the living of each sex in each of the following intervals of age-between birth and one year completed, between one and three, between three and five, and then in each consecutive period of five years of age till ninety, the last including all those above ninety years of age,—at the three enumerations of the people which were made in the years 1757, 1760, and 1668, with the annual average number of still-born children, and of those born alive; also the number of deaths that took place in each of those intervals of age during each of the periods of three years which ended at the times of these three enumerations—the sexes being always distinguished. These particulars he gave both for all Sweden and Finland, and for Stockholm separately; with other interesting results of the registers and enumerations, and many judicious observations on them. The ages of the living at the different enumerations, and those at which the deaths took place in all the subsequent publications of them, have been given for the intervals of age stated above.

This paper of M. Wargentin is more valuable than all that had previously been published on the subject: it is also to be found in the French abridgment of the Stockholm Transactions, in the eleventh volume of the Collection Académique (partie étrangère), which abridgement was also published separately in 4to. at Paris in 1772.

Condorcet, in his *Eloge* of M. Wargentin, states that he had collected the results of his labors as Commissioner of the Tabell-Värket in a great work, which he had not time to publish; but in that statement there is probably some mistake. In the Stockholm *Transactions* for the first quarter of the year 1801, M. Nicander informs us that M. Wargentin at his death left in manuscript a continuation of the observations published in 1766, consisting of four statements similar to those just mentioned—the first for the years 1765, 1766, and 1767; the second for the two following years; the third for the year 1772 alone; and the fourth for 1774, 1775, and 1776; and, having taken the mean of all the seven, he sent it a little before his death to Dr. Price, who published it in the fourth edition of his *Observations on Reversionary Payments*, which appeared in 1783, the same year in which Wargentin died.

NOTE II.

EXTRACT FROM MR. CHRISTIAN'S REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF 1853, N.-W. PROVINCES.

534. COLUMN 16 of the statement (General Statement No. III.) gives the average percentage of males on the total population, which ranges from 51.5 in Mirzapore to 56.6 in Seharunpore, the mean being 53.4. But the relative numbers of the two sexes is a subject of such importance, and the results exhibited—not only by the present Census, but by every former Census of the North-Western Provinces, or of any individual district in them—are so remarkable and so contrary to European experience, that it has been thought better to shew the facts more in detail. This has been done in the subjoined Statement No. IV., which gives the percentage of males in each of the four classes into which the population of every district has been distributed.

General Statement No. IV .- Percentage of Males.

	-				Hini	0008.	Манов	CBDANS,
Division.		Distric	7 .		Agricultural.	Non- agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non- agricultural.
1.	_	2.		- - - -	3.	4.	5.	6.
D el hi,	{	Paneeput, Hissar, Dehli, Rohtuck, Goorgaon,	•	.	56·2 55·0 54·7 53·3 54·1	55°9 57°7 54°6 54°0 52°7	54·7 54·4 53·0 49·6 53·8	53·7 57·0 51·8 53·9 51·0
Маккот,		Seharunpore, Moozuffurnugur, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh,			54·5 58·7 56·1 55·4 54·4 54·3	56·8 53·5 53·7 51·8 52·7 53·6	53·7 50·4 52·8 53·4 51·3 52·4	52-9 54-2 52-3 51-5 50-7 51-6
Bohilkund,	{	Bijnour, Moradabad, Budson, Bareilly, Shajehanpore,			56·2 54·5 54·5 53·7 54·4	53°6 52°8 54°2 53°2 53°3	52·8 52·4 52·6 52·6 52·2	52*8 51·2 52·4 51·0 48·4
Agra,	{	Müttra, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Etawah,	, ,	•••	54·1 55·0 55·9 56·1 56·1	53·1 54·6 54·2 55·5 54·4	54·0 54·0 54·5 52·9 51·9	52·7 52·6 49·8 53·0 56·0
Állahabad	{	Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Humeerpooer, Banda, Allahabad,	•	•••	53·2 53·7 53·9 52·6 52·9	52·5 51·1 52·8 52·0 51·7	51·0 51·5 51·7 51·5 51·2	52·6 50·5 51·7 52·6 51·6
Renares	{	Goruckpore, Azimgurh, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazeepore,			53·2 53·9 53·8 51·7 52·6 52·4	52.6 52.8 51.0 50.9 51.7 51.0	51·3 51·9 51·9 51·5 51·4 50·0 50·0	51-8 52-5 52-1 50-4 52-0 51-9 51-2
		Grand 2	,		52·8 53·9	51·7 53·0	51·7 52·0	51·7 52·0

535. In every district there is an excess of males above females in each class, with but three exceptions. This excess is more marked among Hindoos than among

Mahomedans, and is greatest in the agricultural section of the former community. Among the non-agricultural Mahomedans the males average from 48.4 per cent. to 57 per cent., with a mean percentage of 52. The agricultural Mahomedans shew a percentage of males ranging from 49.6 to 54.7, with the same mean of 52. The non-agricultural Hindoo males comprise from 51 to 57.7 per cent. of the total population, the mean being 53; while among the agricultural portion of that people the limits are 51.7 and 58.7, with a mean of 53.9 per cent.

536. Statistical enquiries have proved that in Europe there is a preponderance of male births. M. Quelelet, at page 11 of his work already quoted, gives the average for the principal countries in Europe at 106 male births to 100 female. The same enquiries have also proved incontestably that, in consequence of the greater waste of male life, especially in infancy, the number of females in every European country is slightly in excess of the number of males. In Great Britain the percentage of males in 1841 and 1851 was as under:—

	Country.				Percentag	e of males.
				-	1841,	1851.
Freat Britain and Ireland, England and Wales, Scotland, Slands in the British Seas,	•••	•••	•••	 	48·6 48·9 47·4 46·5	48-2 48-8 47-4 46-4

In Denmark, according to the Census of 1840, the males comprised 49.63 per cent. of the entire population (*Report, British Association*, 1847, page 96). In Bavaria, taking the average of the results of 1819, 1825, and 1828, the percentage of males was 48.6.

537. The law in Europe appears constant that, within certain limits, there is always an excess of females; but there is no proof that this law obtains in Asia. On the contrary, not only the present Census of the North-West Provinces, which has been made house by house and family by family, but, as before observed, every previous Census, whether of the whole provinces or of individual districts, has exhibited an excess of males. This excess, if it really exists, obtains more or less throughout all classes, or, if the returns are wrong, the causes of error operate with equal force in every district.

538. Nor has this discrepancy been found in Northern India only. Colonel Sykes, in his memoir already more than once quoted, has the following passage:—

"The great feature in the population of Dukhun is the excess of males over females in a greater proportion than exists in Europe. By the last Census in England there were 100 males to 93 females. In the British possessions in Dukhun, in a population from which returns have been received of 2,302,902 souls, there are 100 males to 87:36 females; and this difference obtains, with very little variation, throughout the different castes. It is subject to modification, however, by a very singular fact, exhibited in the excess of grown-up women over men wherever the returns distinguish the adults from children; but the excess of male children over females leaves the ultimate preponderance in favor of the males. From Sir Stamford Raffles' History of Java, the same relative proportion of the sexes would appear to exist in that island. He states that the proportion of males and females born in Bantam, and over the whole of Java, is nearly the same as in Europe, and as is found generally to exist wherever accurate statements can be obtained. From the information he collected in a very careful survey of one province, the preponderance seemed to be on the side of male children to an extraordinary degree—the male children being about 42,000, and the female 35,500: that is, 100 males to 84.52 females. He says also there were

formerly great drains on the male population, and which, in advanced stages of life, might turn the balance on the other side; indeed, in some of his returns this is shown to be the case.

"In Dukhun, wherever the means have been afforded to me of ascertaining, I have found the preponderence of male over female children to be marked, not only in births. but as long as they continue to be classed as children; although a great mortality, at a subsequent period, makes the grown-up females outnumber the grown-up males.

"Males and Females.—In the Poona Collectorate in 1826 the births of males were 100, to 94.27 females, or very nearly 20 males to 19 females. The result of eighteen years' very careful observations for all France, from 1817 to 1834 inclusive, gives 17 males for 16 females; and, as this is derived from more than a seventeen and a half millions of births, it is worthy of every confidence. Taking each year of the above period, the extreme variation was from 15 males to 14 females, as far as 19 males to 18 females. My deduction varies so little that we may fairly say the same law equally obtains, whether in a tropical or an extra-tropical climate.

"In the abstract of the Census of the population of the Ahmudnuggur Collectorate taken in 1822, the boys were to the girls as 100 to 62·16—a singular disproportion, there being in the whole Collectorate 96,447 boys, and only 59,956 girls; but the men were to the women only as 100 to 102·18, the number of men being 146,750, and the women 149,945. In the city of Poona, in 1822, the boys were to the girls as 100 to 73·26—a greater disproportion than Sir Stamford Raffles found in Java; at the same time, the adult men were to the women as 100 to 103·40. In the classes only of the Brahmin priests, mendicants, and traders, were the men found to exceed the women. In the city of Ahmudnuggur, in 1826, there were 100 boys to 67·62 girls; but 100 men only to 106·06 women; but the ultimate relation of males to females was as 100 males to 92·46 females.

"The following table shows the proportion of males to females in the different collectorates, and their principal cities and towns:—

Collector	rates.		Males t	o F	'emales.	Cities a	and '	Towns.		Male	s to	Females.
Poonah, Ahmudnuggur, Khandesh, Dharwar,		•••	100 100 100 100	to to	86 85	Poonah, Ahmudnuggu Joonur, Dharwar, Belgaon, Bagulkoht, Gunness Part	г,		•••		to to to to	92 89 98

539. The returns of the Census of the Madras Presidency, taken in 1850-51, distinguish children from adults, and present in every class a striking preponderance of male children. Among the adult population there is generally a slight excess of females, and on the total number of each class, including children, the percentage of males is as under:—

A Census of Mysore was taken in 1852. The results, as published in the Friend of India (November 24th, 1853), if the figures are correct, shew that among children under twelve years of age the males exceed the females by 16 per cent. for the whole country, and by 20, 30, and even 60 per cent., in individual districts. For the adult population the difference is scarcely less striking, as the males are more numerous by 10 per cent. in the country generally, and by 31, 38, 45, and 49 per cent. in some

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places. It is not stated whether this last Census, or that of the Madras Presidency, was made house by house, or what degree of credit may be given to the results; but assuming them to be even approximately correct, they confirm the conclusions of Sir Stamford Raffles and Colonel Sykes, that in Asiatic countries, as in Europe, there is a preponderence of male births, but that, contrary to European experience, the males greatly out-number the females among children under twelve years of age, and are also in excess, to a greater or less extent, among the entire population.

540. No attempt was made in these Provinces to distinguish children from the adults of either sex, and without this detail it is not easy to institute a satisfactory comparison between the facts elicited here and in Madras and elsewhere. But as regards the entire population, the excess of males, though greater than in Madras, is less than in the four collectorates of Dukhun, and bears no comparison with what is said to exist in Mysore.

			Percentage	of Males.		
Class.	North-West Provinces.	Poons.	Ahmudnug- gur.	Khandesh.	Dharwar,	Madras.
Hindoo agricultural population,	53-9)				51.85
Ditto non-agricultural ditto,	53.0	53-19	53.76	54·05	52.9	49-93
Mahomedan agricultural ditto,	52.0					51.76
Ditto non-agricultural ditto,	52-0	ز		•	į	49 [.] 28

- 541. There appears, therefore, to be no reason for questioning the accuracy of the returns on this account. The supposition that the number of females has been intentionally concealed, from feelings peculiar to the east, is refuted by the reports of the returning officers, who deny that any such disposition was evinced, and still more by the fact that the defect of females is least among the Mahomedans.
- 542. The disproportion may be due, among other causes, to the small value attached to female life. A large portion of the Hindoos (and it is with them that the preponderance of males is most striking) consider the birth of a daughter almost as a misfortune. Their daughters in infancy and childhood meet with but little care or attention, in health or sickness, and the waste of female life at these early periods must be very great. To this must be added the effect of early marriages, and, among some of the agricultural Hindoos, of hardship and labor unsuited to the sex. Infanticide must also influence the number of Hindoo females, especially if, as there is reason to believe, the defect of females mainly obtains among children under twelve years of age. The returns do not distinguish the castes which are known or suspected to practise female infanticide, but they chiefly belong to the agricultural community, for which the defect of females is greatest, and abound in the districts of Furruckabad, Mynpoory, and Etawah, where the percentage of males is above the average. But it must be left for another Census, when the castes and ages of the population shall be recorded, to shew fully the effect of this custom on the number of female children.
 - 543. Among the Mahomedans these causes severally operate either to a less extent or not at all. But for them, as for the Hindoos,* allowance must be made for males absent from their homes on service. There are probably not less than half a million of sepoys and camp-followers, most of whom belong to these Provinces, in the Punjab, Burmah, and elsewhere, beyond the limits of the Census. Up-country men are also found in great numbers in the Bombay army, and in civil situations throughout the Punjab and Lower Bengal; while hardly any natives of those parts of India are employed in these Provinces.

^{*} The events of 1857 have every materially diminished this influence. These Provinces are no longer the great recruiting ground of the Indian Native Army. There are also large numbers of natives of the Punjab who now find employment in the North-Western Provinces, while the up-country men are now much less employed than formerly in the Punjab.—[W. C. P.]

NOTE III.

ABSTRACT OF THE RESULTS SHOWN BY THE REPORT OF THE CHO-LERA COMMISSION IN 1861, AS FAR AS IT RELATES TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

- 1. Deyrah.—About 260 deaths from cholera were reported in 1861.
- 2. Saharunpore.—The disease was nowhere virulent.
- 3. Mozuffernuggur.—560 deaths reported. No confidence to be placed in these figures. Epidemic at no time very virulent.
- 4. Meerut.—1,446 deaths, out of 10,160 cases of cholera, between the 5th May and 31st October, 1861.
- 5. Boolundshuhur.—This district suffered severely from the famine of 1860, and it is said by witnesses that, of the two cholera epidemics, the one of 1856 was ten times more virulent than that of 1861. The total number of deaths from cholera is the latter year did not probably exceed 1,000. It was most severe in the pergunnahs of Khoorjah and Secundrabad. There was comparatively little cholera to the east, west, and north part of the district.
 - 6. Allygurh.—Cholera was prevalent in many parts, but nowhere very virulent.
- 7. Robilhund.—This province has not been exempted from attack in former epidemics of cholera; but it is believed they have seldom been virulent. For the most part the disease was not virulent among the native population.
- 7A. Bijnour.—Regarding the total mortality in the district, no information could be obtained. The epidemic appears to have attacked nearly every part of the district, but it was nowhere very fatal.
- 8. Moradabad.—1,680 deaths were reported to have occurred in the district. Although no confidence can be placed in these figures, they seem to indicate the fact that the disease was nowhere very prevalent.
- 9. Budaon.—The disease appears to have been common in August and September, but to have been nowhere very prevalent.
- 10. Bareilly.—In this district the epidemic seems to have been widely diffused, but to have been nowhere virulent.
- 11. Shahjehanpore.—It is stated that the disease did not assume an epidemic form in any part of this district.
- 12. Muttra.—Cholera was prevalent in the western parts of the district towards the end of May. The mortality was probably not very great, but there is no authentic information regarding it.
- 13. Agra.—Cholera was prevalent in the district, but nowhere very virulent. The number of deaths in the city is stated to have been between 1,000 and 3,000.
- 14. Futlehgurh.—The epidemic was apparently more fatal than in most of the neighbouring districts. In July and August, 758 deaths occurred from this cause in the city.
 - 15. Mynpoorie.—Cholera did not prevail epidemically in the Mynpoory District.
- 16. Elawah.—Number of deaths not known; but, although the disease appears to have been common in many parts of the district, it was apparently not very fatal.
 - 17. Etah.—The disease was not very fatal.
- 18. Campore.—In the city the disease has become endemic. The disease was not very prevalent in the district. In the city the deaths are put down approximately at 600.
- 19. Futtehpore.—Cholera is said not to have been heard of in any part of this district.
- 20. Allahabad.—Cholera broke out virulently. 700 deaths said to have occurred in the city; but this is under-estimated.



In the valley of the Ganges below Allahabad, cholera has become endemic. In Benares there was little cholera during 1861. In the districts of Benares, Jounpore, Ghazeepore, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore the disease does not seem to have prevailed epidemically. In the city of Mirzapore it appeared in May, and lasted about a fortnight.

COLONEL BAIRD SMITH'S FAMINE REPORT OF 1861.

Chart No 2, given at the close of the first portion of Colonel Baird Smith's Report, shews the districts in the North-Western Provinces affected by the famine of 1860-61 to have been the following:—

Seharunpore.
Mozuffernuggur.
Meerut.
Boolundshuhur.
Allygurh.
Muttra.

Agra (a portion).
Mynpoorie (a portion).
Budaon.
Moradabad.
Bijnour.

The remaining districts were not affected. In those mentioned above, the calamity was most severe in Boolundshuhur, Muttra, Agra, Allygurh. The subjoined table, taken from the chart, shews the degree in which each district was affected, and the area of the famine's greatest intensity.

Table of Localities suffering from Famine in the greatest intensity.

pistrict, and approximate area of greatest intensity to whole area of district.	Pergunnah.		Propor- tion of pergun- nah affected.	District, and approximate area of greatest intensity to whole area of district.	Pergunnah.	1	Propor- tion of pergun- nah affected.
aharun pore— 3-10ths.	Sooltanpore, Sirsawah, Nukoor, Gungoh, Mozuffurabad, Nagul, Roorkee, a Landhora, Deobund, Munglour,	 n d	1-32 6-32 24-32 28-32 21-32 6-32 28-32 5-32	Muthra—the whole.	Nojheel, Kosy, Shergurh, Sherg, Areeng, Muthra,		Wholly 8-10ths Wholly
Moozuffernuggur —5-10ths.	Bidowlee, Jhinjanah, Thannah Bhowun,		Wholly	Agra—3-10ths.	Furrah, Khundowlee, Ferozabad,		Wholly
	Churthawul, Bughrah, Shoron Shikarpore, Boorhanah,	•••	>> >> >> >>	Mynpoory— 2-10ths.	Shekoabad, Mustuffabad,		Wholly
Meerut—4-10ths.	Girdhanah		3-10th		Details not given in Chart.	the	
	Sirunaian, Looni, Shukurpore, Julalabad, Dasnah, Meerut, Hustnapore, Kethor, Goruh, Ayraruh, Gurhmooktesur,	•••	3-10th 3-10th Wholly	Moradabad— 4-10ths.	Thakoordwara, Moradabad, Umroha, Hussunpore, Sumbhul, Billaree,	•••	2-10ths 1-10th Wholly 2-10ths 3-10ths 2-10ths
Boolundshuhur- 3-10ths.	Dadree, Sekundrabad, Kasnuh, Jewuh,	••	5-10th Wholl		Keeruthpore, Mundawar, Bijnour, Akberabad, Nugeenah,	••	3-10ths Wholly 2-10ths 7-10ths Wholly 6-10ths
Allygurh- 4-10ths.	Tuppul, Khyr, Coel, Hussungurh, &c., Hatras, Atrowlee,	•		ns y ns	Nehtour, Boorpore, Seharah, Dhampore, Chandpore	•	

NOTE IV.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM MR. E. J. JENKINSON, C.S., ON LEAVE, IN REGARD TO THE CENSUS OF JOUNPORE, 1865.

I HAVE come to the conclusion—as far, at least, as the figures you have sent me enable me to do so-that the population in 1853 was over-estimated, and that the Census of 1865 was carelessly taken; and that the returns, therefore, more especially as regards the female population, cannot be relied upon. I have been thinking over all the causes which may have had the effect of decreasing or increasing the population, and I do not think it possible that there can have been anything like so large ${f a}$ decrease in the population as is shewn in the returns. There may, of course, have been some special and extraordinary causes at work since I left the district in 1863, but I am not aware that such has been the case; and I can hardly imagine that such causes, if they ever were in operation, could have escaped the notice of the Collector by whom the Census of 1865 was taken. I put aside at once the idea that the mortality in the Mutiny affected the population: if there has been any decrease, it is certainly not attributable to that cause. Neither do I think that the deaths from cholera in 1859 (or 1860, I forget which) can, after the lapse of so many years, have been the cause of any perceptible decrease; and, moreover, the number of deaths in the district generally was nothing very extraordinary—the epidemic was chiefly confined to the city, and to a few large places. The two great causes which must in some way or another have affected the population of the district are—the emigration of laborers and cultivators and the reduction of the native army, and the change in the system of recruiting since the Mutiny. I should like very much, and it would be very interesting, to go thoroughly into the caste returns for each pergunnah, with special reference to those two causes, and to find out how they have in reality affected the population. Having no data before me, it is of course with me only guess work; but I should say that, if the Census of 1865 has been accurately taken, it will be found on an examination of the Caste Returns that there has been since 1853 an increase in the Rajpoot and Brahmin castes, and a decrease (a very considerable decrease, too) in the lower castes from which cultivators and laborers-especially laborers who work on roads, such as Loneahs—are supplied. There is in the Jounpore District a very large Rajpoot population, and, as perhaps you know, the district used before the Mutiny to supply a great number of recruits to the native army. Perhaps the majority of those who were with their regiments when the Mutiny broke out were killed in action or were otherwise disposed of; but the loss of these men would not, it is evident, account for any decrease in the population of 1865, as compared with that of 1853; and I know that a great number of men were on leave at their homes when the Mutiny broke out, and that several found their way back from Lucknow and other places at different times during the Mutiny. As, therefore, so many men who, if the Mutiny had not occurred, would have been absent with their regiments, were present at their houses in 1865; and as recruiting has, comparatively speaking, almost ceased in the Jounpore District, it is only, I think, natural to suppose that those classes from which the army used to be recruited have since the Mutiny increased in numbers. I do not mean so much that their numbers are actually larger, as that there are larger numbers of them present in the district.' They have most probably also increased in numbers, but not, I fancy, to any very great extent. These classes are the drones, the lazy portion of the population, and do not therefore emigrate in search of work. But, from my own knowledge and personal observation, I am quite certain that large bodies of men of the lower castes, and with them their families, have left the district in order to work on the railway, on public works, and on local works in the neighbouring districts. In 1862-63-64 there were thousands of men, with their families, at work on the Jumna Bridge at Allahabad, and on the railway between Arrah and Allahabad. I have met gangs of them passing through Bundelkund with the intention of getting work on the Bombay and Jubbulpore Railway; and I have no doubt but that large numbers of Jounpore workmen have been employed on the line from Allahabad to Jubbulpore. I believe also that tenants have been driven from different parts of the district, by their landlords' demands for enhanced rents, to Goruckpore and to the neighbouring districts in Oudh; and along the borders of Oudh I believe that a considerable number of persons, both proprietors and tenants, who used in the old days, when life and property were insecure in Oude, to have residences within the boundary of the Jounpore District, have now settled in Oudh.

The statement you have sent me shows only the total population in the whole district, and in each pergunnah (or rather in each tuppeh, for the returns have been arranged tuppehwar, and not pergunnahwar). I have therefore no means of ascertaining the proportion in the decrease of males to females. But you told me when I saw you, and you say in your note, that the returns show a much larger decrease in females than in males; and that in two pergunnahs, Surmoo and Kurreeat Dost, the number of males has increased, while the number of females has fallen. My own idea is that this decrease in the number of females (I mean, of course, proportionately to the decrease in the males) in the 1865 Census is quite incorrect. I do not believe in it. Infanticide exists, it is true, to a considerable extent; but that would not account for the great disproportion. The only way to find out the real cause of this decrease as shown in the returns, and to test the accuracy of the figures of 1865, would be to ascertain from the caste returns of each pergunnah the number of males and females in each caste, and to compare the proportion of females to males in the Rajpoot, Brahmin, and Mahomedan classes with the proportion in all the lower classes. In the Rajpoot caste the disproportion of females to males will be attributable in some degree to infanticide. But my impression is that sufficient pains were not taken in 1865 to find out the number of females among the higher classes. The Rajpoots and the Mahomedans especially keep their women purdanasheen, and would, unless any special precautions be taken, always give false information, or give in false returns, regarding them. In the Jounpore District the Rajpoot population is so large that false returns regarding the Rajpoot women would materially affect the returns for the whole district. If it be found on examination that the proportion between males and females in the lower classes is about the average, and that the disproportion noticed in the returns is confined to the higher classes, it will be good proof that my idea is confect, and that the returns, as far as they regard females, are unreliable.

On the whole, I am inclined to think that the Census of 1865 in Jounpore is, as regards the males, very fairly accurate—that is, as accurate as it is in other districts; but that as regards the females it is inaccurate.

I hope these remarks may be of use to you; but it is very difficult to give any decided opinion without first being able to examine all the figures in detail, and to work out one's ideas.

NOTE V.

EXTRACT FROM DR. FARR'S MEMORANDUM ON "THE NEW CLASSIFICATION OF THE PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THEIR EMPLOYMENTS."

(See Appendix to "General Census Report, England and Wales, 1861," page 231).

MEN may be conveniently grouped as producers in six classes and in eighteen orders. Georgici may be applied to the agricultural class, and serve for the types of the names. The First Class acts directly on men, and may by the same analogy be named Andrergici (άνης, a man), or, by contraction, Andrici; the second class, working in dwellings, Oikici (οίκος, house); the third class, Agorici (άγορά, market-place; the fourth class, Georgici (γη, earth, and έργον, work); the fifth class, Technici (τέχνη, art, handicraft). As the sixth class is founded partly on imperfect returns, it is not proposed at present to name it. The orders may also be named on the same plan.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCERS.

I.—Professional Class. (Orders 1, 2, 3.) Andrici.

This great class includes those persons who are rendering direct service to mankind, and satisfying their intellectual, moral, and devotional wants.

The three first orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men; as well as artists in the widest sense.

The first order (1; 1) includes the members of the Government and the civil service; (2) the police and other local officers; and (3) the East India and Colonial service.

The army (2; 1) and navy (2; 2) are in the service of the Government, and are intimately connected with it in all states; and the clergy in the Established Church, as well as the lawyers in the courts of justice, are in official subordination to the Sovereign; but the great majority of the members of these professions are neither nominated nor paid by the Crown. Like the medical, the literary, and the scientific professions, which were at one time included in the Church, and were supported by its livings, the clergy and lawyers assert their independence, and are therefore made separate sub-orders. So are authors, artists, musicians, actors, teachers, and scientific men. Nearly all the members of the class are paid directly for their services; and these services have no intermediary, being rarely fixed in any commodity. The pay varies in each order, and it is either proportional to the time (salaries, wages, pay), the job (fees), or the quality and quantity of work done (piece-work).

ORDERS.

- 1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.
- 2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.
- 3. Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or engaged in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate subordinates).

II.—Domestic Class. (Orders 4 and 5.) Oikici.

The persons in this class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses. Some supply simply service, others with it supply board and lodging (Order 5). They are paid wages (servants), or they are paid for the board and lodging and attendance which they supply. The publicans and beer-sellers are so much associated and so often confounded with hotel and inn-keepers that they are retained in the same order,



although the order dealing in "drinks" may claim them. The wife and grown-up children (Order 4) perform at home for the bulk of the population the same duties as the persons in Order 5; but they are not paid directly in money for their services, as they form a part of the natural family; consequently they are distinguished in a separate order. The very young children properly belong to the non-productive class, and they may there constitute a section. Scholars and other children are learning the elements of their future occupations; but until that occupation is determined they remain in the same order as their mothers.

ORDERS.

- 4. Fersons engaged in the Domestic Offices, or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives (not otherwise returned).
- 5. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.

III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS. (Orders 6 and 7.) Agorici.

The merchant buys any article, like tea, abroad, transports it to England, and there sells it. He performs the like operation at home; but as a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He buys and sells, and is paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages, by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges, which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in Order 7, and are closely related to the order preceding; hence the two orders (6-7) together may be called the Commercial Class.

ORDERS.

- 6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds.
- 7. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.

IV .- AGRICULTURAL CLASS. (Orders 8 and 9.) Georgici.

We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruit, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called growers, for their products grow and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature. The heads of the class are paid, not directly, for their services, but indirectly, in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production, as well as the cost of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and laborers are paid in wages which the farmers advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate sub-orders.

The men in Order 9 are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization, and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class, so forming Class IV., which thus includes hunting tribes, the pastoral clans, and the agricultural people of the world.

ORDERS.

- 8. Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grains, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other products.
- 9. Persons engaged about Animals.



V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS. (Orders 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.) Technici.

This is the class of makers, or artizans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living, or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of goods, instruments, and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities, the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

This class is grouped according to the materials distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

The first order (10) of the class includes artizans making products of various materials derived from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses, and their furniture or other contents.

Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics (Order 11). Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp are durable and divisible; their manufacture admits of the sub-division of labor and the application of machinery. The workers in these materials are the essentially manufacturing class. In a sub-order (4) are the artizans who convert the manufactured fabrics, and some other matters, into dress.

Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct order (12), sub-divided into three sub-orders.

Then follow (13) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in other animal substances than food; (14) those working and dealing in vegetable substances; and (15) those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first sub-order of the latter order (15) includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen sub-orders include the chief workers in the metals and minerals, beginning with coal, and ending with steel.

ORDERS.

- 10. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination.
- 11. Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.
- 12. Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.
- 13. Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances.
- 14. Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances.
- 15. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.

VI.— INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS. (Orders 16, 17, and 18.)

The last class includes the numbers returned in a vague way, so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

It embraces the totally distinct orders of general laborers (16), persons of property returned as of no occupation (17), and persons supported by the community (18). Many of the persons in Orders 16 and 17 properly belong to the other classes.

ORDERS.

- 16. Laborers and others—Branch of labor undefined.
- 17. Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation.
- 18. Persons supported by the Community, and of no specified Occupation.

 Other Persons of no stated Occupation or Condition.



NOTE

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HEADS OF HOUSES AND TRADE HEADINGS, IN THE TEHSEELS OF HAUPPER, MEERUT.

Abstract Pergunnahwar Census of the Haupper Tehseel,

1			· e		H	auppur.	ı	Gurkn	ukhte
	C	OCCUPATION.			Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.	Heads of families.	Their denondents
	Cultivators,		•••		7,337	29,045	36,382	4,035	15,
2	Beggars,	•••	•••	•••	473 4,098	1,541 10,899	2,014 14,997	308 1,696	5,
3	Laborers,	•••	•••	***	1,331	3,461	4,792	608	1,
5	Shopkeepers, Weavers,	•••	•••		1,060	3,538	4,598	380	1,
6	Cotton cleaners,	•••	•••		174	574	748	60	
7	Carpenters,	•••	•••]	269	1,021 2,161	1,290	141 248	
3	Sweepers,	•••	•••	•••	612 1,213	4,144	2,773 5,357	284	
3	Servants, Water-carriers,	•••	•••	***	333	1,042	1,375	158	
í	Oil manufacturers,	•••	•••		157	595	752	55	
5	Ironsmiths,	•••	•••		202	830 1,298	1,032 1,648	79 155	
3	Koomhars (earthenw		•••	•••	350 360	1,404	1,764	140	
5	Barbers, Tailors,	•••	•••	***	158	588	741	61	,
5	Drum makers (Nuks	rches),	•••		22	52	74	•••,	•
7	Tanners,	•••	•••		77	283 201	360 251	18 38	
8	Corn sellers, Goldsmiths.	***	•••	•••	50 128	451	579		
9	Kunjurs and dancers	•••	•••		7	77	84	•••	
i	Money dealers,	,	•••		161	667	828	38	l
2	Basket-makers,	•••	•••		9	3 8 1,202	47 3 547	270	i
3	Prohits (soothsayers)),			345 113	420	1,547 533	48	
4 5	Washermen, Milk-sellers,	•••	•••	•••	50	149	199	51	ĺ
6	Putwas (necklace ma	kers).	•••		18	64	82	2	İ
7	Calico printers and	dye r s,	•••		110	556 664	666 810	23 98	
8	Blanket makers,	•••	•••	•••	146 27	252	279	8	ĺ
9	Cartmen, Vegetable sellers,	•••	•••		37	109	146	20	
ĭ	Doctors,	•••	•••		11	51	62	4	l
2	Butchers,	•••	•••		47 45	234 192	281 237	41 23	
3 4	Masons, Churkhawallahs (sp	···	•••	•••	235	154	389	**:	١,
5	Shroffs (money char		•••	•••	23	73	96	•••	١.
6	Bhats,		•••		9	55	64	•••	١ ١
7	Cowherds,	•••	•••	•••	8	43 25	51 33	•••]
8	Kulals (spirit sellers Firewood and bhoose),	•••	•••	16	17	33	•••	
ŏ	Farriers,	· seliers,	•••	•••	7	25	32	•••	.
ı	Lace-makers,	•••	•••	•••	3	10	13	•••	l '
2	Maâfeedars,	•••	•••	•••	58 4	196 10	254 14	•••	1
3	Hookah snake make Schoolmasters,	•	•••	•••	8	38	46	•••	
5	Bachbunds,	•••	•••	•••	1	1	2	•••	
16	Tinners,	•••	•••	•••	3 8	12 41	15 49	•••	
17	Brickmakers,		•••	•••	7	18	25	•••	1
18 19	Niyaryas (gold and Teergurs (makers of		:rs), 	•••	4	20	24	•••	١.
50	Arm cleaners,	•••	•••	•••	9	33	42	•••	1
51	Inn-keepers,	•••	•••	•••	75 2	33	108	26	}
52	Perfumers,	•••	•••	•••	7	17	19 25	***	
53 54	Saltpetre manufactu Lime-burners.	rers,	•••	•••	l i	4	5		
55	Shoemakers,	•••	•••	•••	204	700	904	88	1
56	Acharuj (undertake	T8),	•••	•••	2	572	574	19 20	1
57 58	Boatmen, Fowlers and bird-sn	***	•••	•••			:::	8	
59	Munhiars (sellers of		s and ornar	nents),	14	62	76	81	1
60	Sirkee makers,	emps praceice				•••		11	1
6 l	Midwives,	•••	•••	•••		120	176	20	
62	Singers, Grain parchers,	•••	•••	•••	56 80	283	363	32	
63		•••	***	•••	,		(-	

TI.

OF THEIR FAMILIES, SEVERALLY ENTERED UNDER VARIOUS MOWANNAH, AND SIRDHANA, IN THE MEERUT DISTRICT.

Zillah Meerut, taken on the 10th January, 1865	Zillak	Meerut,	taken	on th	e 10th	January,	1865.
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	Po	OPULATION	r .						
		Pooth,			Surawa	•		Total.	
Total.	Heads of families.	Their de pendents.	Total.	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.
19,522 1,245 7,543 2,245 1,583 239 626 1,082 1,082 1,082 76 652 272 370 679 637 259 76 141 198 1,325 210 226 6 116 512 31 94 13 34 240 90	1,825 94 963 275 147 29 62 115 219 55 39 49 81 71 38 49 29 25 94 24 15 6 10 60 60 3 4 8 47 1 25	8,082 238 2,365 695 502 130 229 426 771 183 136 204 263 512 125 217 138 112 89 256 105 63 10 38 233 8 14 17 195 5 18	9,907 332 3,328 970 649 159 291 541 990 238 175 253 344 383 163 266 167 137 101 350 129 78 16 48 298 11 18 25 242 6 43 83	3,126 239 1,822 261 228 59 78 254 274 87 61 71 21 44 51 42 53 122 108 42 108 42 108 42 108 42 108 42 108 42 108 42 108 42 108 42 108 42 108 43 144	12,554 669 4,325 951 853 180 382 886 1,048 274 240 308 496 512 280 84 170 184 13 117 415 23 101 18 123 17 44 6 6	15,680 908 6,147 1,212 1,081 239 460 1,140 1,322 361 301 382 658 351 105 214 235 257 208 589 179 16 159 523 27 226 22 148 22 109	16,323 1,114 8,583 2,475 1,815 322 550 1,229 1,990 728 312 404 719 717 323 22 165 161 204 719 185 412 42 86 27 160 74 325 412 42 86 27 160 74 325 165 17 3 58 10 10 10 10 10 18 366 32 49 30 51 11	65,168 3,885 23,432 6,744 6,096 1,063 2,117 4,307 6,906 1,898 1,188 1,633 2,581 2,715 1,191 52 642 612 747 77 1,131 198 2,990 826 387 91 804 1,726 306 298 95 751 281 216 73 31 17 25 10 196 87 38 1 15 62 18 20 36 87 38 1 15 62 18 20 36 88 1,526 673 128 106 183 46	81,491 4,499 32,016 9,219 7,911 1,385 2,667 5,536 8,896 2,636 1,500 2,037 3,300 3,432 1,514 74 807 773 951 1,051 1,051 1,051 3,484 1,225 3,384 3,484 1,225 5,546 96 67 77 20 20 46 331 1,614 97 177 136 254 57
100 148	1 9 11	31 46	1 40 57	 19 21	*** 48 61	67 82	1 104 144	279 506	383 650
42,934	4,572	16,573	21,145	7,711	26,784	84,445	42,000	1,47,280	1,89,284

Abstract Pergunnahwar Census of the Tehseel Meerut, Zillah Meerut, taken on the 10th January, 1865.

					POPULATION.	•
•	Occupa	ATION.			Meerut.	
NUMBER.			-	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.
1	Grocers (Purchoons),	•••	•••	814	8,606	9,420
2	Butchers, Corn sellers,	•••	•••	135 246	1,512 339	1,647 585
4	Confectioners,	•••		363	2,139	2,502
5	Timber merchants,	•••		346	2,410	2,756
7	Sweetmeat hawkers, Tobacconists,	4	:::	110	312 368	422 4 10
8	Cloth merchants,	•••	•••	568	3,412	3,980
9	Druggists, Mediciners,	•••	•••	360	1,659	2,019 82
11	Saddlers,	•••		12	42	54
3	Braziers, Brass vessel sellers.	•••	•••	10	329 155	339 167
14	Hookah snake makers,	•••		19	146	165
5	Ironmongers,	•••	•••	18	150	168
7	Lace makers, Perfumers,	•••	•••	10 5	152 26	162 31
8	Haberdashers,	•••		7	205	212
9	Shroffs, Bazaar rum vendors,	•••	•••	409 7	156 21	565 28
21	Tinners	•••		15	130	145
22	Putwas (necklace maker	••	•••	19	272	291
4	Money dealers, Prohuts,	•••	***	312 3,165	1,210 8,883	1,522 12,048
25	Servants,	•••		1,130	17,526	18,656
6	Laborers, Shoemakers,	•••		4,175 803	39,685 3,603	43,860 4,406
8	Sweepers,	•••		2,313	9,127	11,440
9	Washermen, Water-carriers,	•••		942	1,959	2,901
i	Goldsmiths,	•••	:::	1,337 155	5,060 1,808	6,397 1,963
2	Koomhars (earthenware			1,912	3,493	5,405
3. 4	Weavers and blanket ma Receivers of offerings,	akers,	•••	3,102 25	8,494 100	11,596 125
5	Masons,	•••		212	956	1,168
6	Singers and dancers, Sieve-makers,	•••		113 109	575 747	688 856
8	Cartmen,	•••	***	205	747	952
9	Barbers,	•••	•••	931	3,413	4,344
0	Oilmen, Dyers and calico printer	···	:::	856 721	3,184 2,733	4,040 3,454
2	Munhiars (glass ring se			312	692	1,004
3	Pan sellers, Tailors,	•••	•••	44 399	315 1,649	359 2, 048
5	Farriers,	•••	:::	38	142	180
6	Cotton cleaners, Flower sellers,	***		612	1,478	2,090 41
8	Vegetable ditto,	•••		197	1,100	1,297
19 10	Arm cleaners (Sikleeght	••		8 35	. 68 732	76 7.67
1	Bakers, Stocking makers,	•••	***	18	63	,67 81
52	Charpoy boonnaywallah	4,		15	74	89
i3 i4	Fowlers and bird-snarer Milk-sellers.	s, 		. 213	26 475	30 688
55	Purya (soothsayers),	•••		226	551	777
6 7	Acharuj, Grain parchers,	•••		409 109	689 634	1,098 743
58	Firework makers,	•••		135	551	686
59 50	Ironsmiths, Carpenters,	•••		647 751	2,284	2,931 2,768
51	Nukkarchees (drummer	 e),		19	2,017 46	2,76 8 65
2	Tanners,	•••		181	4,220	4,401
53 54	Dancers (Nuts), Doctors,	•••		5 8	60 36	65 44
55	Bullock dealers,	•••		212	478	690
56 6 7	Wood-sellers, Sirkee-wallahs,	•••	•••	18 35	79 228	97 26 3
68	Pensioners,	•••	:::	8	608	616
69	Basket-makers,	•••		35	125	160
70 71	Cultivators, Beggars,	•••	•••	25,927 3,130	85,825 4,440	111,759 7,570
					,	
		Total,	·	59,813	244,634	304,44

Abstract Pergunnahwar Census of the Tehseel of Mowannah, Zillah Meerut, taken on the 10th January, 1865.

						Рог	ULATIO	À.		
			Kithou	r.	I	Iustnap	ore.		Tota	L
NUMBER.	OCCUPATION.	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.
	G Mina		07.070			00 704				
1	Cultivators,	6,653	1	1			, , ,	12,877	1 1	66,651
2	Blanket makers and shepherds,	110	ł			1	1	ı	1 1	1,696
3	Laborers,	2,241	5,994	1 ′	,				1 1	20,159
4	Earthenware makers,	210	1						1 1	1,928 3,019
5	Beggars,	343	1,163 261	1,506 337	0		1,513 312		1 1	649
6	Washermen,	76			ľ	939	ŀ	ı		2,358
7	Barbers, Cotton cleaners,	233 103	355	1,160 458		305	1,198 390	1	: 1	2,356 848
8	Oil manufacturers,	103 133	461	458 594			754	1		1,348
9		224	708	932	137	1,069	1,352		1,777	2,284
10	Water-carriers, Sweepers,	439	1,365	1,804	200	1,464	1,908		2,829	2,20 4 8,719
11	Goldsmiths,	104	214	318	l ***	248	316		462	634
12	Dyers,	76	158	234	•	289	357		447	591
13	Grocers (Purchoons),	533	1,814	2,347	•	2,455	3,122		4,269	5,469
14	Munhiars (sellers of glass		1,014	2,041	667	2,100	0,122	1,200	2,200	0,100
15	bracelets and ornaments),	9	80	89	57	230	287	66	310	376
16	Ironsmiths,	108	451	559		450	575	238	901	1,134
37	Carpenters,	172	496	668		645	807	334	1,141	1,475
18	Gram parchers,	18	83	101	29	134	168	47	217	264
19	Spirit vendors,	4	12	16	19	60	79	23	72	95
20	Prohits and pundits,	288	716	1,004	181	253	484	469	969	1,438
21	Money dealers,	139	300	439	86	315	401	225	615	840
22	Traders,	68	444	512	127	859	986	195	1,303	1,498
23	Saddlers,	204	904	1,108	257	916	1,173	461	1,820	2,281
24	Surgeons,	1	6	7		•••		1	6	7
25	Vegetable sellers,	20	37	57	3 0	58	88	50	95	145
26	Hookah snake makers,	4	16	20				- 4	16	20
27	Butchers,	2	6	8	56	268	326	58	274	332
28	Lime-burners,	3	6	9	4	16	20	7	22	29
29	Doctors,	6	17	23			•••	6	17	23
30	Prostitutes,	4	46	50	6	32	38	10	78	88
31	Confectioners,	11	13	24	20	25	45	31	38	69
32	Inn-keepers,	1	10	11	4	31	35	5	41	46
33	Perfumers,	1	6	7				1	6	7
34	Masons,	9	49	58	84	114	148	43	163	206
35	Pedlars,	3	21	24		•••	•••	3	21	24
36	Fowlers and bird-snarers,	52	242	294				52	242	294
37	Saltpetre manufacturers,	4	15	19	1	6	7	5	21	26
38	Boatmen,	7	6	13	4	11	15	11	17	28
39	Acharuj,	5	11	16	7	10	17	12	21	33
40	Weavers,	420	1,469	1,889	708	2,361	3,069	• •	3,830	4,958
41	Mahomedan religious,	18	71	89	•••	•••		18	71	89
42	Servants,	376	924	1,300	414	1,670	2,084	790	2,594	3,384
48	Tailors,	127	482	6 0 9	120	400	52 0	247	882	1,129
44	Putwas (necklace makers),	10	7	17	5	7	12	15	14	29
15	Firework makers,				4	7	11	4	7	11
	Total,	13,572	49.086	62,658	14,530	54,536	69,066	28,102	103,622	131,724

Abstract Fergunnahwar Census of the Tehseel of Sirdhana, Zillah Meerut, taken on the 10th January, 1865.

					- 1	POPULA	TION.			
1		S	irdhana	-	В	ernawa			Total.	
NUMBER.	OCCUPATION.	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total,	Heads of families.	Their dependents.	Total.
1 2 3	Cultivators, Prohits and pundits, Koomhars (earthenware-mak-	5,242 815	26,565 2,315	31,807 3,130	6,548 195	24,772 1,184	31,320 1,379	11,790 1,010	51,337 3,499	63,127 4,509
4 5 6 7 8	ers), Beggars, Servants, Laborers, Weavers, Washermen,	380 496 502 947 981 97	1,431 1,708 2,105 12,510 3,176 355	1,811 2,204 2,607 13,457 4,157 452	184 471 251 1,995 555 71	629 1,780 1,153 6,545 1,981 318	813 2,251 1 404 8,540 2,536 389	564 967 860 2,942 1,536 168	2,060 3,488 3,154 19,055 5,157 673	2,624 4,455 4,014 21,997 6,693 841
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Carpenters, Ironsmiths, Oil manufacturers, Goldsmiths, Shepherds, Water-carriers, Grain parchers,	207 161 238 117 121 451 52	1,009 679 737 355 615 1,096 196	1,216 840 975 472 736 1,547 248	148 115 153 99 103 34 37	648 436 641 500 505 94 130	796 551 794 599 608 128 167	89	1,657 1,115 1,378 855 1,120 1,190 326	2,012 1,391 1,769 1,071 1,344 1,675 415
16 17 18	Dyers, Sweepers, Glass ring and ornament ma- kers.	68 537	326 1,039	394 1,576	119 285 21	1,212	610 1,497	822	817 3,251	1,004 4,073
19 20 21 22 23	Masons, Tailors, Cotton cleaners, Barbers, Vegetable sellers,	25 30 195 72 316 58	130 657 210 1,087 96	161 852 282 1,403 154 1,225	10 93 19 125 18 358	, 92 23 316 142 470 108	113 33 409 161 595 126	40 288 91 441 76	154 973 352 1,557 204	194 1,26 44 1,99 28
24 25 26 27 28 29	Doctors, Cartmen, Spirit vendors, Blanket makers Lime-burners,	264 10 50 11 44 15	961 13 44 37 265 17	23 95 48 309 32	23 4 91 3	22 157 11 312 8	11	74 15 135 18	2,428 35 201 48 577 25	3,05 4 27 6 71
30 31 32 33 34 35	Bread cookers, Baghbareewallahs, Putwas (necklace makers), Calico printers, Butchers, Singee-wallahs,	15 6 8 32 34 75	55 24 21 134 154 152	70 30 29 166 188 227	5 2 2 11 35 5	8 17 45 59	19 56 94	8 10 43 69	82 32 38 179 213 169	10 4 4 22 28 24
36 37 38 39 40	Money dealers, Grocers (Purchoons), Cloth sellers, Shroffs, Brass cooking utensil sel-	304 858 44 31	279 2,881 205 93	583 3,739 249 124	207 842 51 2	764 2,256 92 8	971 3,098 143 10	511 1,700 95 33	1,043 5,137 297 101	1,55 6,83 39
41 42 43 44 45	lers, Pan sellers, Tobacconists, Druggists, Confectioners, Prostitutes,	56 8 16 45 71 43	183 30 53 149 216 122	239 39 69 194 287 165		3 29 79 59	38 110 78	9 25 76 90	236 34 82 228 275 125	31 4 10 30 36
46 47 48 49 50	Pedlars, Drum-players (Nukkarchees), Actors, Palkee painters, Wood-sellers,	84 9 61 3 7	386 18 73 8 15	470 27 134 11 22	11 3 	69	80	95 12 61 3 7	455 25 73 8 15	55 3 13
51 52 53 54 55	Tinners, Milk sellers, Firework makers, Watchmakers, Hookah snake makers,	3 40 4 1 8	19 5 21	192 23 6 29	1111111			3 40 4 1 8 15	14 152 19 5 21	15
56 57 58 59 60 61 62	Fishmongers, Sweetmeat hawkers, Surgeons (Jurras), Schoolmasters, Boatmen, Rung Bhurya, Perfumers,	15 10 2 47 	32	42 17		16	20	10 2 107 4	33 32 15 204 16 10 6	3
02	Total,		66,394					28,011	116,264	1 44,2

EXAMPLE OF PROPOSED ENUMERATORS' RETURN.

	Unable to read.			R. B.		z. B		A R	
	e to read.	[q y	:	11:1		:		i	:
	Married or Single.	တ်	:	::::		:		:	:
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LES.	.noitegu:	ooO	None,	None, None, None, None,		None,		None,	None,
FREALES.			ŧ	::::		i		:	:
	Casto.		Jat,	Do.,		Chumar,		Chuttree,	Do.,
			:	::::	•	:		÷	•
	Designation.		Wife,	Daughter, Son's Wife, Ditto, Sister,		Wife,		Wife,	1st Son's Wife,
	Unable to read.			zi Zi	Ä.		ei Ž		e i Ei
	Able to		:	: : cđ	: æ	:	: :	~	
	Married or Single.	ø	:	: :02	øi : :	<u>:</u>	တင် တင်		တ်တ
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	ji.		:	:::	:::	i	::	:	:::
MALES.	Occupation.		Cultivator,	Ditto, Soldier, Trader,	Cultivator, Trader, Shop-keeper,	Servant,	None, None,	Soldier,	Ditto, None, Priest,
			:	::;	:::	•	::	:	:::
	Caste.		Jat,	Do., Do.,	Do., Do., Do.,	Chamsr,	Do., Do.,	Jat,	Do., Do., Brahmin,
	on a		:	! : :	:::	i	::	:	:::
	Name of Read of the House.	•	Ram Singh,	Sons. Joogul, Ilurschoy, Shere Siug,	Nephew, Sister-in law, Son-in-law,	Servant. Ramchund,	Sons. Chotoo, Kulloo,	Visitors Heera Sing,	Sons. Runjeet Singh, 1st, Tej Singh, 2ud, Cheit Ram,
	House.	No.		~~~~~~					-~
	Enclosur	No.	-						61
	Name of Village.		Mobarukpore,						
					31 g				

Nors.—It will be unnecessary to ask for the names of females.

Those able to read will be marked in the proper column, R. Those unable, N. R. in the proper column.

Those able to read will be marked in the proper column, R. Those unable, N. R. in the proper column.

Relations should first be recorded, then servants, then visitors.

The relationship should refer to the head of the house. In the case of servants or strangers, relationship need not be given, unless two or more of a family, either servants or visitors, are present. In such a case the relationship will refer to the head of the family (strangers or servants) resident in the house.

Statistics in regard to blind, deaf and dumb, and leppers might be collected.

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APPENDIX A.

CIRCULAR ORDERS, &c.,

RELATING TO THE

COMPILATION OF THE CENSUS RETURNS,

TESTIED BY

THE BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. PROVINCES.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. B. or 1864.

From Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces, to all District Officers, N.-W. Provinces, including Ajmere.—Dated Allahahad, the 8th March, 1864.

SIR,—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor having determined that a Census of the population of these Provinces be taken on the 31st December, 1864, on the system that was followed in 1852, the Board, with the sanction of Government, are pleased to issue the following instructions:—

2. Collectors will immediately proceed to compile revised tables in the following form:—

District	Tehseelee.	Pergunnah.	Number of monzahs or town-ships.	Area in square British Statute miles of 640 acres each.	Ares in acres.	Califivated acress Califivated acress acress acres acr	SESSED	Lakhira, acres.	Barren ares, or see as	Demand on account of Land Revenue for 1863-64, in Ba.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on total mal- goozaree.	Rate per acre on total cul- tivation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14

The table should be prepared mouzahwar in the Vernacular, containing only the first ten columns; and tehseelwar in English, containing all the columns. Both are to be forwarded through the Commissioner to the Sudder Board of Revenue. The mouzahwar tables will be returned to the Collectors after they have been examined in the Office of the Board.

- 3. As two or more pergunnahs are generally comprised in one tehseeldaree, an additional column has been added to the statement.
 - 4. In the compilation of these tables the following directions will be observed:—
- 5. Column 2, Tehseeldarees.—These will be entered according to the latest sanctioned arrangements.
- 6. Column 3, Pergunnahs.—Where the tehseeldaree consists of only one pergunnah, the entry will be the same as in column 2. Where there is more than one pergunnah in a tehseeldaree, their names should be entered if their limits are known and practically observed.

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- 7. Column 4, Number of Mouzahs or Townships.—The entries here are to be of mouzahs, not mehals. The maps of the Surveyor, or the separate entries in the General Statement in acres (when that was made out mouzahwar), may be considered to be of mouzahs; but grants of forest or waste lands must be added, and also cities and towns of which there may not have been separate maps formed at the time of survey. Care must also be taken that no rent-free estates, or any others that may not have been brought on the General Statement, be omitted. The great object in the preparation of this return must be kept in view,—viz., that no estate of any description be omitted. In the Vernacular tables the name of each mouzah, &c., will be entered.
- 8. Column 5, Area in Square Miles.—These should be given in British Statute miles, each containing 640 acres.
- 9. Column 6, Area in Acres.—This should be the total area as shewn by the Surveyor, unless when altered subsequently to survey by diluvion, alteration of boundary, or other such causes.
- 10. Column 7, Cultivated Area.—This should be the area shown in the Putwaree's returns for 1270 F. S., and reduced to acres. Some care and discrimination will be necessary in filling up this and the following column. The Tehseeldars should be enjoined to use their best efforts to make the entries correct. In districts which have come under revision of Settlement, the entries should be made from the Settlement returns; and in other cases, where khusrah measurements have been made very lately, the entries should be taken from them.
- 11. Column 8, Culturable Area.—This, like the preceding column, should be filled up from the Putwarees' papers of 1270 F. S., the Settlement returns, or the latest measurement.
- 12. Column 9, Lakhiraj Land.—This should show the amount of rent-free and minhaee land on the latest day—say 1st October, 1863. Besides maafee and service lands, the entries will comprise lands occupied by Government for roads, canals, railways, public buildings, and cantonments.
- 13. Column 10, Barren Area.—This should show the difference between column 6 and the total of columns 7, 8, and 9. If the total exceed the entry in column 6, it should be equalized by deducting the excess from the entry in column 8, as the entry in column 6 must be assumed to represent the correct total area.
- 14. Column 11, Demand on account of Land Revenue.—This should show the demand on the rent-roll for the Revenue year 1863-64, to the exclusion of all items not sanctioned by Government.
- 15. Columns 12, 13, and 14.—These need not be filled up in the mouzahwar, but only in the pergunnahwar, tables.
- 16. It will contribute to accuracy in the compilation of these tables if they be reconciled with the former tables—any difference between the new and former tables being explained as due to previous errors, alterations of limits, diluvion, alluvion, &c.
- 17. Commissioners are requested to be careful in examining and checking the tables which are sent to them. They will be able to do this best when they visit the several stations comprised in their divisions. They can then obtain verbal explanations of the mode in which the tables have been compiled, and of any doubts which they may entertain of the accuracy of the compilation.
- 18. No greater delay than is absolutely necessary should be suffered to occur in commencing the preparation of the tables. They should all be lodged with the Sudder Board of Revenue in May next. Collectors are requested to study the Report prepared by Mr. Christian of the Census taken on 31st December, 1852. If this work is not available in any Office, copies will be furnished, or the necessary portions will be re-



printed. Attention should be directed both to the general remarks and to the special entries relating to the Collector's own district.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. J. of 1864.

From Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces, to all District Officers, N.-W. Provinces, including Ajmere.—Dated Allahabad, the 7th June, 1864.

SIR,—In continuation of Circular B., dated the 8th March, 1864, I am desired by the Sudder Board of Revenue, with the sanction of Government, to append the forms of mouzahwar and pergunnahwar returns which are to be used in making the Census for the 31st December, 1864.

- 2. The mouzahwar returns will be prepared for every separate abadee, whether principal village or subordinate hamlet (nuglah, poorwah, muzrah, astul, &c.). The same form will be used in cities and towns for each mohullah or other convenient sub-division.
- 3. In column No. 1, each enclosure (ihatah) will be entered by serial numbers. In order to facilitate the testing of the forms, care will be taken to set down the enclosures one after another in the order in which they are situated. An enclosure may be defined to be a compound or yard, containing one or more detached dwelling-rooms, occupied by one or more families.

In column 2, by the term "house," or "family," is meant those who live together, and ordinarily cook their food at the same hearth (choolah).

In column 3, the name of the head of the family will be entered.

In column 4, the caste of the person entered in column 3 will be noted. It will not be necessary to record minute sub-divisions of castes: it will be sufficient to enter the more general and well-known denominations as Tewaree, Pandey, Doobey, Misr, Bughel, Bais, Kuchwar, Ugurwala, Ugruhree, Kusurwanee, Kayuth, &c.; Syud, Sheikh, Puthan, Mogul, Jolaha, Dhoooneya, &c.

In column 5, the occupation of the person whose name is entered in column 3 will be entered. When the person derives the whole or any part of his subsistence from land, the word "agriculturist" will be entered; otherwise the particular occupation will be noted. All persons under 12 years of age will be entered as children. Extreme accuracy in this respect is not to be looked for. The notes will be compiled after the return for the 31st December, 1864, is correctly filled in. For the purpose of compiling notes 2 and 3, all the persons in columns 4 to 7 may be assumed to be of the same caste and occupation as the head of the family named in column 3. This will be sufficiently correct for practical purposes.

4. The work must be set on foot at once. The first step will be to organize the agency. In each abadee there will be one or more enumerators, to each of whom blank mouzahwar forms will be given. Not more than 100 houses will be entrusted to any one enumerator. The enumerators in agricultural mouzahs will be either the Putwaree or an assistant or relative of the Putwaree, failing which, any trader or land-holder of the village who will undertake the duty, or a subordinate Revenue official or other sufficiently intelligent person. These persons will fill in the returns of the village residents (omitting strangers, such as guests and travellers) as correctly as they can up to the end of October. The Putwarees will, each in their own hulkas, give their assistance to all the enumerators, and inspect their work. Over every ten or fifteen enumerators there will be a superintedent. In districts where Settlement operations are going on, the superior Ameens may be employed, or they may be selected from the superior Tehseel Officials. No assistance should be taken from the Police.

The superintendents should satisfy themselves personally of the fitness of their subordinates, and their acquaintance with the instructions. They should collect the returns by the end of October, and test their correctness. Having done this, they should attest them with their signatures. The Tehseeldar, Naib Tehseeldar, or Peshkar, and the Canoongoe should each examine about one-fifth of the returns, and attest their general corectness by affixing their signature thereto.

- 5. The superintendents and enumerators should be at their posts by 9 r. m. of the 31st December. The enumerators will then visit each house and correct the returns in red ink. Strangers will then be entered in a separate line under the line of entries for the house in which they are living. As the corrected returns are delivered in to the Superintendents, the latter will at once commence testing them by enquiring personally at about one-tenth of the houses in each village or hamlet. When satisfied with the correctness of the returns, they will commence superintending the totalling and the preparation of the notes. After being tested and signed, the returns, with the notes, will be made over to the Tehseeldar.
- 6. The enumeration of travellers and others putting up at encamping-grounds, inns, &c. (surais, paraos, dhurmsalas), or on board boats moored at ghâts or landing-places on the rivers, should be made at the same time,—viz., 9 r. m. on the night of the 31st December. A return of all such places should be obtained before the end of the year. The ghât manjees or lessees should assist in the enumeration at ghâts.
- 7. As above stated, no use should be make of the Police; but the Chief Constable will send in a roll of his men and their families within the station precincts.
- 8. In the cities the same system, mutatis mutandis, will be followed. The super-intendents will be chosen from the Magistrate and Collector's officials, or the chief native gentlemen of the city (punch, rais, mohulladar) who may accept the office. The enumerators will be selected from such of the head men, attorneys of the Courts (punch, vakeel, mookhtar), and other city residents as consent to give their free service. The cities will be divided into portions, so that each enumerator may have about 100 houses; the larger mohullas will be broken up, and the smaller ones grouped together so as to make a proper charge for an enumerator, each of whom will, when his form is filled in, hand it to the superintendent to be tested and signed.
- 9. In both cities and villages, should any native gentlemen object to the Census of his household being taken by the ordinary agency, and desire to render a return himself, the Tehseeldar will assist him in doing so by furnishing the requisite form and copy of instructions.
- 10. In the civil stations blank forms with instructions should be served on each house, to be filled up by the master of the house on the night of the 31st December, both as regards their own households and those of the natives in their compounds.
- 11. The Cantonment Magistrates will superintend the Census operations within cantonments.
 - 12. Officers in camp will take the Census of their own camps.
- 13. The Mouzahwar Pergunnah List, with the three notes, will be compiled from the returns of the enumerators by the Tehseeldars. The Zillah Statement will be prepared by the Collector according to the form given in paragraph 2 of the Board's Circular Order No. B., of 8th March, 1864, with a separate line for each pergunnah. Four columns will be added for the population as in the pergunnah lists, and the three notes will be compiled showing totals for the whole district.
- 14. The general superintendence of the Census operations should be distributed by the Collector amongst his assistants and deputies, after retaining such portion as he may think proper in his own hands. The several members of his stoff to

whom duties are thus assigned in the interior of the district should be encamped in the vicinity for at least a week before, to see that everything is properly in train.

- 15. The Superintendent of the Government Press has been directed to print Oordoo and English forms. Collectors should without delay indent for the number of sheets they may require. Specimen sheets are herewith sent.
- 16. It is hoped that to a great extent the work will be carried on without paid assistance; but, particularly for the cities, some extra Mohurrirs no doubt may be required. Estimates should at once be prepared and submitted for sanction.

Return of Persons who on the night of Saturday, the 31st December, 1864, or 18th Post 1272 Fuslee, were present in the of Pergunnah
Zillah

		t, the nodersign he following are	al its arais		M	ALES.	FE	(ALES.	
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The Pergunnahwar Form will be thus:—

			. M A1	LBS.	Fem	alms.	•
Name of mouzah.	Number of enclosures.	Number of houses.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Notes 1, 2, and 3 as in the Mouzahwar Statements.

BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. PROVINCES.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM No. 937 .- DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 16TH AUGUST, 1864.

REFERENG to Circular No. B., dated 8th March last, the undersigned has the honor to direct the attention of the Collector of to the following remarks:—

- 2. The entries of area and jumma in the Tehseel-Pergunnahwar Abstract, prepared under the above Circular, should be compared with the corresponding entries in the printed statistical statement compiled in this Office from materials lately furnished by the Collector, and the variations, if any, between the two statements reconciled.
- 3. As the demand in the Abstract is given for 1863-64, it should be compared with that in the statement for that year lately submitted by the Collector, and the variations noted.
- 4. With reference to para. 16 of the Circular above alluded to, the Collector should reconcile the entries in the present and former tables, and furnish a memo. of variations only in respect to columns 6 (area), 9 (lakhiraj), and 11 (demand). The comparison of the entries for each pergunnah should be separately shewn, and an abstract of the total result added.

No. 943A.

From Under-Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces, to Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 16th August, 1864.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 529, dated the 3rd instant, I am desired to state that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the proposal of the Board that the Census of the population of these Provinces should be made on Tuesday, the 10th January, 1865, instead of on the 31st December, 1864, as originally ordered.

BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. PROVINCES.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM No. 1060 of 1864.—Dated 6th September, 1864.

COPY forwarded for information, in continuation of Circulars Nos. B. and J., dated respectively the 8th March and 7th June, 1864.

Forms and Circulars to be altered accordingly. To all District Officers, including Ajmere.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. P.

From Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces, to all District Officers, N.-W. Provinces, including Ajmere.—Dated Allahabad, the 23rd September, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to inform you that Europeans are not to be excluded from the Census about to take place: they are to be included in the returns.

- 2. The Military Authorities will afford their aid where it is necessary for the accomplishment of this part of the duty.
- 3. In compiling your returns, you will be careful to distinguish Europeans from natives of the country. You should also see that those serving in the army are classed separately.

BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. PROVINCES.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM No. 1314.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1864.

A CENSUS of persons resident within the limits of this Government will be taken on the 10th January, 1865. To render this complete, it will be necessary to have accurate returns of the troops and camp-followers in the several cantonments.

The muster-rolls of each regiment, it is presumed, will give the requisite information as to the rank and file, and in the case of European regiments there will no doubt be regimental records giving the number of non-combatants and women and children.

But of the camp-followers a Census in the ordinary form must be taken. To ensure accuracy, it will be advisable to take a preparatory Census a week or a fortnight before the final Census is taken.

Where the camp-followers are numerous, and the bazaar large, it will be well to have an enumerator to every 50 houses.

Where the camp-followers are not numerous, a larger number of houses may be entrusted to one enumerator; but the larger the number of enumerators, the greater will be the facility in doing the work.

Two returns should be given, shewing the results of the enumeration.

The 1st (A) will give the combatants, rank and file, of both Native and European troops, and the non-combatants, male and females, in the latter.

The 2nd (B) will give the camp-followers.

A.

	N _A	rives.					
			Non-Co	mbatants.			
		Ma	les.	Fen	ales.		
Officers, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned.	Rank and file.		under		under		6
		Adults.	Children v	Adults.	Children u	Officers.	Rank and file.
							-

		house or				Hini	0008.		Mahomedans.				
						M	Males.		Females.		ales .	Females.	
No. of enclosure.	No. of house.	Name of master of head of the family.	Caste.	Occupation.	Adults.	Children under 12.	Adults.	Children under 12.	Adults.	Children under	Adults.	Children under	
Total,													

Commanding Officers will be the best judges of the machinery to be used in making the enumeration.

Where regiments are on the march, probably an early hour in the forenoon will be the best time for taking the Census; but in the case of troops in cantenments, nine at night is the hour at which operations should commence.

Blank forms of return will be supplied from this Office.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. W.

From Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces, to all District Officers, N.-W. Provinces, including Ajmere; Divisional Officers and Commanding Officers, N.-W. Provinces; and Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway.—Dated Allahabad, the 17th November, 1864.

Sirs,—Under orders from Government, the Board desire me to say that all operations connected with the Census are at once to be suspended. No Census will be taken in the ensuing year, unless further orders to that effect are issued.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. X.

Prom Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces, to all District Officers, N.-W. Provinces, including Ajmere; Divisional Officers and Commanding Officers, N.-W. Provinces; and Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway.—Dated Allahabad, the 30th November, 1864.

SIRS,—Referring to the Board's Circular Memorandum directing that the Census operations be at once suspended, I am now desired to inform you that, under the sanction of the Supreme Government, the Census will be taken on the 10th January next, as previously determined.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. 61.

From Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces, to all District Officers, N.-W. Provinces, including Ajmere.—Dated Allahabad, the 25th January, 1865.

Sirs,—In continuation of Circular J., dated 7th June last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to append certain forms which should be adopted in reporting the Census, in addition to those prescribed by their Circular above referred to.

The information to be embodied in these forms you will have already collected.

Statistical Return of Population in the District of

											POP	JLA'	LION										
				HINDOOS.						MAH	OMED	AXS A	MD 01	HER	BNOT	Hind	008.				_		
Ì			Agricultural.			Non-Agricultural.			Agricultural.			Non-Agricultural.				Total.							
			Ma	le s .	Fem	ales.	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Ma	les.	Fen	ales.	Ma	les.	Fen	nales.					
- District.	to Tehseel.	co Pergunnah.	Adult.	9 Children.	9 Adult	c Children.	ω Adult.	ω Children.	01 Adult.	Children.	12 Yearlt	Children.	Adult.	Children.	7 Adult	Children.	18 Adult.	·	'—	_	. Malos.		Total.

A note should be given showing the total number of Europeans and Eurasians, with a detail of males, females, adults, and children.

A Classified List of Towns and Villages.

District.	No. of villages containing less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Total.

The towns and villages of which the inhabitants exceed 5,000 should be separately enumerated, thus:—

Shaderuh (Chundoulee), in Pergunnah Eastern, 7,629 inhabitants.

Ghazeeabad, in ditto ditto,

5,990 ditto.

Jahanooma, in ditto Northern,

16,538 ditto.

City of Delhi, in ditto ditto,

1,52,424 ditto.

APPENDIX B.

PREVALENT CASTES IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE Board, before compiling their General Report on the Census, issued the following Circular—No. 46, dated 18th January 1866:—

Present:

R. Money, Esq.,
Senior Member;
and
C. B. Thornhill, Esq.,
Junior Member.

"BEFORE compiling the Report on the Census of 1865, the entire returns for which have not been made up, the Board would be glad to receive any information which District Officers can procure from their Tehseeldars, Canoongoes, or others in regard to the mode in which the prevalent castes in each district have settled themselves there. Generally speaking, there is more or less tradition extant on the subject in every district.

- "2. It will be interesting also to ascertain how the sub-divisions of castes, which in the course of time have formed themselves, took their origin from the chief castes. The primary castes have, as is well known, produced various ramifications, which have eventually lost their subsidiary character, and have become quite distinct from those they sprang from.
- "3. As the Board will not be in a position to commence their Report before April, at the earliest, there will be ample time for the enquiries which may be necessary.
- "4. The Board only ask for information regarding the more prominent classes in each district."

The replies to these enquiries are contained in this Appendix.

DEHRA DOON.

Memo. regarding the Prevalent Castes, by Soba Ram, Canoongoe of that District.

There is no information clearly setting forth the early history of the Doon and its population, but in the Shastar called Kidar-Kund there is some notice of it.

About seven or eight hundred years ago, a Bunjara came from the west, taking merchandise eastward, and, passing through the Doon, took a fancy to it. He was a wealthy man, and set about forming a settlement. When he had settled here for about four years, the Maharajah of Sreenuggur heard of it, and sent a detachment of troops to make enquiries. He also sent a message to the Bunjara that the Doon was the Maharajah's territory, and that before settling there he should have obtained permission; and he gave him the option of fighting or tendering his submission. The Bunjara adopted the latter alternative, and a small revenue was assessed on him. The Doon gradually became well populated, and various settlements were formed,—the Bunjara holding the Doon as tributary to the Maharajah. This tradition is corroborated by the fact that there are wells, baghs, &c., &c., still called after the Bunjara (I have heard all this from my ancestors). After this, the Bunjara having died, his colony gradually disappeared. The Maharajah, however, became convinced that the Doon was habitable, and might be colonised; and from time to time attempts were made with more or less success to induce people to settle in it. The Maharajah derived his title to the Doon from the Badshahi Raj, from whom he held a sunnud (a copy of this sunnud was among the records of Chandi in 1845).

The superintendents should satisfy themselves personally of the fitness of their subordinates, and their acquaintance with the instructions. They should collect the returns by the end of October, and test their correctness. Having done this, they should attest them with their signatures. The Tehseeldar, Naib Tehseeldar, or Peshkar, and the Canoongoe should each examine about one-fifth of the returns, and attest their general corectness by affixing their signature thereto.

- 5. The superintendents and enumerators should be at their posts by 9 p. m. of the 31st December. The enumerators will then visit each house and correct the returns in red ink. Strangers will then be entered in a separate line under the line of entries for the house in which they are living. As the corrected returns are delivered in to the Superintendents, the latter will at once commence testing them by enquiring personally at about one-tenth of the houses in each village or hamlet. When satisfied with the correctness of the returns, they will commence superintending the totalling and the preparation of the notes. After being tested and signed, the returns, with the notes, will be made over to the Tehseeldar.
- 6. The enumeration of travellers and others putting up at encamping-grounds, inns, &c. (surais, paraos, dhurmsalas), or on board boats moored at ghâts or landing-places on the rivers, should be made at the same time,—viz., 9 p. m. on the night of the 31st December. A return of all such places should be obtained before the end of the year. The ghât manjees or lessees should assist in the enumeration at ghâts.
- 7. As above stated, no use should be make of the Police; but the Chief Constable will send in a roll of his men and their families within the station precincts.
- 8. In the cities the same system, mutatis mutandis, will be followed. The superintendents will be chosen from the Magistrate and Collector's officials, or the chief
 native gentlemen of the city (punch, rais, mohulladar) who may accept the office.
 The enumerators will be selected from such of the head men, attorneys of the Courts
 (punch, vakeel, mookhtar), and other city residents as consent to give their free
 service. The cities will be divided into portions, so that each enumerator may have
 about 100 houses; the larger mohullas will be broken up, and the smaller ones
 grouped together so as to make a proper charge for an enumerator, each of whom will,
 when his form is filled in, hand it to the superintendent to be tested and signed.
- 9. In both cities and villages, should any native gentlemen object to the Census of his household being taken by the ordinary agency, and desire to render a return himself, the Tehseeldar will assist him in doing so by furnishing the requisite form and copy of instructions.
- 10. In the civil stations blank forms with instructions should be served on each house, to be filled up by the master of the house on the night of the 31st December, both as regards their own households and those of the natives in their compounds.
- 11. The Cantonment Magistrates will superintend the Census operations within cantonments.
 - 12. Officers in camp will take the Census of their own camps.
- 13. The Mouzahwar Pergunnah List, with the three notes, will be compiled from the returns of the enumerators by the Tehseeldars. The Zillah Statement will be prepared by the Collector according to the form given in paragraph 2 of the Board's Circular Order No. B., of 8th March, 1864, with a separate line for each pergunnah. Four columns will be added for the population as in the pergunnah lists, and the three notes will be compiled showing totals for the whole district.
- 14. The general superintendence of the Census operations should be distributed by the Collector amongst his assistants and deputies, after retaining such portion as he may think proper in his own hands. The several members of his staff to

whom duties are thus assigned in the interior of the district should be encamped in the vicinity for at least a week before, to see that everything is properly in train.

- 15. The Superintendent of the Government Press has been directed to print Oordoo and English forms. Collectors should without delay indent for the number of sheets they may require. Specimen sheets are herewith sent.
- 16. It is hoped that to a great extent the work will be carried on without paid assistance; but, particularly for the cities, some extra Mohurrirs no doubt may be required. Estimates should at once be prepared and submitted for sanction.

Return of Persons who on the night of Saturday, the 31st December, 1864, or 18th Poos, 1272 Fusice, were present in the of Pergunnah Zillah

				tto.	MA	LES.	Fem	ALES.	
No. of enclosure.	No. of house.	Name of the mas- ter of the house, or head of the family.	Caste of ditto.	Occupation of ditto.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
·									
		Total,							

Note 1.	Total Males: columns 6 and 7.		columns 6	Total Children: co- lumns 7 and 9.	lation: co-	<u> </u>			
Į						These Notes to be compiled after			
Note 2.		Castes.	Total	number of per caste.	the form has been filled up—i. e., on or after the 1st January, 1865.				
		1.		2.					
Note 3.	Occ	supation.	Total 1	number of persoccupation					
		1.		2.					
			2 a						

About three hundred years ago the Maharajah of Sreenuggur made over the Doon to Ajbhu Koor and the Ranee Kurnoutee. Under their auspices many villages sprung up, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the present town of Dehra—e. g., Ajibpoor, Kaolagir, Keear Koolie, Bhat Bher, Bhogpoor, and others. The assessment on these villages was very low, and the inhabitants chiefly consisted of Ranghurs, Goojurs, Kulals, and Raos, who had emigrated from the plains. At this time Nawada became a large town, and the aforesaid Ajbhu Koor and the Ranee lived there. At this period the Doon was well populated. This lasted till Sumbut 1786, in which year the Revenue of the Doon was Rs. 94,346, and there existed 400 uslee and dakhilee villages, exclusive of land that had been given as jagheer.

Ajbhu Koor and the Ranee Kurnoutee gave their names to many places still existing (e. g., Ajubpoor, and two baghs near Dehra, each bearing the name of one of these rulers).

From 1802 to 1818 the Nawab Nujeeb-ood-Dowlah, of Nujeebabad, was in possession of the Doon (how, does not appear). The Doon was then well populated, and yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,26,000, and between the Ganges and the Jumna there were nearly 500 uslee and dakhilee villages. In 1819 the Maharajah of Gurhwal was again in possession of the Doon. The head-quarters of his Nazim were at Nawada, and his troops were quartered there. Nawada was then the capital of what is now known as the Santour Pergunnah, and gave its name to this pergunnah. The Doon was considered part of Gurhwal, and it has only been distinguished as the Dehra Doon since the British rule was established.

There is no certain knowledge of how many Governments there were between 1830 to 1860 Sumbut, nor how long each lasted. The Maharajah of Gurhwal died in Sumbut 1889. For twelve years the country was in a most unsettled state, and was held alternately by the Nahun Rajah, Nawab Gholam Khadir, and the Maharajah of Gurhwal, who pillaged it and ruined it. Besides, it was exposed to raids from the Sikhs and Maharattas. Then for about eighteen years Hurree Singh Meah, of Goolair, held it as amil under the Maharajah of Gurhwal. He oppressed and extorted from every one. The revenue of the Doon at this time was about from Rs. 8,000 to 12,000.

Hurree Singh had a feud with Rajab Ramdial Goojur, of Landhoura. The Goojur, out of enmity to Hurree Singh, looted the country, and between the two Dehra Doon became a wilderness.

From about 1861 to 1879 Sumbut, the Goorkhas held the country, and raised a revenue of from Rs. 9,000 to 16,000. They oppressed the country; but about 1866 Sumbut they took steps to colonize it, and were partially successful. Nawada was still the capital. There was a large town and bazaar there, and it was the residence of the nobility. The Maharajah of Sreenuggur himself lived alternately at Nawada and Sreenuggur. He also sometimes lived in Nagul, Rajpoor, Bugwuntpoor, and Thano. These towns were all well peopled and had good bazaars, and so in a less degree were Suhenspoor, Pirtheepoor, and Kulleeanpoor. Dehra was part of Koorburrah, and was called Dehra from the mundir of Gooroo Ram Rae. His history is that, about 117 years ago, Gooroo Ram Rae came to Kandlee, on the other side of the Tonse, and, after living there a short time, he came to Koorburrah, where he died. After this the wife of Gooroo Ram Rae, Matah Punjabkoor, Mahunt Sewa Doss, and other friends and admirers of the deceased, made arrangement to perpetuate his name by establishing a mundir and fair (both of which exist to this day). The Maharajah Futteh Shah. coming about this time and hearing that the gooroo was dead, gave Koorburrah, Rajpoor, and Chamasaree as an endowment to the mundir. Futteh Shah's successor gave the mundir four other villages, - Damunwala, Meeonwala, Punditwaree, and Dhurtawala. About this time, from oppression of its rulers and the raids of robbers, Nawada was deserted and the Nazim came to Damunwala and lived there, which was the origin of the present town of Dehra, which became finally established under British rule.

In very early ages Rajpoots and Brahmins from the plains settled in Gurhwal. The Rajpoots intermarried with a race known as Kussies (a hill race of very low caste), and thus themselves lost caste, but continued to call themselves Rajpoots. When the Rajah of Gurhwal wished to people the Doon, he brought these men down from Gurhwal. Though they called themselves Rajpoots, they were not acknowledged by their brethren of the plains, and could not (and cannot now) intermarry with them. The better class of these gradually took the titles of Rawut, Bisht Negee, and Kuraolee, and the inferior classes (the dependents who came with them) were called Rowleor. The families of Rajpoots who from time to time have come from the plains and intermarried with the Doon Rajpoots have lost caste, and there are only ten or twelve houses of Rajpoots who intermarry with families in the plains.*

The Brahmins who settled in Gurhwal soon lost sight of the obligation of caste, and intermarried with the Rajpoots and with the hill tribes, and they adopted to a great extent the customs of the Rajpoots. They separated into smaller castes, such as Notal, Matana, Dubal, Dungwal, Bhangana, Otal, Kookraitee. The two chief sub-divisions of castes were the Seroulee and Gungraree. The Gungraree will eat bread from the hand of a Seroulee; but the Seroulees will only eat from the hands of one of their own caste, and not from one of their own caste who has married a Gungraree. These Brahmins came from Gurhwal to the Doon with the Hill Rajpoots. The Gour Brahmins came direct from the plains, and still keep their purity of caste, and marry only with Brahmins from the plains. Of this class is Jowala, Brahmin of Raepoor, and his family.

These latter (the Gour Brahmins) are recent emigrants. But the Seroulee and Gungraree Brahmins are old inhabitants.

The Bunyahs and Mahajuns who originally came from the plains have in many cases intermarried with the Hill Rajpoots, and have thus lost caste. Their descendants are called Ghatta Bunyahs.

The lower castes, such as Carpenters, Chumars, &c., are supposed to have been imported by the Maharajah of Gurhwal from the plains.

Besides the above-mentioned castes, there are a few Oodasee Fuqueers, who came to the Doon from the Punjab with Gooroo Ram Rae.

The origin of the Mehras in the Eastern Doon is not well known. They are supposed to correspond to the Bokhsurs of Rohilkhund, and are believed to be the degenerate offspring of Kahars and Bunjaras.

^{*} In the Doon at the present time there are families of Rajpoots who have comparatively recently come from the plains, and who still keep up their connection by marriage, &c., with the parent stock. These families will not eat or intermarry with the original Doon and Hill Rajpoots.

[†] The mass of all the lower castes, such as Chumars, Kahars, &c., have probably come to the Doon as cultivation has been extended, and also in consequence of the great influx of Europeans to the Doon. These have brought in their train domestic servants and farm labourers, who have gradually settled in the Doon. But, besides these, there is a large floating population of the lower classes, who depend for their livelihood on domestic service, or come as Bildars to the tea plantation, and who, when it suits their purpose, go away and are replaced by others.

Note.—The above has been taken on the authority of the Canoongoe, whose knowledge is of course only traditional, and it must be taken for as much as it is worth. The Census Returns of 1865 show many more eastes than those above referred to. These I believe to have been introduced by British settlers, and their numbers are yearly increasing. But in my opinion the original settlers in the Doon (i. e., those who settled here before the British rule) were composed in the first instance of Brahmins and Rajpoots from Gurhwal. As these established settlements, Bunyahs and a few artizans and Chumars were attracted from the plains. The first have, as shown by the Canoongoe, lost caste by intermarrying with the Hill Rajpoots, and their descendants are known as Ghatta Bunyahs. Of this class is one of the wealthiest men in Dehra, by name Rammath. It is also worthy of notice that the better castes, who came in early times to Gurhwal and the Doon evidently looking upon themselves as cut off from all communication with their early homes, relinquished the prejudices of caste and intermarried freely with the Hill tribes; whereas the recent emigrants to the Doon, on account of the greater facilities of communication with the plains, no longer look upon themselves as expatriated, but keep up the connection with their families, and will not acknowledge their degenerate brethren; and thus there are two classes of Brahmins and Rajpoots, both of whom claim their right to the castes, but who do not associate with each other.

Of the lower castes of Hill tribes I have been unable to trace the origin. Of these are the Bajece and Domras; but it appears probable that they have from time to time been recruited from outcasts of every description.

SAHARUNPORE.

THE following table gives some information regarding the different castes inhabiting the district:—

"The district seems to have been first generally inhabited about the year 1300 "A. D., and, with the exception of this universally acknowledged date amongst the "Natives, all seems to be enveloped in mist and uncertainty."

HISTORY OF CASTES IN ZILLAH SAHARUNPORE.

Number.	Caste.		Remarks.
1	Brahmin,	•••	The Gor Brahmins came from Bengal, the Goojuratee Brahmins from Goojurat, and other Brahmins from the vicinity of Kunouj, from 1800 to 1400 A. D.
3	Buneah, Dhoosur,	•••	The Uggurwal, &c., came from Ugroah, beyond Hissar, about 1400 A.D. The Dhoosur Buneahs came from Rewaree, in Goorgaon, about 1840 A.D.
4 5	Rajpoot, Hindoo, Khutree,	•••	The Hindoo Rajpoots came from Oude about 1400 A. D. This caste came from Peshawur and Mooltan, in the Punjab, about 1500 A. D.
6	Kaith,	•••	Came from Bhutnair, Zillah Sirsah, and other parts of the North-West-
7	Syud,	•••	ern Provinces, from 1300 to 1500 A. D. Came from Arabia originally, and have been in Saharunpore since it was inhabited, about 1300 A. D.
8	Sheikh,	•••	Ditto ditto ditto.
9	Pathan,	•••	Ditto ditto ditto. Came from Kumoodnuggur, and have located themselves in Saharun-
10	Kumloh,	•••	pore for the past 300 years.
11	Raen, Hindoo,	•••	Came to Saharunpore from Gur Guznee and Sirsawul, in Affghanistan, about 1650 A. D.
12 13	Beloch,	•••	Came from Belochisthan about 1400 A. D. Ditto Sirsaputhan, in the Deccan, about 1600 A. D.
14	Jat, Abeer,	•••	Ditto Muthra and Rewaree, and have been in Saharunpore since first inhabited, about 1800 A. D.
15	Thuttra, { Hindoo, Mussulma	n, }	Ditto Mooltan, in the Punjab, 250 years since.
16	Kulai, Hindoo,	•••	Ditto Punjab about 1400 A. D.
17 18	Ditto, Mussulman, Khojah,	•••	Ditto Delhi about 1750 A. D. Ditto Heerat 200 years since.
19	Kumangur,	•••	Ditto Arabia 300 ditto.
20	Teergur,	•••	Ditto Persia 500 ditto. Ditto Arabia 500 ditto.
21 22	Moochie, Mehmar,	•••	Ditto Arabia 500 ditto. Ditto Ditto 400 ditto.
23	Mumari,	•••	Ditto Ditto 550 ditto.
24	Joolaha,	•••	Ditto Ditto 550 ditto.
25	Lohar, Mussulman,	•••	Not known where they came from, but have been in Saharunpore 400 years.
26	Badhie, Mussulman,	•••	Came from Mooltan, in the Punjab, 200 years since.
27 28	Pherai, Bissatee,	•••	Ditto Khelat, 550 ditto. Ditto Kirana, in Zillah Moozuffernuggur, 200 ditto.
29	Bunjara,	•••	Ditto the Lower Provinces 400 ditto.
80	Saboongur,	120	Ditto Delhie 400 ditto.
31 32	Kaguzee, Kungee gur ,	•••	Ditto Arabia 500 ditto. Ditto Mooltan, in the Punjab, 550 ditto.
83	Garah,	•••	Ditto all parts of the country ditto.
84	Durzie,	•••	Ditto ditto ditto.
35 36	Kussie,	•••	Ditto Arabia, 500 years since. Ditto the Lower Provinces 100 ditto.
37	Khoomra, Hujjam,	•••	Ditto from the Punjab 550 ditto.
38	Bhistee,		Ditto the Lower Provinces ditto.
39 40	Dhobe y, Tehlie,	•••	Ditto Jodhpore ditto. Ditto Mooltan 400 ditto.
41	Khyraddee,	•••	Ditto Bengal 500 ditto.
42	Atusbaz,	•••	Ditto Arabia 550 ditto,
43 44	Tubbak, Bhutteeara,	•••	Ditto Dehli ditto ditto. Ditto Turkey 500 ditto.
45	Sekulgurh,	•••	Not known where they came from.
46	Mallie (Mussulman),	•••	Came from Dehli 200 years since.
47 48	Gugra, Rangrez	•••	Ditto Jeendh, &c., 550 ditto. Ditto Mooltan, in the Punjab, 550 ditto.
49	Ghosce,		Ditto Khelat 550 ditto.
50	Bildar,		Ditto Punjab 80 ditto. Ditto all parts of the country.
51 52	Fakeer, Mirdah,		Ditto all parts of the country. Ditto Oude 550 years since.
53	Soonar,	***	Ditto Dehli 500 ditto.
54	Bansphor,	•••	Natives of Saharunpore, &c., took this appellation 150 ditto.
55 56	Chohan, Koonjra,	•••	Came from Oude 500 ditto. Ditto the Lower Provinces 125 ditto.
57	Meu,		Ditto Rewaree 550 ditto.
58	Bundookchee,		Ditto Heera Heree, Zillah Bijnour, 300 ditto.
59	Dome,	•••	Ditto Arabia 400 years since.

HISTORY OF CASTES IN ZILLAH SAHARUNPORE .- (Concluded.)

	Caste.		Remarks.						
0	Kunchun,	•••	Came from	the Punjab 550 years since.					
61	Puzzawagur,	•••	Ditto	ditto 300 ditto.					
32	Zahooree,	•••	Ditto	Arabia 400 ditto.					
33	Jhojah,	•••	Natives of	Saharunpore, &c., took this appellation 500 years since.					
1	Joghee,		Came from	Goojerat 550 years since.					
5	Goojur, Hindoo	and Mus-							
1	sulmans,	•••		Kurnaul 550 ditto.					
66	Bhurboonja,	•••	Ditto	Bhutnair, in Sirea, 400 ditto.					
67	Burwa,	•••	Ditto	Sreenuggur, in Gurhwal, 300 ditto.					
88	Putwa,	• •••	Ditto	Agra 300 ditto.					
69	Lore,	•••]	Ditto	Delhie400 ditro.					
70	Chepee,	••• 1	Ditto	the Punjab 300 ditto.					
71	Kapree,	•••	Ditto	Rohilkund 300 ditto.					
72	Bewra,	•••	Ditto	Marwar 90 ditto.					
	Koozagur,	••• }	Ditto	Rohilcund 400 ditto,					
	Koqmhar,	•••]	Ditto	the Lower Provinces 400 ditto.					
76	Sainee,	•••	Ditto	Delhie and Ditto 200 ditto.					
76	Kahar,	•••	Ditto	Delhie 550 ditto.					
77	Dukouth,	•••	Ditto	Bengal 550 ditto.					
78	Byragee,	•••	Ditto	Oojain, in Deccan, 500 ditto.					
79	Bhat,	•••	Ditto	Goojrat 500 ditto.					
80	Kolee,	•••	Ditto	the Lower Provinces 500 ditto.					
81	Sainsee and I	sunwaria,	Ditto Ditto	all parts of the country 300 or 400 ditto.					
82	Lodah,	•••	Ditto	Goorgaon 550 years since.					
83	Rone,	•••	Ditto	Hansee 500 ditto.					
84	Bengalee,	•••	Ditto	Bengal, 100 ditto.					
85	Bheel,	•••	Ditto	Bundlecand, 150 ditto.					
86	Mairah,	•••	Ditto	Hills of Central India, 100 ditto. the Lower Provinces 200 ditto.					
87.		•••	Ditto	Oude 100 ditto.					
88	Pasee,	•••	Ditto	ditto 200 ditto.					
89	Koormee,	***	Ditto						
90	Gudurea,	•••	Ditto	the Punjab 550 ditto. Ditto 550 ditto.					
91	Khutteeks,	***	Ditto						
92	Chumar,	•••	Ditto	Rewaree and Muttra 550 ditto.					
93	Mehter,	•••	Ditto	Natives of Saharunpore 559 ditto.					
94 95	Goshain, Moghul,	•••	Ditto	Oojain, in Deccan 500 ditto. Turkey 500 ditto.					

SAHARUNPORE COLLECTORATE:

The 5th of April, 1866.

H. D. ROBERTSON,

Collector.

MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.

THE Collector of this district, Mr. S. Martin, makes the following remarks in forwarding a Memorandum on the Prevalent Castes in Mozuffernuggur, drawn up by Mr. R. J. Leeds, Assistant Collector:—

- 2. "Of the Mahomedans, the Syuds have been the most influential landholders; but I regret to say they are fast disappearing, and being replaced by the money"lenders. Of the Hindoos, the Buneahs or Mahajuns are under British regime the most
 "powerful, from the fact of their having most of the capital in their own hands, and
 "practising the utmost cunning in turning this capital to the best advantage. Of
 "the purely Hindoo agriculturists, the Jats are the most prosperous, and as a clan very
 "influential. Next in order come the Rajpoots, Tuggas, Goojurs, &c.,
- 3. "A notable fact is the presence of Mahomedan Jats, Garrahs, Goojurs, and Rajpoots mixed up with Hindoos of the same caste. It is not uncommon to find half a village owned by Mahomedan, and the other half by Hindoo, Jats. The Mahomedan, however, attend the same ceremonies, consult the same Brahmins as to auspicious days, seasons, &c., and practice many of the rites of their Hindoo brethern. This curious intermixture is accounted for by the necessity imposed on all petitioners to the Court of Dehli submitting to circumcision before their prayers were heard by the Emperors.
- 4. "Mr. Leeds has, I think, eliminated all the leading traditions prevalent. Any imperfection there may be in the narrative is due to want of sufficient time to prepare a full account of all the castes."

Report on the Castes and Races, by R. J. Leeds, Esq., Assistant Collector.

To the Collector of Moozuffernugger.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions of the 27th January, 1866, and with reference to the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue No. 46, dated 18th January, 1866, I have the honor to furnish a Report on the leading divisions of caste in this district.

- 2. I.—Mahomedans.—According to the Census Returns of 1852, the Mahomedan portion of the population comprised 1,82,690, out of a total of 6,72,861; and neither the totals nor the relative proportion between Hindoos and Mahomedans have been much affected by the more recent Census of 1865. The Mussulman inhabitants of this district may be considered as falling within one or the other of the six undermentioned classes:—
- I., Syuds; II., Sheikhs; III., Pathans; IV., Moguls; V., Mahomedans following trades or professions, mostly Sheikhs and Pathans; VI., Hindoos converted to the Mussulman faith.
- 3. Syuds.—The Syud families forming what is known as the Barha Sadat may be regarded as the characteristic element in the population of this district. This influential tribe, although shorn of much of the power and splendour it appears to have possessed under the empire of the Moguls, is still in the enjoyment of extensive zemindaree rights in the east, south-east, and north-western portions of the district.
- 4. The Barha Sadat claim to be descended from Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed, and assert that their ancester, Abul Fera, accompanied Mahomed of Ghuznee on his first entry into Iudia in the year 1001 A. D. From an earlz period of the Mahomedan rule they would seem to have obtained grants of land in the Moozuffernugger District, and finally succeeded in acquiring the zemindaree possession of a very large share of the finest pergunnahs.
 - 5. The Barha Sadat are divided into four branches:-
 - 1. Tainpuri, whose chief town is Jansuth.
 - 2. Chatbanoori, whose chief town is Sumbulhera.
 - 3. Kundlival, whose chief town is Mujhera.
 - 4. Jagveri, whose chief town is Bidoli.
- 6. The precise origin of this designation Barha is unknown, though five different derivations have been suggested—
- 1.—Wilson, in his Glossary, speaks of them as the Synds of Barh, and seems to infer that their designation is derived from the name of that town.
- 2.—A popular explanation is to the effect that this tribe is so called after the twelve imams.
- 3.—It is also suggested that they have been so named from their having possessed twelve principal towns or villages.
 - 4. Or from their have come from without—i. e., from foreign countries—into India.
- 5.—Or, lastly,—and this is the view which appears to be most favored by the members of the tribe,—that they are so named from having taken up their residence outside the city of Dehli, in order to preserve their sacred character from the pollution of the Meena Bazaar.
- 7. The private marks of recognition referred to by Elliott in his Supplemental Gloss try are generally known throughout the district, but opinion is divided as to their origin and object: for instance, we find the Syuds of different villages known as apes, owls, camels, idiots, and those of Moozuffernuggur itself by the flattering title of eunuchs.



- 8. A detailed account of the history of this family, with a narrative of the fortunes of each of the four branches, was submitted in English with the Settlement* Report at the close of 1864.
- 9. There are, moreover, a few families of Syuds who are not included in the Barha Sadat, but they are unimportant in either numbers or influence.
- 10. Sheikhs.—This tribe of Mussulmans is located in considerable numbers in the towns of Poor, Khandla, and Thanah Bhowan.

They claim to be descended from the four Khalifs, Abu Bekr, Omar, Usman, and Murtaza Ali, and are known respectively as the Sheikh Sadeeki, Sheikh Farukhee, Sheikh Usmanee, and Sheikh Abbasi, or Ulvee Sheikhs. They assert themselves to have come into India with Mahomed of Ghuznee, and to have been located in this district since that time.

- 11. Pathans.—Several influential families of this tribe are to be found in the western portion of the district, and others in a lower condition of life are scattered over the whole of it.
- 12. They, too, assert that they have been settled in the Moozuffernuggur District since the time of Mahomed of Ghuznee; but Munsoor Ali Khan, of Jallalabad, the present head of the family, states the Pathans of that part to have come into the country in the time of Shahabudeen Gori, and that the town of Jallalabad was founded by Jallal Khan in the reign of the Emperor Alumgir. The Pathans appear to have taken a leading part in the contests with the growing Sikh power established by Nanak.
- 13. Moguls.—This tribe, although not very numerous, is yet sufficiently so to claim a brief notice. They, like the other tribes of Mussulmans, claim to have settled in the district on the first conquest of the country. They came originally from Turkistan.
- 14. Mahomedans following trades.—These are mostly Sheikhs, Pathans, and converted Hindoos; but they are so generally known by the distinctive names applied to their occupations, that they may be regarded as forming separate families or castes: such, for instance, are the Julayas, Hajjams, Kasais, Rozhangars, and others.
- 15. Hindoos converted to the Mussulman faith.—In a district situated so near the Imperial city of Dehli, this class is naturally a large one; but as a rule the persons composing it are little more than Mahomedans in name, retaining many of the distinctive features of their ancient faith.
- 16. The agricultural classes of this denomination are chiefly—1, Garhas; 2, Jojhas; 3, Jats; 4, Gujars; 5, Rajpoots.
- 17. Garhas are an industrious race, originally Hindoo Rajpoots it is supposed, though some say they were only slaves of Rajpoots, and others say the name is a general one given to Hindoos who have been converted to Mahomedanism; but such, at all events, does not appear to be the case in this district, where the classes enumerated above are as distinct to all appearance as so many castes of Hindoos. Garhas are so called from their having adopted with their new faith the Mahomedan practice of burying their dead. Little can be learnt of their history, but they state roughly that they were converted to the Mahomedan faith between 200 and 300 years ago.
- 18. Joghas.—This tribe is in all probability composed of converted Rajpoots; but why they have taken the distinctive name of Jojhas is not clear. They are said by some to have been converted slaves, and the name Jojha, signifying stomach, may have been given to them in derision by the Hindoos, as typical of the inferiority of their position.
- 19. Jats.—These are simply Jats converted to the Mahomedan religion, and are known as Mussulman Jats. They are numerous throughout the district.

[•] This has not yet been received by the Board.

- 20. Gujars.—Like the Jats, they are known by their old name with the affix of Mussulman.
- 21. Rajpoots.—The Mussulman Rajpoots are generally, but by no means invariably, distinguished from the Hindoo Rajpoots by the name of Rangwar. It is uncertain at what period the four last-mentioned classes seceded from their ancient faith. Other converts, following various trades, have retained their old names and many of their caste distinctions.
- 22. II.—Hindoos.—The four original castes have in course of time thrown off numerous offshoots, which have by decrees crystalized into distinct castes—a process to which there is so great a tendencey in the social life of India. I propose to take the primary castes in their order, and under each head to treat of the sub-divisions descended from them which are to be found in this district.
- 23. Brahmins.—The chief tribes are the Gour, the Gujarati, and the Puliwal Brahmins.
- 24. The Gour Brahmins are said to have settled in this district nearly 5,000 years ago, at the invitation of Janmeja, Rajah of Hastinapoor, who summoned the members of this caste from all parts of India.
- 25. The Gujarati Brahmins, so called from their residence in Gujarat, are stated to have settled in this district in the reigns of the Emperors Farukhshur and Mahomed Shah.
- 26. The Puliwal Brahmins came from Pali, in the Deccan, about the year 1710 A. D.
- 27. Another tribe of Brahmins are known by the name of Bohras: they follow the profession of money-lending and banking, and came into this district from Marwar in the time of Shah Alam.
- 28. Thugas.—A fine race, mostly employed in agriculture, and claiming to be descended from a Brahmin father and a Chatrani. They are said to have come from Bikaneer, but the date is uncertain.
- 29. Kayats.—The members of this class are descended from Brahmin fathers by women of the Sudra caste. They boast, however, of a more illustrious origin, asserting that their ancestor, the Rajah Chaturgupt, was specially created for the purpose of giving birth to a writer class, and that he contracted alliances with the daughters of Rajah Manohar and the sage Tusarman.
- 30. The Kayats in this district are of the Manohar family, and mostly belong to one of its gots known by the name of Batnagur. The Kayats of Kyrana state that they came from Barh in the time of the Rajpoot Sovereigns of Delhi, about 1,000 years ago. There are numerous sub-divisions of each got, that of Batnagur alone having, it is stated, no less than 84. The Kayats in other parts of the district are of more recent date, having settled about 200 years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Shahjahan.
- 31. Kshatriyas Chatrees, or Rajpoots.—This caste is divided into two great families, the Chandarbansee and the Surajbansee, and subdivided into innumerable gots and als; besides which it has thrown off a large number of what now rank as independent castes. The Surajbansee Rajpoots originally came from Ajoodhia, and the Chandarbansee from Hastinapur and Budrakanshee.
- 32. Members of either family are to be found in the district in considerable numbers, and many of them, as before mentioned, have been converted to Mahomedanism. The castes which have sprung from Rajpoot fathers by women of other tribes and which are to be met with in Moozuffernugger are as follows:—Khatrees, Jats.



Goojurs, Rowars, Sances, Banjaras, Bhats, Mahesrees, Bedhaks, Bawarees, Barhees, Lohars, Zargars, Champees.

- 33. Khatrees are descended from a Rajpoot father by a woman of the Baishaya caste. They are not numerous.
- 34. Jats.—The origin of this race is obscure, and the accounts given by the members of the caste differ greatly. Many of them had come within the last hundred years from the Punjab, but others have been settled in the district for a very much longer period. The common story is that they are descended from Rajpoot fathers by women of the Baishaya or Sudra tribes. They were formerly ranked among the thirty-six royal families of Rajpoots. The Jats of Bhainsee, a large and flourishing community, assert that they have been settled in that spot for 1,600 years, and that they are called Jals or Jats from Jatra, the matted hair of Mahadeo, from which they sprang. I have not heard any mention of the story to which Elliott alludes of their having come originally from Ghuznee, but their customs certainly point to an origin different from that of other Hindoos. This industrious race of agriculturists is very numerous in this district, and has a great many sub-divisions.
- 35. The Suluklain and Balain Jats are said to have had chourasees in the western pergunnahs.
- 36. Goojurs.—This caste is descended from Rajpoot fathers and women of the Baishaya or Sudra tribes; many of the Goojurs say their maternal ancestor was a Chamaria.
- 37. The Goojurs are to be found in great numbers in the villages in the Ganges and Jumna Khadirs.
- 38. The Kalsan Goojurs in the Shamlee Tehseel are said to have had a chourasee, and they state themselves to be the offspring of Kalsa, a Rajpoot chieftain who settled at Kyrana some 675 years ago; his children, by a woman of some other caste, took the name of Kalsan Goojurs, and 300 years ago many of them were converted to Mahomedanisn.
- 39. Rowars.—This tribe is descended from Rajpoot fathers by women of other castes—some say, slave girls. There are many of them in the Khatowlee Pergunnah, they have a better reputation for industry than their Rajpoot ancestors. They are said to have come from Daranuggur, Gangrotee, and other places, in the time of the Rajpoot Sovereigns, and some at a later period, during the reign of Aurungzeb.
- 40. Sances.—A very industrious race of agriculturists, equal, if not superior, to the Jats. They are divided into the Gola Sances and the Bannya Sances. They are descended from Rajpoots, through Jat fathers and Sudra mothers.
- 41. The offspring of a Sudra by a Baishnee woman are also called Sanees. The Gola Sanees originally came into this district from Umballa, and the Bannya Sanees from Bawani, Asura, and Dhanora.
- 42. Banjaras.—This tribe is descended from Rajpoot fathers, and has innumerable sub-divisions. They are more or less scattered over the district, but not in great numbers.
- 43. Bhats.—The offspring of a Rajpoot father and a Brahminee woman. They came from Sursulkhera, date unknown.
- 44. Mahesrees.—Descended from Rajpoot fathers and women of the Baishaya caste. They came into this district from Mahesa, near Bhurtpoor, and also from the Deccan.
 - 45. Bedhaks. Descended from Rajpoot fathers and women of the Dargur caste.

- 46. Bawarees, or Baworiyas.—The name of this caste is spelt in several ways. They claim to be descended from Rajpoot fathers, and state that they took their rise at Delhi in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, and that their ancestor having chosen the profession of thieving, they have followed it ever since. Men of all castes are received into this tribe without distinction, and for 100 years or more they have been scattered over the districts of Meerut, Delhi, Saharunpore, Goorgaon, and Mozuffernuggur.
- 47. About two or two and a half years ago, they were collected together and settled under a strict supervision in several villages of Pergunnah Bidoli, and their predatory expeditions have been almost wholly checked.
- 48. Barhees.—This caste claim to be descended from Biskarma through Bikramajeet, who espoused a Chatranee; the son by this union married a Baishanee, and their descendents because Barhees.
- 49. Lohars.—This caste likewise claims the Rajah Biskarma as its originator, the maternal ancestor being a Sonarin.
- 50. Zargars.—Sprung from a Chatree father and a Sudra mother, like the Lohars and Barhees; they point to Biskarma as their founder. They are said to have come from the Deccan.
 - 51. Champees.—Descended from a Chatree father and a flower-girl (gul farosk).
- 52. III.—Baishyas, Baniyas, or Mahajans.—The chief family of this caste in the district is that of the Agahwala Baniyas, who are sub-divided into seventeen and a half gots, and claim to be descended from Rajah Ogursen, of Agroha, near Delhi—the only Baishya, according to some accounts, who ever obtained sovereign power. They came into this district 2,400 years ago from that quarter. The Bishnee Baniyas are sprung from the same stock, but by another marriage.—i. e., by the alliance of the Rajah's sons with the daughters of a Rajah Basak, of Naglok. Surraogee Baniyas of the Jain religion are also to be found. The Baniyas would seem to have preserved their caste purity and exclusiveness more successfully than the others, as there are very few mixed castes sprung from Baishya fathers; in fact, the only one which appears to be of any consequence in this district is that of the Gazeis or Dhobees, who are said by some to be the descendants of a Baishya and a Sudra woman, but the origin is doubtful; and others assert that the progenitor of the caste was a Kahar and the ancestor on the mother's side, a woman of the Tawar got of Mullahs, or boatmen.
- 53. IV.—Sudras.—Properly speaking, all who are not included in the three superior castes fall within this denomination, but I propose to mention under this head only those classes which are most commonly regarded as such; they are the Kahars, Chamars, Khakrubs, Mhimars, Katees, Barotiyas, Bhands, Dhobees, Naths, Hajjams, Sakkas, Beldars, Barbujas, Mochees, Dhanuks, Dhakots, Gadaryas, Aheers.
- 54. Kahars.—This class is said to be descended from a Sudra father and a Chatranee widow. They are reported to have come into this district from Belee, Darezpoor, Delhi, and other places, but must have been here from time immemorial. They are sub-divided into numerous gots, many of which have names denoting their Rajpoot origin on the mothers' side, such, for instance, as "Rajpoot Chauhan."
- 55. Chamars.—The Chamars probably equal, if not exceed, in number the aggregate of the other castes; they are said to be the offspring of a Chandal father and a Kaharee woman.
- 56. Khakrubs.—Descended, according to the common report, from a Sudra father and a Brahminee woman. They have many sub-divisions, nineteen or twenty of which are to be found in this district.



- 57. Mihmars.—Descended from a Hindoo father of some inferior caste and a woman of the Kullal tribe, in the time of the Emperors.
 - 58. Katees.—Sprang from a Aheer and a woman of the Buniya caste.
- 59. Barotugas.—Descended from a Mullah of the Tawar got and a Brahmines woman.
- 60. Bhands.—This class is distinct from the Bahrupiyas, but its members follow the same occupation and are descended from them.
- 61. Dhobees.—Some accounts say they are descended from a Baishya, but the most probable story seems to be that they are the offspring of a Kahar father and a woman of the Mullah caste.
- 62. Naths.—Descended from a Mullah of the Tawar got and a widow of the Rozhangar tribe.
- 63. Nais or Hajjams.—The Hindoo Nais are said to be the offspring of Chatree fathers and Sudra mothers, and to have settled in this district in the time of the Pirthee Raj; but other accounts say that they are sprung from all the four castes by women of other tribes.
- 64. Sakkas.—This easte is alleged to have sprung from the union of a Mullah with a woman of the Bedhak clan.
- 65. Beldars.—This caste is considered to be descended from a Mullah and a widow of the Aheer tribe.
- 66. Barbujas.—Sprung from the union of a Kahar father and a woman of the Ahangar caste.
 - 67. Mochees.—The offspring of a Durzee and a widow of the Kateek caste.
 - 68. Dhanuks.—Descended from a Chamar and the widow of a Chandal.
- 69. Dhakots.—The members of this caste are alleged to be the descendants of a Sudra father and a Brahminee mother. Some Brahmins, however, say that a Pundit, who was also a Jotishee, formed a connection with a Kaharee woman, and that a son, the result of their union, was born near Jeypore, and became the progenitor of the Dhakots.
- 70. Gadariyas, or Kateeks.—They are said to be the offspring of a Sudra father and a woman of the Bakkal tribe.
- 71. Aheers.—Like the Gadariyas, they are considered to be the descendants of a Sudra father and a woman of the Bakkal class. Others, however, assert that their ancestor on the father's side was a Rajpoot. They are supposed to have come from the direction of Muttra.
- 72. In conclusion, to sum up the special features of race in this district, I should say that its characteristic points are:—
 - 1st,—The residence of the Syud families composing the Barha Sadat.
 - 2nd,—The predominance of Jats and Goojars.
- 3rd,—The number of Hindoos who had become converts to the Mahomedan faith, owing no doubt to the proximity of the district to Delhi and other like causes.
 - 4th,—The establishment of a Bawaree colony in the Bidowlee Pergunnah.
- 73. I am afraid that the Report is very imperfect, but I have been unable to obtain more information within the time allowed; and many of the castes are unable to furnish the dates of their origin and subsequent establishment in this district.



MEERUT.

Memorandum on Castes, by W. Forbes, Esquire, C.B., Collector.

The castes found predominating in the Meerut District are the Jats, Rajpoots, Tagas, Goojurs.

Next to the above in numbers are the Syuds, Brahmins, Aheers, Pathans, Sheikhs.

- 2. The Brahmins and Rajpoots, the first and second of the four primal divisions of Hindoos, are the original stocks from whence the great prevailing castes spring.
- 3. From the Brahmins are descended the Tagas, the Acharuj, and the Beharas—the two latter being minor castes.
- 4. Brahmins.—The Brahmins are too well known to need remark, and the time of their settlement in the country is buried in the mists of past ages.
- 5. Tagas.—Tagas, next to the Jats, who will be described hereafter, are the predominating caste in the district. Their name is derived, it is said, from, "tag dena," to "give up;" but whether they gave up their religion, or were themselves given up as heretics by their co-religionists, is not clearly ascertained.

Various legends are current as to the manner of their metamorphosis from priests to agriculturists.

One story has it that, about 5,000 years ago, Rajah Chamachche called the Brahmins together for a religious ceremony, and in the customary present of pan, each found the name of a village on a ticket hidden in the pan leaf. They thus became zemindars or landholders, and gave up begging for alms, and hence were called Tagas from "tyaga," giving up."

Again, another legend says that their ancestor, Eeshur Bhat, took to his bosom a common woman, and was consequently excommunicated in the reign of Rajah Chamachche.

It is probable that they were the descendents of a forbidden marriage, and, as such, excluded from the caste of their ancestor, losing as a consequence the right to take or beg for alms.

6. They are in many respects a peculiar caste.

It seems universally allowed that they are, of all the present castes now existing as holders of land in this part of the country, the earliest settlers.

This is the prevailing idea, although it seems strange to say so of a district which boasts of the site of the old Brahminical city of Hustinapoor.

It is also said that in and from the district of Allygurh, south and east, they are not found in the Doab—that their name even is unknown.

The borders of Meerut and Boolundshuhur may be said to form the limit of their habitations, whilst, except in Bijnour, and perhaps in parts of Moradabad, it is said they are not found in Rohilkund.

They are, however, the people who were found in full possession of the Meerut District when the Jats and other offshoots of the Rajpoot caste swarmed across the Jumna River as colonists, to inhabit the land.

Can it be possible that they are the ancient Brahmins of the country, excommunicated in the mass for evil deeds connected with the downfall and destruction of the legendary city of Hustinapoor?

There is no doubt that they receded before the irruptions of the more warlike Jat and Goojur colonists; and thus we find few traces of them in the north-west pergunnahs of Chuprowlee and Burote, where those tribes first made good their footing.

7. Rajpoots.—From the Rajpoots, the other great parent caste, are descended the Jat, Goojur, Aheer, Mewatee, Rawa, Katree, and Kambo class.

The original home of this caste was undoubtedly Rajpootana, and thence, as would seem likely, came direct the offshoot class named above.

The pure Rajpoots are supposed to have emigrated into this district at a much later period, probably at or about the time of the first Mahomedan invasion and conquest of Delhi; and thus we find them settled in the south-east pergunnahs in greater numbers than elsewhere.

8. Jats.—They are the most numerous of all the land-owning castes in Meerut, and are supposed to have seceded or been excommunicated from the Rajpoots on account of some irregular ideas they held on the subject of marriage.

As in the case of Tagas, it is more probable that they are the descendants of a marriage of a Rajpoot into a lower caste; and one legend distinctly points to Rajah Juswunt Singh as their original ancestor, and he, as the story goes, married beneath his rank.

They all point to Hurrianah and Rajpootana as the country whence they originally came, and it is probable that they emigrated thence in large bodies, occupying and settling down in the country from Delhi westwards along the Jumna and lower rivers of the Punjab—first appearing in the peaceful characters of agriculturists, but afterwards showing the natural instincts of their race by now and again following the pursuit of arms.

They gained their first footing in the Chuprowlee, Kootanah, and Barote Pergunnahs of the Meerut District, pushing out before them the Taga occupants of the soil; and thence they spread themselves, though in less compact colonies, over the whole district

The Jats, as a caste, are again sub-divided amongst themselves into distinct families or tribes, which in many respects, particularly as regards marriage, hold aloof from each other.

There are the "Hela" Jats, the "Dehta," the "Salkhan," and the "Des" or "Desee" Jats, all distinct from each other, and recognizing some distinguishing customs.

The latter, or Desee, tribe are found in the greatest numbers.

As agriculturists, they are the very best farmers and the most industrious of all the castes in these Provinces, patient and long-suffering as taxpayers, quiet and peace-loving generally as subjects, but, like their parent stock, the Rajpoots, easily roused to avenge a fancied wrong, or in obedience to their chieftain's call.

9. Goojurs.—The Goojurs and Aheers, or the remaining off-shoots from the Rajpoot caste, are alone of sufficient importance to call for remark.

Sprung from the same root as the Jats, it is quite uncertain when or in what manner they came into this part of the country. The prevalent idea is that they arrived before the Jats.

They are of unsettled habits, and much given to cattle-stealing and plunder, rarely proving themselves good farmers, but showing many of the instincts of a half-civilized nomad tribe.

We find them generally holding lands along the borders of the Rivers Jumna, Ganges, and the Hindun, where the grass jungles and rough, uncultivated lands offer attractions to them for grazing their herds of cattle.

Until late years there were many powerful Goojur Chiefs, holding large estates, which were much reduced in extent at the time of the old settlements.

Their legends point to Goozrat, in the Deccan, as the land whence they first came.

10. Aheers.—The Aheers, who probably emigrated at the same time as the Goojurs, are not so numerous, but follow the same pursuits,—grazing cattle, and living upon the produce thereof.

They are by some supposed to be an intermediate caste between the Jats and the Goojurs.

Their common origin is shown by the fact of the three castes "smoking" and "drinking" together. To "eat" would be too great a familiarity for the Jats to permit.

The tract of country known as Rewaree, stretching away from Goorgaon to the hills of the Deccan, is said to have been the land whence they emigrated: and the celebrated Fort of Asseergurh is said to have taken its name from a chieftain of the clan, "Asa," Aheer—hence Asseer.

Whilst we find a strong resemblance between the Aheers and Goojurs in their predilection for the herding, grazing, and breeding of cattle, yet the former are not of the same lawless character as the latter, and are more industrious as agriculturists.

The old Aheer proprietary bodies have many of them lost their rights as landowners, and are found in the subordinate position of tenants—probably a return to their normal condition, or rather following the natural rule and order of things by which the original squatter gives place to the more settled agriculturist.

11. Mussulman; Mussulman Castes.—The Mussalman families, as distinct from those originally Hindoo, all date naturally from the first Mahomedan conquests.

Of these we find the Syuds, who hold a large number of estates settled in the Pergunnahs of Meerut and Hustinapore towards the frontiers of Moozuffernugger, which appears to have been for many years a strong colony, gradually now decaying in strength, by reason of their excessive extravagance.

Besides these, we find the Sheikhs, the Moguls, Pathans, Meers, and Belooch—the latter showing their origin in their name, and even yet bearing all the distinctive features of their mountain ancestry in their faces, as in their pursuits.

12. The remaining castes require few remarks.

English.—The English land-holders, with the exception of the single village in the Chuprowleee Pergunnah, date from the time immediately succeeding the great Mutiny and rebellion of 1857, when confiscated estates were sold at favorable rates to those Englishmen whom it was then thought desirable to settle down upon the soil.

The result has been more favorable in Meerut than in other provinces of India.

- 13. Mahajuns and Kaeths.—The Mahajuns and Kaeths have managed to secure themselves a position amongst the landed proprietors—the former a very strong position in the vicinity of Meerut; the latter not to the extent which might have been expected from their being the clerkly race, the educated writers of the other castes.
- 14. Since the rebellion of 1857 a considerable number of Jat, Rajpoot, and Goojur estates have been confiscated, which has reduced to the same extent the tabulated proportion of those castes.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

The following Memorandum of 27th February, 1866, on the Castes prevailing in this district, was drawn up by G. H. LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, Officiating Collector:—

THE note giving the aggregate numbers of the different castes submitted to the Board shows that Brahmins, Rajpoots, Bunnyas, Jats, Goojurs, Aheers, Lodhas, Kahars, Gudhureeas, Chumars, Weavers, Sheikhs, Puthans, and Barbers predominate.

- 2. Of these obviously the Chamars, like some of the other lower castes, take their names from the trades to which they are given—e. g., the Telees, Lohars, Dhobees, and persons of both the Hindoo and Mahomedan persuasions belonging to these trades. I believe it would be impossible to account for the origin of these inferior castes, and therefore restrict myself to giving some account of the races noted in para. 2, which are worthy of note, taken mostly from native sources.
- 3. There are 13 clans of Rajpoots in this district who trace their descent either from the Soorujbans (Solar race) or Chanderbans (Lunar race). Of the former are the Burhgoojur, Bais, Burgula, Jaiswar, Purmer, oorf Punwar, Dore, Kutchwaha, and Gehlote.

Burhgoojur Rijpoots.—The Burhgoojur tribe claim their descent from Soorujbans, and, though the geneological descents of the Soorujbans ended with Rajah Ugnotree, the thirty-third Rajah, yet they maintain their uninterrupted descent. The family in this district fix their origin in Rajah Low, the elder son of Ramchunder, according to the following tradition:—

In the Shasters, "goojuree" means the younger Ranee; consequently the descendants of Rajah Low, the elder son of Ramchunder, from his younger Ranee, were called Burhgoojurs. Although the meaning of "goojuree" is corroborated by the Shasters, yet nothing is found therein in proof of the above family statement.

During the reign of Rae Pithowra, alias Prithwi Raj, the Mewatees, who inhabited the southern pergunnahs of Delhi, became very powerful. In the year 1222 Bikrum, Rajah Purtap Sing, caste Burhgoojur, and a resident of Rajpoor, near Ulwar, being nearly connected with Rae Pithowra, King of Delhi, was deputed to assist Ujegchund Rathore, Rajah of Kunouj, in suppressing the inroads of Allah and Oodul, the generals of Purmal, Rajah of Muhoba.

On his way to Muhoha, Rajah Purtap Singh halted at Puhasoo, where accidentally a Kaharee woman presented him a petition representing the violence and oppression of the Mewatees of Khubreea, on the boundary of Russoolgurh, in Pergunnah Dibbaee, which is at present in ruins. The Rajah, seeing that the people of that part of the country were hard pressed, opposed the Mewatees and expatriated them. When these tidings reached Cheyt Singh, the Dore Rajah of Coel, who had himself felt their power, he offered him his daughter in marriage, and assigned him as dower 200 villages, consisting of talooquas of Choundehra, Buroulee, &c., the confiscated zemindaree of the Mewatees.

In 596 Hijree, during the reign of Sultan Kotboodeen Yabuck, the principality of Rajah Dore of Coel began to decline. Rajah Purtap Singh seized the opportunity, and from time to time took possession of 1,656 villages on both sides of the Ganges. From his two wives he had five sons, who, after the demise of the Rajah, thus divided the estate amongst them:—

Busuntpal took possession of 350 villages in Zillah Budaon;

Boddhun Deo got 210 villages in the same district;

Hottee Shah, 175 villages in Narowlee, in Zillah Mooradabad;

While Ranoojee and Joteejee, being the offsprings of the second wife, divided all the villages in this district, fixing Kalee Nuddee as the boundary of their possessions.

In course of time the descendants of Ranoojee and Joteejee took possession of the entire pergunnahs of Dibbaee, Unoopshuhur, and Puhasoo, and portions of those of Khoorjah and Shikarpore, in this district. After this, subsequent changes took place continuously; so that there are 268 mouzahs at present in their possession.

Hindoo Burhgoojurs, who are at present in possession of scattered villages in Pergunnahs Puhasoo, Khoorjah, Burowlee, Unoopshuhur, and Shikarpore, trace their origin

from Aney Rae, who founded Unoopshuhur. He was descended from Ranoojee. The original estate, at one time very extensive, has now dwindled away to nothing.

The Mussulman representatives of this clan owe their descent to Lall Singh, tenth in generation from Joteejee. He was in favor with the Emperor Akbar, from whom he received a zemindaree of 64 villages of Talooqua Peetumpore. Lall Singh's son and grandson embraced the Mahomedan faith, and their descendants are still to the fore, one of them being Kour Wazeer Ali Khan, Deputy Collector at Meerut, and a landed proprietor.

- 2. Bais Rajpoots.—This tribe also claim their origin from the Soorujbans. Their ancient residence is said to be Baiswara, in the Oudh territories. The ancestor of the Bais zemindars of Kurrun has obtained from the Emperor of Delhi the grant of the zemindaree of 12 villages composing the talooqua of Jurrowlee.
- 3. Burgula Rajpoots.—This tribe, owing to the custom of illegal marriage (kurao) which is prevalent amongst them, hold but a very low rank amongst the Rajpoots.

During the reign of Rao Pithowra, Drig Pall and Bhuttee Pall, residents of Indore, were the two chief commanders of the Emperor's force at Delhi. These two Chiefs settled in Mouzah Jhaicenah, on the banks of the River Jumna. Subsequently Drig Pall established his estate at Mouzah Wylanah, in Pergunnah Dunkour, and Bhuttee Pall in that of Mouzah Weir Bhownra, in Pergunnah Secundrabad.

At present there are 52 villages in this district inhabited by the descendants of these two founders.

4. Bhuttee, alias Jaiswar, Rajpoots.—The origin of this clan is thus described in the history of Nadir, on the authority of Yag Bulk Rikheshur:—

Rajah Duleep, son of Rajah Juswunt Raes, of Nana Mhow, in the district of Bithoor, proceeded to Neemkhar under the pretence of bathing, and took possession of the Hurreeanah territorics. He had two sons, who were named Bhuttee and Rangher. The descendants of these chiefs established themselves in the districts of Sirsa, Hissar, &c., which was called Bhutteeanah, after the name of their ancestor; and as Jessulmere is the chief residence of the Bhuttee tribe, those who left that estate and settled in other parts of the country were known by the name "Jaiswar"; while those who were forcibly converted to the Mahomedan religion by Sultans Kuthoob-cod-deen and Alla-cod-deen were called "Ranghers"—the probability being that Rangher himself, with his family, became converts.

During the reign of Rao Pithowra, two brothers, named Deo and Karee, of the Bhuttee family came from Jessulmere, and, after expelling the Mewatees, who were the original inhabitants, settled in Mouzah Rubboopoorah. By degrees the descendants of these two became masters of 52 villages on both sides of the River Jumna. During the reign of Jehangeer, some of these villages were forcibly taken possession of by the Belochees, but were subsequently restored to the owners by the Begum Sombre. At present the Jaiswars only hold 25 villages in zemindaree.

The Ranghers possess no mourvosee villages, but the villages of Jureea, Kurreemabad, Gunowra, and Huttowra, in Pergunnah Ahar, were assigned in reward to Alee Buksh Khan Rangher, the Deputy Collector of Azimgurh, for his loyal services during the Mutinies of 1857.

5. Punner, or Punwar, Rajpoots.—The Punwars also trace their origin to the Soorujbans (Solar race). Nagpoor, Oojein, and other districts of Central India, are said to be the ancient seats of this tribe.

Rajah Aadate Punwar, the first of this tribe, was the Governor of Malwa. In the sixth generation from him, the famous Rajah Bikrum was born. After Bikrum, for ten

generations this family governed Oojein; and after that, for twelve generations the family of Anaik Pall Tomur, eleven of Rajah Chukwa Chowhan, and seventeen of other Rajpoot tribes successively became Governors of Oojein, through the interests of the Punwar family.

In 1292 Sumbut, Shahab-ood-deen Ghoree expelled Rajah Mittersein, and expatriated the Punwar race from Oojein.

It was at this time, when all the members of the Punwar family scattered themselves in different directions, that Sham Singh, one of their Sirdars, took up his abode in Kakira Koralee, in Pergunnah Burrun, by order of the Togluck Emperors. At present the representatives of this clan are to be found in Pergunnahs Dibbaee and Jewur.

An offshoot of these are the Burwar, oorf Khidmutteea, tribe, who have added the designation of Khidmutteea to their name from their ancestor having been in the service of the Dore Rajah. They are sprung from a low caste woman, and are held so far degraded amongst the Rajpoots that people generally disdain eating the food that is touched by them.

This tribe inhabit three villages in Pergunnah Burrun, in this district.

6. Dore Rajpoots.—The Dores are descendants of Punwars. One of the Rajahs of Mynpoory was called Dhoond after his death, on account of his having offered his head to the Guddees Dehee. His descendants were called Dores.

In Sumbut 1040, Rajah Hurdut, having left Mynpoory, extended his possession in the Doab, where he built 52 forts, viz.,—the forts of Coel, Indore, Burrun, Meerut, Lonee, Gurhmooktesur, and others. Although his descendants governed the Doab down to the year 550 Hijree, corresponding with Sumbut 1208, Bikrum,—yet in 409 Hijree, when Mahmood of Ghuznee invaded India, the Meena Meo tribe had already begun to plunder and commit dacoities, owing to the weakness of the descendants of Rajah Hurdut, some of whom then settled in Pergunnahs Dibbaee, Indore, Ahar, and Syanah.

When the reign of Chundersein, the last Rajah of this family, ended, the Dore family began to disperse, and the Tugga family got a footing in Pergunnah Syanah, and the Burhgoojurs in Dibbaee. At present the Hindoo descendants of the Dore family are in possession of portions of Mouzahs Deoganwah, Pergunnah Dibbaee, and Bhynsakhur and Bahanpore, in Pergunnah Ahar; while Azeemoolla and others, the descendants of that Ajeb Pall who killed his patron Chundersein and embraced the Mahomedan religion with a view to gain the Chowdhrayet, are in possession of the zemindaree of Burrun Khas.

7. Kutchwahas, oorf Kushwaha Rajpoots.—The exact designation of this tribe is Kushwaha, from the name of Rajah Kush, the younger son of Sree Ram Chunder; and, according to tradition, the descendants of Rajah Kush are at present the rulers of the Jyepore territory, or Amere, sometimes called Amber.

Nurwurgurh was the ancient seat of the Kutchwahas down to the reign of Rajah Null, and after him the fort of Amere remained the chief residence of the Kutchwahas for about 1,200 years, till the reign of Rajah Suwaee Jyesingh, who founded the city of Jyepore, which is chiefly inhabited by the Kutchwahas.

In this district, during the supremacy of the Dore tribe, several villages were inhabited by the Kutchwahas in Pergunnahs Syanah and Burrum. At present they are in Pergunnah Khoorjah as zemindars, and in Mouzahs Manuckpore and Khuleelpore Rath, in Pergunnah Burrun, as cultivators. The Burhgoojur family of Burrowlee have always assisted these Kutchwahas in need.

8. Seesondie, oorf Gehlote, Rajpoots.—The Seesondies claim their descent from Shutroghan, the younger brother of Sree Ram Chunder; nevertheless they draw their

origin from Oudh. They are called Gehlotes, being born of Gehla, the wife of their ancestor, and Seesondies from the word "Shib sodh," which means the worshippers of Shib or Mahadeo.

The ancient chief city of the Gehlotes was Belabbeepore, near Surat. Purtabehund Seesondiea having expelled the descendants of Ramdeo Rathore, established his kingdom at Chitturgurh, in Meywar. This Rajah married the daughter of Nowsherawan the Just, and thus the Oodeypore family is said to descend from Nowsherawan.

During the reign of Rae Pithowra, Rajah Khuwan, alias Gobind Raj, son of the Chittore Rajah, came and took up his abode in Dubra, in Pergunnah Dasnah. By degrees his descendants obtained possession of 60 villages, which were known by the designation of satbah of Gehlotes. Out of these, 25 villages which are situated in Pergunnah Dadree are solely inhabited by the Gehlotes. Up to this time the descendants of Chand Singh, who first settled himself in Mouzah Piaolee, are the owners of all the above said villages excepting two.

CHANDERBANS.

9. I.—Chowhan Rajpoots.—According to the narrative given by Judwalleea, Rajah Bishen, one of the contemporaries of Maharaj Sreekishen, was called Rathore and Chowhan both, and hence his descendants are known by both these names; but the Chowhans trace their origin from Purs Ram.

The Chowhans of this district trace their descent from Rae Pithowra, King of Delhi. After the reign of Rae Pithowra, his brothers became governors in different parts of this country. One of these, Rajah Sankoit, was Governor of Sombher, which is twenty koss north of Ajmere. He had twenty-one sons, one of whom, Rajah Low, succeeded his father, and the rest dispersed.

Rao Kulaka, the sixth son of Rajah Sankoit, separated himself from his brothers and took up his abode in Mouzah Sentha, Pergunnah Agowtha. His desc ndants laid the foundations of several villages.

Tej Pall, the twelvth son of Rajah Sankoit, settled first in Mouzah Badlee, and afterwards in Mouzah Khutaolee, on this side of the River Jumna. His descendants subsequently from time to time inhabited 14 mouzahs.

Rao Kaloo, one of the descendants of Rajah Tej Pall, married into the family of the Tomur of Bural, with whose assistance he expelled the Bhonbhar Brahmins and settled himself in Mouzah Raeepore Kuttowree.

Some time after, when Rao Kaloo and his son were hanged by the Chukledar of Kurrowree Secundrabad, on account of oppression shewn by him towards the Bhoubhar Brahmins, Putraj, the grandson of Rao Kaloo, killed the Chukledar of Secundrabad and went to Dehli, where he was granted a free pardon on embracing the Mahomedan religion. On his having done so, all the villages of Bhonbhar Brahmins were assigned to him, together with the title of "Urukrae," i.e., Killadar.

There are several villages still held by members of this clan, though many have passed away from them.

10. II.—Bhall Family, or Solonkee Rojpoots.—This family claim their origin from Chanderbans (Lunar race). All the Bhalls in this district claim Sidhrao Jyesingh Solonkee, Raes of Purputun, in the kingdom of Guzerat, as ancestor. It was a Rajah of this dynasty that conquered Malwa. Though overran by Mahmood of Ghuznee, the Solonkee remained on the throne till A. D. 1228.

After the defeat of Rajah Prithwi Raj, the Chowhan King of Delhi (A. D. 1193),

* I. e., "Spear-bearer."

Suwaee Singh, the ancestor of this family, obtained the title of Bhaley* Sultan from Shahab-ood-deen Ghoree, the then King of Delhi, and hence his descendants were called Bhall Rajpoots.

The Bhall family from time immemorial owned 84 villages in Pergunnah Khoorjah. The Chowdhrees of Khoorjah are the real representatives of this family. It appears from the geneological tables prepared during the time of Bahadoor Khan and Tara Singh Chowdhrees, that Kour Sarung Deo Solonkee, the fourth descendant from Sidhrao Jyesingh, was married to the daughter of Rae Seetaram, the Governor of the Doab, and cousin to Rae Pithowra, King of Delhi. Through this near connection to the throne of Delhi, Sarung Deo was nominated to the chief office of *Puhelwans*, and was enrolled amongst the courtiers of the King of Delhi.

In Sumbut 1265, Keerut Singh, the ninth descendant from Hameer Singh, was deputed by the King of Delhi to expel the dacoit Mewatees from the fort of Muwuee, in Pergunnah Bhotee Shahabad, now Khoorjah; and having done so, obtained possession of the villages owned by the Mewatees and settled himself in Mouzah Urneea, Pergunnah Khoorjah; but the descendants of Suwaee Singh Bhall remained in possession of Talooqua Kukour. After this, both these estates were divided among the descendants of Hameer Singh and Suwaee Singh,—each party obtaining 42 villages. The descendants of Suwaee Singh, who still retain their original creed, are up to the present time in possession of several villages in this district.

Khanchund, son of Khyr Singh, the seventh descendant from Keerut Singh, having disagreed with his brother, Asoo Singh, went to Durya Khan Lodhee, the Subadar of Sumbhul, and there embraced the Mahomedan religion; and as the district was then under the control of Durya Khan Lodhee, Khanchund, through his favor, obtained possession of half the *ilaqua* of his ancestors.

Nurput Singh, son of Asoo Singh, and Ladoo Khan, son of Mulleh Singh, oorf Khanchund, during the reign of Akbar obtained possession of the chowdhrayet of Pergunnah Bhootee Shahabad, and the title of Chowdree, together with a nankar allowance and a fourth share of the net profits of the sayer revenue of the pergunnah.

Besides this family, there are other Mahomedan Bhall Rajpoots in Pergunnah Khoorjah.

11. III.—Tomur, or Tumur, Rajpoots.—The origin of this tribe is traced to the Chanderbans (Lunar race). From Rajah Puroruwa up to Rajah Jujat they were called Chanderbansee; and from the time of Rajah Poroo down to the thirtieth generation they were known by the name of Poroobansee; while from the time of Rajah Korown down to the eighteenth generation they were designated as Korowns; while another branch were known as Pandoos. The Mahabharut is a narration of their intermean wars, B. C. 1400.

The geneology of the Tomurs now residing in Pergunnah Agowtha is thus described by the native bards:—

Rajah Junmejye had a son named Sudanooj, from whom Sooruj Pall was born; and from Sooruj Pall, Tumar was born, whose descendants were called Tomurs.

After the great war of Mahabharut, this tribe lost their supremacy, after a reign of 1,783 years in Delhi. In Sumbut 429, Unack Pall, Rajah of this tribe, ascended the throne of Oojein through the interest of the Punwars, and in Sumbut 783 regained the kingdom of Delhi. The Tomurs who now reside in the districts of Boolundshuhur and Meerut appear to be the descendants of this very Rajah.

They at one time held 84 villages in their possession, composing the Talooqua of Pilkhooa, in Zillah Meerut. Out of these 84 mouzahs, ten are situated in this district.

Besides these ten, there are some other villages which were inhabited by the descendants of Nagul Singh, a Tomur who, on the dethronement of Rao Pithowra, fled from Delhi and sought refuge in the Scindhia's territories. He was, however, caught and made a Mussulman by order of Sooltan Kutb-ood-deen. His descendants and those of his



Hindoo brothers inhabited 12 villages of Bocha Nagul, &c., in this district, all of which remained in their possession down to the reign of the Mahrattas; but at present their holdings are confined to a few biswas in each of the Mouzahs Besaitch, Bhogepore, and Phukhana, which are held by the Hindoo Tomurs; while those of Subdulpore, Runehra, and Adhawlee are held by their Mahomedan brothers.

12. IV.—Jadon Rajpoots.—The Jadons trace their origin from Rajah Judoo, son of Jujat, who was in lineal descent from Chanderbans.

In the ninety-ninth generation from Rajah Judoo, Sreekrishen and Bulram, the chiefs of the Jadon race, were born. The Jadons increased to such an extent that they occupied the whole country up to Goozurat; but a civil war broke out in the family, when numbers of them were killed; many fled towards Beloochistan and Toorkistan, and the rest that survived scattered themselves in the different parts of the country: a few settled in Jessulmere and Kurrowlee.

Bujurnabh was the only son of Sreekrishen that survived his father. His descendants are now the rulers of the Kurrowlee territory, in Rajistan.

Brij Bhoom—that is, the country around Muthra—is the ancient residence of the Jadons. Several of them left Muthra during the Mahomedan invasion of that part of the country and settled in parts of this district, so that the Jadons here are of the same family as those who reside in Bursanah, in the Muthra District.

Jowahir Singh Jadon, of Buhorabas, made an illegal connection with a barber woman. Their offspring are called Nara Rajpoots, and inhabit 12 villages in this district, besides a few scattered holdings.

13. V.—Chhokur Rajpoots.—The Chhokur tribe claim their descent from the Jadons of Kurrowlee; but the general opinion is that they are the offsprings of a chhokree (a slave girl), and hence they are called Chhokurs.

The foundation of the Chhokur tribe in Pergunnah Jewur is thus described by the bard Hursahee, of Jewur:—

Originally the Gour Brahmins used to reside in Jewur Khass, and the Mewatees were in possession of the adjoining villages. In Sumbut 1103, Bikrum Dhoopal Singh, the Raes of Tehnugger, in the Bhurtpore territory, hearing of the violence and oppression of the Mewatees towards the Brahmins of Jewur, expelled them from the adjacent villages, and, having granted to the Brahmins certain villages, took the rest in his own possession.

Dhoopal Singh had two sons, from whom sprung two families, one called Rawuts and the other Urbheea. During the reign of the Delhi Emperors, these two parties were in possession of 78 villages in this district, and the pergunnah of Jewur was known as the *chowrasee* of Chhokurs.

During the Mahratta rule some of these chowrasee villages were taken possession of by the Jats by force of arms, and some were lost by private sale, so that the Chhokurs are now in possession of 35 villages only.

A detail of those tribes who, though they trace their origin from Rajpoots, are not called Rajpoots, viz.—

1. Ahur and Aheer tribe.—As regards the Ahurs, they and the Aheers may be classed as one family, though they form two branches. According to the Mahabharut tradition, during the reign of the Pandoos one Harem ruled in Rohilcund, and his descendants were called Ahur. They are numerous in that province. Another story traces the name of Ahur to the cry they use when grazing their cattle,—"Ahee! ahee!"

During the Afghan supremacy, about A. D. 1525, two individuals, named Dheeroo and Perroo, crossed the Jumna and settled at Adha, in Pergunnah Secundrabad, where they became Chowdrees. These were the ancestors of the Ahurs. The Aheers claim a descent from Bigheyram, of the Chowhan caste.

These men, as well as the Jats and Goojurs, all associate together as far as smoking and drinking together is concerned, and also take each other's women in a secondary connexion known by name of "kurrao," but not in legal marriage.

2. Jat Tribe.—The origin of this tribe is traced to Juttadharree, the son of Rajah Juswunt Kushwaha.

There are two sects of the Jats-one called Haleeas, from Hurrianah; and the other Daiba, who reside in the Punjab. Amongst both prevails the custom of marriage called kurrao.

Originally the Jats inhabited the country lying between Kosee and the Kurmajun, alias Agra, and it was at this time that the city of Bhurtpore was founded.

The Jats in this district came from Hurrianah and settled themselves as cultivators in different villages; but about the year 1156 Fuslee, when Rajah Sooruj Mull got possession of the Doab they took the opportunity and possessed themselves of the villages in which they were residing. Subsequently they increased their possessions, and founded the estate of Kochessur. At present the Jats hold 195 villages in this district, out of which 130 are held by the following Jat races:-

> Raes of Kochessur, villages. 112 Rajah Goorsoha, Raes of Mooradabad, 13 ditto. Rajah Gobind Singh, of Hathrass, ditto.

Goojur Tribe .- The origin of this tribe is related in various ways :- 1st, that in ancient times Goruj Rishee made an illegal connection with a low-caste woman, and his offspring were called Goojurs; 2nd, that Rajah Hubban married Goojurree, the slave girl of Balmeek Rishee, whose descendants were called Goojurs, after the name of their mother.

The probable account seems to be that Goojurs are the original Rajpoot inhabitants of Goozrat, who, having been expelled, took up their abode in the hills and jungles bordering the Doab, and took the name of Goojurs.

There are three clans of Goojurs, viz., Bhuttee, Nagur, and Hindwansa.

1st, Bhuttee Goojurs.—The Bhuttee family came from Rao Koshul, a Bhuttee Rajpoot, who during the reign of Rao Pithowra was Nazim of Dadree and other pergunnahs. Some of his descendants in Alumgheer's time became Mahomedans; others expelled the Tuggas and Mewatees from Pergunnahs Dadree and Dunkour, and took the same in possession. They by degrees became so formidable that Sumbhoo Singh Goojur of Kuttehra used to commit robbery up to the gates of Delhi. Consequently Nawab Nujjeeb-ood-Dowla, was obliged to grant his son, Durgahee Singh, an istemraree of 133 villages on a payment of Rs. 29,000 a year, together with the office of Choremarree of the country lying between Delhi and Coel.

During the Mutinies of 1857, the Bhuttee Goojurs were conspicuous for their depredations and disloyalty.

2nd, Nagur Goojurs.—The origin of the Nagur Goojurs is traced from Rajah Nug, of the Tumur tribe, who was ruler of Hustinapore in Sumbut 800 Bikrum.

In Sumbut 856, Sewa and Dewa, sons of Rajah Lukhun, the fourth generation from Rajah Nug, left Hustinapore and came and settled in Pergunnah Dunkour.

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3rd, Hindwansa Goojurs.—Dewa, a Punwar Rajpoot came in Pergunnah Agowtha in company of Rao Kaloo Chowhan, and took possession of 12 villages belonging to the Bhoonbhar Brahmins, i. e., Tuggas.

They made matrimonial alliances with the Nagur Goojurs: consequently they were also designated as Goojurs.

Beside these three clans, there are eight other sorts, whose origin cannot be traced; they are the inhabitants of 30 villages, and owners of 17 entire ones.

Mewatees.—The origin of this tribe is traced to the Kutchwahas. Rajah Juswunt, son of Daleep, Raes of Marwar, had two sons, who were turned out by their father on account of the accidental death of some calves at their hands. Both these sons, together with their families and adherents, went and settled themselves in the jungle bordering Suronutpore, formerly called Budrem Des, the ancient kingdom of Rajah Banasoor. Consequently the tract inhabited by these settlers was called Mewat.

At the time when the Mahomedan Emperor of Delhi invaded Amere (Jyepore), during the reign of Umur Singh Kutchwaha, these Mewatees also joined the Mahomedan army and embraced their religion; while those who did not join the Emperor's forces retained their Hindoo faith, and are now called Meena Meo.* In the year 1250

* From the word ununeea meo, which means escaped,—that is, escaped conversion. A. D., Nasir-ood-deen Mahmood of Delhi settled the hilly country of Mewat, extending from near Delhi to the Chambal and down to Chitore; and at the time of Baber's expedition against Hameer Singh, of Chitore, we find Hussun Khan, Rajah of

Mewat, siding with the Rajpoot, though his name would imply that he was a converted Hindoo.

These Meena Meos have been residing in certain pergunnahs from the time of the Dore Rajah Hurdut. Their chief profession was robbery and dacoity; wherefore they were from time to time ousted from their possessions by the descendants and adherents of Rae Pithowra, who settled themselves in `these pergunnahs after the dethronement of the Pithowra family, so that the Mewatees are at present confined to a few villages.

The Mewatees of Pergunnah Agowtha allege that they were originally Tomur Rajpoots, and took up their abode in the hills of Mewat through fear of the oppression of the Mahomedans. They were, however, obliged to embrace the Mahomedan religion during the reign of Alla-ood-deen Ghoree. Their ancestor, Gujput, settled in Mouzah Cheerawuk, and his descendants subsequently inhabited 12 villages, out of which six are included in this district and the other six in that of Meerut.

Brahmins.—The Brahmins are by tradition the descendants of Brimha, one of the Hindoo triod, and are so called on account of their knowledge of the Brimh.

The ancient seat of the Brahmins is alleged to be Brimahwurt, on the modern Bithoor, whence, at the invitation of the different Princes of India, they emigrated and spread over the whole country.

The Brahmins subsequently branched out into two chief branches, Punch Gour and Punch Drawur. Those who inhabited the countries north of the Bindhaya chain were called Punch Gour, and those in the south Punch Drawur.

There are three sub-divisions who reside in this district, and also hold landed estates as follows:—

1.—Gour Brahmins.—The ancient seat of this sect is Gour (Bengal). Their ancestor, Rajah Duleep, came and settled in this district during the age of Sree Ram Chunder. They are chiefly given to spiritual duties, and the instruction of religious precepts to the people at large.



During the time of Rajah Junmeyjye,* numbers of Brahmins were invited by

* The original "St. Patrick."

him from different parts, and were employed in the slaughter of all snakes,—his father having been destroyed by the bite of one; for which service the Rajah granted them jagheers.

- 2.—Nagur Brahmins.—The Guzerattee Brahmins are famous for their knowledge of the baids and munturs. They were also among those mentioned above as employed in killing snakes.
- 3.—Gowtum Brahmins.—These Brahmins trace their descent from Gowtum Rishee, the founder of the Mythool family, and the prohit of Rajah Junuk of Mithlapooree. This Rishee was excommunicated by his brethren for having killed a cow, and was designated Gowhutton, which means cow-killer: his descendants became known as Gowtum.

Rohilcund is the ancient seat of residence of the Gowtum Brahmins.

Pulleewal Brahmins.—Bikaneer and Jodhpoor are the seat of the residence of these Brahmins; they are called Bohras or Rehutees, and sometimes Uthwareeas, on account of their dealing in money. From the time of the Mahrattas they have scattered all over the country, and hence became wealthy by usury and by advancing loans to the people.

Byesho, or Bunneah.—According to the 9th chapter of the Bhagwut, Rajah Udhest, of Ajoodhia, had two sons: the elder succeeded to the throne, while the younger was entered with the charge of the Finance Department. This latter was called Byesh, on account of his profession as Treasurer or Financial Minister to his brother.

Judoo Chund, one of his descendants, during the reign of the Soorujbans family in Ajoodhia, was known as Pudum Puttee Seth. He established his firms and almshouses in almost every chief city in India, and his descendants, on account of their possession of bunik, were called Bunneahs. The following Bunneah tribes now reside in this district:—

1.—Uggurwal Bunneah.—After the great war of the Mahabharut, Uggursein, one of the descendants of Judoo Chund Seth, was the Rajah of Thanesur, who founded the city of Agroha after himself, in the district of Sirsa.

He had eighteen sons, and the descendants of seventeen were called Agurwals, after the name of their ancestor, Uggur Sein.

When one of the Emperors of the Ghoree house plundered the city of Agroha, its inhabitants fled and settled themselves elsewhere. They are to be found in every village and town of this district.

Those who reside in Khoorjah are also called Kaeeans, on account of their bad pronunciation.

2.—Burrunwal Bunneah.—This tribe claim their descent from Abhorun, the Rajah and founder of Burrun; and athough now-a-days they mostly abound in Rohilcund, still they maintain that their ancestor was the owner of the city of Burrun after the expulsion of the Dores by Rajah Pirthwi Raj. Many of them were, however, obliged to leave their country on account of the Mahomedan oppression during the reign of Mahomed Tuglack, and to scatter over the face of the land as far as Bengal.

During the reign of Akbar, the Burrunwals who remained in Burrun were made Canoongoes of the pergunnahs. Premsookh Dass and Soobkurrun Dass, sons of Seetul Dass, Canoongoe, are still alive, and hold the zemindaree of Mouzahs Maharajpore and Kishenpore. They are considered to be the old Raees of this city.

3.—Dhoosur Bunneahs.—The origin of this clan is traced to one of the disciples of Chimon Rishee. This disciple was a Gour Brahmin by caste, but had an illegal connec-

tion with a low-caste woman. Their offspring were called Dhoosur, on account of their being born in the hills of Dhoo, where the Rishee was engaged in his devotions.

The Dhoosurs are generally men of intellect, and have from time to time filled high offices during the reign of Mahomedan Emperors of this country. Hemoo, alias Hemraj, was a Dhoosur, and managed the affairs of the King Mahomed Adil Shah, till finally defeated at Paniput by Akbar and Behram Khan, November 5th, 1556.

4.—Rohtgee Bunneahs.—The Rohtgee Bunneahs of Syanah fix their origin from Rajah Rohut, the founder of Rohtasgurh. They are generally wealthy, and follow the profession of banking.

Kaiths.—According to the Pudum Pooran and Tuwareekh Nadir, the Kaiths came from Chuttur Goopt, who was married to the daughters of Moorie and Soorsurma Rishee. From both these wives Chuttur Goopt had 12 sons, from whom sprung up the 12 tribes of Kaiths.

During the reign of the Mahomedan Emperors, the Kaiths were the first among the Hindoos who studied the Persian language, and have consequently held high offices and obtained estates in different parts of the country.

Tumur Dhooj Kaiths.—In the history of Nadir, this tribe is entered under the head Kaith, but it is generally maintained that the ancestor of this clan was Madhooa Null Brahmin, one of the courtiers of Rajah Bikrum.

Khuttrees.—The Khuttrees were originally Chuttrees, but they gave up their principalities and possessions through fear of Purs Ram, and adopted the name of Khuttrees before the time of the Mahabharut. They continued their military professions down to the reign of Alumgheer. It was during this Emperor's reign that numbers of these Khuttrees were killed in the Deccan campaign, and that the Emperor having taken compassion in the state of the numerous widows, attempted to introduce the custom of a second marriage. This was discountenanced by Lulloo and Jugdhur, the principal Khuttree leaders, whereupon they were all turned out of their military employ and were directed to take up the profession of brokers (dulals); so that up to the present date the Khuttrees are dulals in every commercial mart and city.

Rajah Madhoram Khuttree, who was in the Scindia's service, obtained, by means of a perwannah dated 1st Supher, 1196 F.S., grant of the jagheer of Ahmudgurh, together with its component villages, from Madho Rao Scindia of Gwalior, and settled himself at Ahmudgurh.

Byragees.—According to the Dhurum Shaster, the Byragees have four burruns (castes) amongst them. Formerly the Sunnecasees and Byragees were one and followed the same creed, excepting that the former believed in Dwite, and the latter in Udwite—that is, in one god.

During the time of Shunkracharge, Swamee Jan Unooj separated the Byragees, who believed in two gods and sub-divided them into four sects.

These four have now branched out into several punths.

The Sunneeasees are also called Gooshacens. The word sunneeasee means one who frees himself from all worldly cares and anxieties, and engages solely in the adoration of the true God. The Gooshaeens keep temples, and are generally wealthy; they also intermarry.

Hitherto we have had to deal in a great measure with the mythological and heroic ages, and the family traditions have been enveloped in the clouds of extinct periods. We now come to more historical times. The most numerous class of Maho-

medans in this district is in the census contained under the head of Puthans. In native accounts these men are indiscriminately called Afghans.

The Afghans are represented as invading the territory of the Hindoos as early as the year 63 of the Hijree, when they came in contact with the Rajah of Lahore. It is doubtful whether they were Mussulmans at the time, but they received a cession of territory on the secret condition of protecting the border. Previous to this, however, at the time of the first Arab invasion of Cabul, Mohilib penetrated to Mooltan and returned with many prisoners. Then came the invasion of Scind by Mahomed Kasim, A. D. 711, Hijree 92, but the Mussulman advance ended with his death, and they themselves were expelled for nearly 500 years. In A. D. 1001A., Hijree 391, Mahmood of Guznee met Jaipal, Rajah of Lahore, near Peshawur, and totally defeated him. He followed up this success in after years by many expeditions, piercing the country as far as Kanouj in one direction and Somnath in another. It is worthy of remark that, although after the fall of the family of Rae Pithowra the Mahomedans became governors of the country, still it was not till years after that they began to settle and acquire landed possessions—during the times of the Togluck and Lodhee Dynasties in India. But Shahab-ood-deen may be considered the founder of the Mahomedan Empire in India. He did not begin his expedition till A. D. 1176. In 1191, he attacked Pirthwi Raj, King of Ajmere and Dehli, near Thanesur, and was defeated; but two years after he met with more success, and took possession of Delhi.

1.—A/ghans.—The Afghans settled in Khoorjah in the reign of the Toglucks; and during the reign of the Lodhees, Shere Khan came and occupied the villages which are now called Bara Bustee, on the banks of the Ganges: altogether they hold 96 villages in this district.

2.—Sheikhs.—It is said that all those people who accepted the Mahomedan religion during the time of Mahomed and his four Khaliffs were called Sheikhs. Even now all the Hindoo tribes, such as Kaiths, Khuttrees, Bunneahs, and Brahmins, who became converts to Mahomedanism, are so called.

The Sheikhs reside in this district since the time of the Mahomedan Emperors, and hold the office of Kazee in almost all the pergunnahs of this district.

3.—Syuds.—The Syuds trace their origin from the Kooreish tribe. The word Syud means Sirdar, or chief, and all Mahomed's descendants through his daughter received this title.

Khizar Khan, the leader of this tribe, founded the Syud Dynasty (A. D. 1414), who reigned at Delhi for four generations. At present the Syuds are in possession of

4.—Moguls.—The Moguls are not very numerous; they trace their descent to Mughool Khan, the son of Turk, who is said to be the grandson of Noh. Their first irruption into the country dates from 1239 A.D.; this was followed by others, but met with but indifferent success.

Baber, descendant of Timerlane, the founder of the Tymoor Dynasty, which reigned at Delhi from the year 1525 down to 1803 A. D., though the Mogul Empire was broken up in 1761 A. D., was of this race.

ALLYGURH.

Memorandum on the Prevailing Castes, by Mr. E. A. Cline, Deputy Collector, dated 19th April, 1866.

Goojrattee Brahmins.—Men of this caste came orginally from the City of Burnuggur, in Goojrat. They used formerly to visit Dehli for the purposes of trade, when, about 350 years ago, a man by the name of Jharnoodass came over from Delhi to Allygurh and took up his residence here. It is said that about 150 years ago the ruler of Goojrat oppressed his subjects very much, when numbers of them left their native

country and emigrated to different parts of the world, and some came to Allygurh too, probably at the invitation of the descendants of Jharnoo Dass.

Bowhras.—About 200 years ago, in the time of Rajah Soorujmull, Gungdass Bowhra, a Pullehwar Brahmin, came to Sasnee from the village of Khana, near Jeysulmere, and set up in business there. He also opened a branch shop at Coel, and did so well that other Bowhras, hearing of his success, also came to Coel and settled here. Those known generally as Bowhras belong to one of the distinct classes into which they are subdivided—i. e., they are either Pulahwar Brahmins or Muhesree Bukkals. Both classes came originally either from Joudpore or Jeysulmere.

Mewatees came orginally, about 800 years ago, from Mewat. They were originally Rajpoots, but have become Mahomedans here. One Ajmaree is said to have been the first Mewatee who came to Coel. He took employment here, and invited others over from his country.

Rewarees.—This caste of people came about 300 years ago from Rewaree, and take their name from that country. They were originally Rajpoots, but the two castes are now quite distinct, as Rewarees do not marry into Rajpoot families now.

Marwaree Cheepees.—About 82 years ago, during a famine at Jeypore, Runtheeram Marwaree came to Coel from Jeypore. He did a flourishing business here, and his success induced others of the same class to try their fortunes at Coel.

Khuttrees came to this district from towards the Punjab about 700 years ago. Trade is supposed to have brought them here.

Dhoosurs.—This caste takes its name from Dhoo, a hill near Narnoul and Rewaree. One Chimmun Rickjee, a devotee, used to live on the hill. He had a daughter named Sussoorma, who married one Unundjeo. The descendants of these two, from the circumstance of their having resided at Dhoo, are called Dhoosurs. People of this caste used formerly to visit Muttra from Rewaree. About 125 years ago Rao Soojan Sing, a Dhoosur, came over to Coel from Muttra, and the Dhoosurs at present here are the descendants of Rao Soojan Sing and his followers.

Surraogees, or Jeyn Dhurrums take their names from Jeynee, a woman who married one Rigdeojee, a Chutree. This man gave up all worldly pleasures and pursuits, and became a hermit. Zeenuth was his first disciple, who, after becoming a Jeynee, went and resided at Khurrela, near Jeypore. The difference between Chuttrees and Surraogees appears to be, that the former in sport kill animals, and bathe and wash frequently; while the latter do not take life, and are not cleanly in their habits. Surraogees are said to have come to Coel from Jeypore for purposes of trade.

Now Mussullums.—Thakoor Khooshal Singh Rajpoot Chowhan, a resident of Khandla, near Array, in Zillah Mynpoory, during the time of Alumgeer became a convert to the Mahomedan religion. The descendants of Khooshal Singh and other Rajpoots who like him became Mahomedans are called Now Mussullums.

Aheyreeahs used formerly to inhabit jungles, and live in a wild state. They are now becoming more civilized daily, and cultivate lands, &c. The majority of them, however, are yet notoriously bad characters.

Jats.—This caste is said to have taken its origin from the Chutree caste. It is however now quite distinct from it, and itself has several sub-divisions, each of which is distinct from the other. The following appear to be the principal sub-divisions:—

Thakooreylay Jats.—These Jats have a temple at Keraolee, and are called Thakoors. It is said that Soorujmull Jat, with his followers, left Keraolee with the intention of visiting Kol Chetr, a famous bathing-place. On their way, while encamped at Bhyawul, near Hussungurh Khass, the zemindars of that place, who were Koolas or Koomhars, objected to Soorujmull's people taking water from certain wells. A fight ensued, in which Soorujmull defeated the zemindars, turned them out of their lands, and took possession. The present Thakooreylay Jats are descendants of Soorujmull and his followers.

Theynwa Jats are the descendants of Chutree women by Brahmins. It is said that some hundreds of years ago Rajah Pursram, a Brahmin, caused the Chutree men in his dominions to be massacred. The Chutree women then took Brahmin husbands, and their offsprings are called Theynwa Jats.

Aga, Sinsinwar, and Khandea Jats are the descendants of Chutrees and Jats by intermarriage. It is said that the territories of Rajah Thunal, of Byana, were invaded by a foreign power, when a great battle was fought. All Rajah Thunpall's Ranees save one, under the impression that he had been defeated, killed themselves by blowing up a powder magazine. One of the Ranees, however, ran away into the country of the Jats, towards Lahore, where she gave birth to a son. He afterwards married a Jat woman, and had issue by her. One of his sons went and resided in Mouza Sinsinee, near Bhurtpore, from which place the Sinsinwar Jats take their name. A second son came to Mouzah Khandea, in Pergunnah Tuppul: his descendants are called Jats Khandea. A third son went and settled down in Mouzah Oochay Gam, Pergunnah Saddabad, Zillah Muttra: his descendants are known as Aga Jats.

Jats Now Nugga have sprung from the Chanderbansee Chutrees, and are said to have come to this district from the Punjab about 1,300 years ago.

Chobeys are said to have come to this district from Muttra about 200 or 250 years ago. It is not known what brought them here.

Burgees have sprung from the Jadow Thakoors. One Hurlall, a Jadow Thakoor, is said to have kept a woman of another caste. His children by her, and their descendants, are called Burgees. They came to this district from Kerowlee.

Meenas.—A son of Rajah Pirtheeraj of Jeypore, a Rajpoot Chowhan, married a woman of another caste. His descendants are called Meenas. People of this caste came originally to this district about 300 years ago.

Bunjaras were originally Rajpoot Rathores, and came from Kunnouj. They convey goods on bullocks from one country to another, and are a distinct class now, and do not marry into Rajpoot families, but among themselves.

KUMAON.

Note and Statement regarding the Prevailing Cistes, by Captain Fisher, Senior Assistant Commissioner, dated 18th May, 1866.

- 1. I have now the honor to submit in a tabular form all the information I have been able to gather with regard to the prevalent castes in Kumaon. This table will show also, as far as ascertainable, the mode in which these castes have settled themselves in this district, and the causes which, in the course of time, have led to several ramifications and sub-divisions of the chief castes into minor ones.
- I would note briefly that nearly all this information rests on tradition, and, from the great ignorance of the people in former times, little which would now be of value or use in an enquiry of this nature was committed to record. The people generally were governed by priests, who for their own purposes kept the arts of reading and writing almost exclusively confined to their own sect; and the consequence is that all existing tradition has a high religious coloring, and it is difficult now to separate what can properly be called history from heathen mythology. The people generally, even to this day, are accustomed to refer to the oldest inhabitant of a village for all information on points connected with the customs, habits, &c., of the past generation; and from the want of written records to refer to, I have found it extremely difficult to furnish, in an intelligible shape, the information called for by the Board in your letter under notice. I therefore submit the enclosure as the result of my enquiries, and in furtherance of the Board's instructions; but I am not prepared to stake my official reputation on the accuracy of this record, or to declare myself competent to account for any inaccuracies which the comparison of this table with others which have been prepared on more reliable data may disclose.



A Brief Account of Castes in Kumaon, by Captain Fisher, Senior Assistant Commissioner, dated 18th May, 1866.

Caste or Tribe.	Part of the country from which supposed to have emigrated and settled in Kumaon.	Remarks explaining cause of sub-division into minor castes.
Punt, Brahmin, Bhut, Brahmin, Kurnatuck, alias Kurureea, Brahmin,	From the south, and chiefly from Sutaral, about 7 or 800 years ago, From the south, and chiefly from Poona, Sutarah, about 5 or 600 years ago, From the south, and chiefly from Mysore,	No sub-divisions since arrival in Kumaon.
Kuthearee, Brahmin,	about 4 or 500 years ago, From the south, and from near Ramnath, about 7 or 800 years ago,	(Their ancestors were Chowbey
Joshee, Brahmin,	From Dhoondeea Khera, Kunouje, Allahabad, about 7 or 800 years ago,	Brahmins, but, being astrologers, were called Jotshees. Joshee is a corruption of the word Jotshee.
Pandey, Brahmin, Lohnee, Thupuleeah, Khudyal, Pundeyroo,	From Kunouje, about 15 generations ago, Ditto, about 15 generations ago,	No sub-divisions. These were descendants of Pandeys, but, having intermarried with people of low castes, were
Brahmins, J Tewaree, Brahmins, Patuck, Brahmins, Bist, alias Doobey, Brahmins, Misr, Brahmins,	Ditto, about 900 years ago, Ditto, about 18 generations ago, Ditto, about 26 generations ago, Ditto, not known when settled in Kumaon,	degraded. No sub-divisions since arrival in Kumaon.
Opraithee, Brahmins, Ojha, Brahmins,	Ditto, above 800 years ago, From Junukpore, not known when settled in Kumaon,	Migrated from Dotce, and were called Mythil Brahmins. No sub-divisions.
Awuster, Opadhia, Bis- rac, Pooneytha, Pat- nee Brahmin,	From Kunouje, about 600 years ago,	These are all Kunoujee Brahmins. No sub-divisions. (Also Kunoujeea Brahmins, and
Doobyal, Ghundearee, Brahmin,	Ditto, about 1,000 years ago,	are named after their villages. No sub-divisions. No sub-divisions.
Chanderbansee. Rajpoot Thakoor,} Rowtela ditto,	From Oudh, about 2,000 years ago, From Kunouje, about 700 years ago,	(Rowtela Rajpoots are the descendants of Chanderbansee Rajpoots.
Punchpoorbeea or Deopa, Poorchunda, Soorarce, Cheeral, Rajpoot Thakoors,	From Dotee, Nepaul Territory, about 300 years ago,	Posts
Goobyreea Rajpoot Thakoors, Nugurkoteea,	From Goobyr, east of Hindoostan, about 250 years ago, From Joula Mookhee, Nugurkote, about 250 years ago,	No sub-divisions since their arrival in Kumaon.
Jumal, Mecah Rajpoot,	From Jumboo, about 250 years ago, From various parts of Jumboo and Goobyr, about 250 years ago,	(There are various classes of Raj-
Miscellaneous Rajpoots,	From south of Daranuggree, above 1,200 years,	poots who call themselves Pawar Rajpoots of Daranuggree. They now go by the same name as their villages.
Uggurwala Bunneah, Chowdhree Ditto, Surowgee Ditto,	From Rohilcund, From the west of Joalamookhee, above 1,000 years, From Rohilcund,	No sub-divisions since their arrival in Kumaon.
Khuseca, Hindoo,	Of Kumaon Province,	Khuscea is derived from "Khus Des," the ancient name of Kumaon.
Razee, •••	Ditto,	These are supposed to be the aborigines of Kumaon. They are a race of wild people, and live chiefly on wild fruits, honey, &c., and do not intermix with the people of the neighbouring villages.
Lool, Sealcea, Saun, Rawut, Agree, Hindoos,	Kumaon Province,	These are descendants of Razees.
Joarce, alias Sowka, Durincea, Beansee, Choundasce,	From Thibet,	No sub-divisions. A low caste, that do not wear the Brahminical thread.
Dome,	Kumaon Province,	These are artizans,—carpenters, masons, &c.,—and represent the lowest class of Hindoos in Kumaon.

GURHWAL.

Brief Sketch of the Prevailing Castes, by D. M. Gardner, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, dated 3rd May. 1866.

- 1. The manner in which Gurhwal became peopled is enveloped in obscurity. The most recent immigration on a great scale is assigned to a period as remote as 745 Sumbut, or 688 A. D., when a number of Brahmins and Rajpoots from the plains are said to have come in with Kunukpal, a Goozeratee adventurer, who established himself in Chandpoor, and thence extended his conquests until he or his descendants reduced to one sceptre the petty chiefs who had ruled each, from his hill fort, a small portion of the country.
- 2. The descendants of these immigrants, whether as a conquering race or because they have better preserved their distinctions of Hindooism, still pride themselves on superiority to the older inhabitants. The Brahmins belonged to the Dravidor, Adigorh, and Kunojeea branches of the great Brahmin caste. The Rajpoots included Chohans from Delhi and Rantimbor, Powars from Goozerat, Tuwars from Delhi, and others. Most of these families now take their names from the villages in which they first settled, lying for the most part in Pergunnah Chandpore; but have since extended themselves over the distirct, and are often not to be found at all in their original seats.
- 3. Next to these in consideration come a mass of Brahmins and Rajpoots, who, though undoubted members of these two families, and immigrants from the plains of India, can give no account of themselves. They derive their names from villages in which they reside, or resided, and believe themselves to be indigenous to the hills.
- 4. A third class is that of the Khussias, who generally call themselves Rajpoots; they are, however, pronounced to be Soodras by discerning Hindoos: they do not wear the mystical thread of the two great castes. Another external custom which at once distinguishes them from the true Rajpoots is their not disdaining to handle the ploughan act which the poorest Rajpoot in the hills delegates to a man of lower caste. They are generally believed by the natives to be the oldest inhabitants of Gurhwal, and they doubtless are the oldest of the Hindoo inhabitants, properly so called. They form nearly one half of the entire population of Gurhwal.
- 5. Closely connected with them in social bonds, and probably in history, are a large class of Brahmins sometimes called by their prouder brethren Khussia Brahmins, who do not disdain to act as purchits to the Khussias, and to officiate at temples of petty local deities; they are probably the old Brahmins of Khusdes, the ancient name of Kumaon and Gurhwal.
- 6. Lower yet in the social scale we find the remarkable race, the Dooms. Their huts may be seen in every village subordinate to, and separate from, the Bitthana, or patrician quarter of the Rajpoots and Brahmins. Though totally opposed to all Hindoo notions and traditions, which would rather represent them as the dregs of Hindooism, the inference is irresistible to a European mind that these are the aborigines of the hills, who have been reduced to their present state, or rather to the state of slavery and degradation in which they were found at the beginning of British rule, by successive waves of Hindoo conquerors from the plains. They are distinguished from Hindoos by their high cheek-bones, smaller but well-set frames, and greater vivacity of feature and gestures; and high authorities have discovered in them a resemblance to the Gonds, and other undoubted aboriginal tribes of India.
- 7. The whole of the above classes are generally intermingled throughout the district, and none of them occupy exclusively any extensive tract of country. The only exception to this rule is the case of the priestly families who have established themselves in the neighbourhood of the great pilgrim shrines of Kedarnath and Budreenath.

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- 8. Distinct from all the above-named classes, though they love to confound themselves with Rajpoots, are the Bhoteas, who inhabit the villages at the entrances of the passes into Thibet, and engage in the Thibetan trade, spending half their time in Thibet and half under British rule, and worshipping alternately at Hindoo and Buddhist shrines. The eyes obliquely set to the nose, the high cheek-bones, thin beard, and large projecting ears, proclaim undoubtedly an admixture of Mongolian blood; but there can be as little doubt that they are right in claiming a Hindoo origin.
- 9. There are besides a few families of genuine Mongolians, some of whom during the last few years have taken up their homes permanently in this district. They are confounded together under the name of Khampas, and occupy one or two villages in the Niti Pass.
- 10. A connecting link between the Hindoos and Mahomedans is formed by the Bisnoees, an eclectic sect, some of whom have come up from the Bijnour District and have settled in Sreenuggur. They are said to be a turbulent class, and disliked by the rest of the community.
- 11. Of Mussulmans there are very few in the district, usually shopkeepers in Sreenuggur and peddlers about the country. A few Manechars are also to be found settled in villages in Seela Lohba and Gunga Sulan.

BIJNOUR.

Memorandum by Deputy Collector Koer Luchmun Singh on the Prevailing Castes, dated 12th July, 1866.

In a note like the present, drawn out in giving effect to the orders of the Board of Revenue No. 46, dated 8th January, 1866, on the principal castes in the district, it would seem hardly desirable to discuss, even cursorily, the more intricate points connected with the origin of castes in this country, or the question whether the higher classes of Hindoos are the aborigines of the soil, or the occupiers of it by means of conquest and colonization. These subjects belong, for want of authentic history, to deep scientific researches. For the purposes of the present memo, it would be sufficient, I presume, to adopt tradition and the commonly accepted written authorities as our guide.

The difficulties which present themselves in the work of discriminating between reasonable and unreasonable traditions, and in attempting to trace any mixed class to its primary division, are evidently of the most insurmountable nature. The present nomenclature is entirely different from that used in the law works on the subject; the legal authorities do not agree with one another; and the natural tendency which prompts people to trace their descent as far as possible, and even at the sacrifice of truth, to an honorable source, baffles the attempts of the most acute enquirer to arrive at the truth, or even its proximity.

According to some of the Poorans, there were no castes in the golden age, and the divisions now in existence are the result of the pursuits subsequently adopted by men. According to others, men of inferior classes have attained to superior ones, and vice versá: and this is to show that the division was not coeval with creation. And according to a third set, which for the sake of convenience are adopted as authority for practical purposes, the division was simultaneous with the birth of mankind. Brahmin proceeded from the mouth, Kshuttrya from the arm, Vaisya from the thigh, and Soodra from the foot of Brahma, the first progenitor. These classes were pure as long as the father and mother were of the same blood; but in process of time illegal intermarriages and bastardism took effect, and their result was the multiplicity of mixed classes.



Thirty-six is the number usually assigned to the mixed classes; but no two authorities agree as to their names and parentage.

The Jatilleala, extracted from the Roodra Yamal Tantra, is considered a good authority for practical purposes, yet it is very widely at variance with the Menoo 8 inritee and other law codes in assigning parentage to the numerous mixed classes.

The Soodras of the original class are nowhere distinctly enumerated: they are almost invariably mixed with the mixed classes, and hence the difficulty of counting them separately.

From the census of this and adjacent districts of the division of Rohilcund, it will be observed that, with the exception of Chumars and Bhungees, the lower and artizan classes are mostly of the Mahomedan persuasion.

The mild climate and rich soil of the province induced the Mahomedan settlers from the earliest of their conquests to take abode in it, and even in later times there were more jagheerdars in Rohilcund than anywhere else. It may be said, therefore, that proselytism, which is one of the most incumbent religious duties of the followers of Mahomed, commenced here with the earliest, and was in progress to the latest, date of the Mussulman ascendency in the Empire. The result is that in the district of Bijnore alone we have at the present time—

60,333 Jolahas.

10,381 Telees.

9,534 Dhonas.

6,442 Butchers.

7,374 Jhojhas, Moolas, and Poolas.

And thousands of other new Moslem artizans and menials. And yet the general impression seems to be that the Mahomedan landlords and officers were very lenient to their Hindoo subjects, and that it was only in exceptional cases that they employed force as the means of conversion. If the impression is correct, the abundance of the lower classes must be attributed to their invitation from other districts, or to their having embraced Islam under the persuasion and kindness of their superiors.

Of the four original classes of Mahomedans,—viz., Sheikh, Syud, Mogul, and Puthan,—the first are the most numerous (46,269) in the district. The reason is apparently this,—that from very early times the Sheikhs were the Cazees and Mooftees almost exclusively in the Empire, and, as the work of conversion formally was one of the duties of these functionaries, the converts were usually included in their class.

Except such of the Mahomedan traders and artificers as prefer, in imitation of the Hindoo custom, to identify their caste with the profession they follow, the rest still adhere to the original fourfold division.

It need hardly be mentioned here that only the principal castes have been included in the note—principal with regard to numbers or importance.

I have embodied in the note as much information as I could gather from the Tehseeldars' reports, and added what I knew myself on the subject from other sources or experience, when I considered the same to be interesting.

Brahmins, 27,519.—Of the 27,519 Brahmins (exclusive of their degraded branches), the largest number belong to the Gour class. There seem to be no Mythul, Ootkul, Driour, Tylung, Kurnatuk, or Mabarasht Brahmins in the district; but there are about fifty families of Goojratees, the same number of Saroswuts, and two or three of Kunojeas. According to their own tradition, the Gour Brahmins were invited from their native land in Bengal to this part of the country by Rajah Junmejey, son of Parikshit, to assist him in the great sacrifice performed by him for the destruction of

serpents, in retaliation of his father's death by the bite of the celebrated tukehuk. Having received largesses and assignments from the Rajah, they never returned to their homes. The reason why the Gours were invited from so long a distance, when other Brahmins of the Sarswut and Kankoobj classes were to be got in the neighbourhood, is said to be this, -that the latter classes were either reluctant to assist at so cruel a sacrifice, or they were not so well acquainted with the requirements of this particular kind of ceremony as the Brahmins of Bengal, who were always ahead of the inhabitants of other parts of India in the art of charming and controlling serpents. If this tradition of the emigration of the Gour Brahmins from Bengal to the upper provinces be correct, their establishment here must date as far back as about three thousand years before the Christian era. But the tradition is not free from doubts as to its truth; it is not supported by any Pooran or other reliable authority. The fact that there are no Gour Brahmins in Bengal now, and the improbability of their total emigration, if they ever were in Bengal, to these Provinces, are good grounds for the above doubt; and the opinion of the modern researchers, that the Gours are the ancient inhabitants of the Gar District, or the country about Delhi, where they are to be found still in large numbers, seems to be well founded and more reasonable than the tradition.

Tuggas, 10,572.—The Tuggas are a class of Oop Brahmins (extra Brahmins), similar to, or perhaps synonymous with, the Bhoenhars of Benares. Their tradition is, that at the time of Junmejey's sacrifice they were pure Brahmins, inhabiting Cashmere: on being summoned by Junmejey to officiate at the sacrifice intended for the destruction of serpents, the elders evaded the call, because the object of the sacrifice was objectionable; but, being afraid of the Rajah's displeasure, they deputed some of their children, giving them strict injunctions not to accept any remuneration for the service, should the Rajahi offer them any. The Rajah became aware of these injunctions, and, as it was highly improper to take service from a Brahmin gratis, he tried a device to give them remuneration: he gave them a betel leaf, and the boys took it from courtesy. On looking at it, they found the grant of certain landed estates written on it. As the leaf had been willingly accepted, the boys could not return it. On going home the parents excommunicated They then settled on the gift estates, the principal of which was Runthumbore, in Rajpootana. At the end of the war between Pritheeraj and the Ghorees, the latter took the Tuggas into particular favor, and desired them to persecute the Chowhans (the head of which was Pritheeraj). It was well known that Pritheeraj's ancestral principality was Sumbhul, and that the Chowhans lived in large numbers in the neighbourhood of that city. A large number of the Tuggas therefore came to this part of the country, and were at feud with the Chowhans for a long time.

Having been tyagdia (abandoned) by their relations, they were originally styled Tyaga, and that word has been corrupted into Tugga. Some of them say that because they abandoned alms, taking subsequently to the receipt of estates from Junmejey, and applied themselves to agriculture, they were styled Tyaga (one who abandons).

The above is their own story, unsupported by written evidence; but by other people generally the Tuggas are supposed to be the offspring of a Brahmin by some low-caste woman. They are divided into two clans—the Beesa, or uncorrupted; and the Dussa, or corrupted. Widow marriage is allowed among the Dussas, and not among the Beesas.

The Ghoree Dynasty flourished in the thirteenth century of the Christian era: hence, if the tradition of the Tuggas settling in the vicinity of Sumbhul be correct, they have been here about six hundred years.

Ocharuj Mahabrahmin or Kuttya Brahmin, 179.—These Brahmins receive gifts offered for the benefit of the dead within 13 days from the death, and are for that reason considered the most impure and degraded.

If possible, the other Brahmins and high-caste Hindoos avoid touching the Kuttyas, or even seeing them. After the first 13 days of a person's death, his kinsmen and house become pure and visitable by Brahmins, and then the latter refuse no gifts offered them, even for the soul of the dead.

Dukout, or Pudia, or Joshee, or Bhurara, 1,234 persons.—They are a degraded class of Brahmins. Their profession is to interpret the influence of the stars on persons of different names and at different times, and to receive gifts offered for averting the consequences of the influence of evil stars. They call themselves descendants of Dukka Charij, but do not know who this Brahmin was.

Bhats, 993.—The Bhats are said to be the progeny of a Brahmin by a Soodra mother. One branch are called Brahma Bhat, their profession being the recitation or composition of poetry in praise (and sometimes in disparagement) of individuals. The second branch are called Jagas, and they are the pedigree-keepers of the Rajpoots in particular, and other castes in general. Third class, Charuns, are the bards and heralds of the Rajpoot tribes. They are not to be found in these Provinces, but in Rajpootana. They are the best protectors of property in transit from one place to another. They have long retained their character as the surest guarantees of agreements of independent chiefs or private individuals. In case of any one intending to break an agreement guaranteed by a Charun, or to plunder property entrusted to his (the Charun's) care, he first holds out the threat of committing tyag, or suicide, and, if he is not listened to, he cuts some of his limbs; and if still disregarded, he plunges the dagger into his own heart, or murders his own son or daughter. The fear of disgrace of taking the Charun's blood on the head generally deters the other party from disregarding the threat.

Rajpoots, 2,319; Thakoors, 87.—Rajpoot (kings' descendant) and Thakoor (lord of land) are terms of respect for a Kshuttrya. But Rajpoot is also the name of a mixed class, descended from a Kshuttrya by a Rujnee (washerwoman) mother, according to tradition, and from a Vaisya by an Ambashtha woman, according to the Rudra Yamula Tantra. The Rajpoots and Thakoors enumerated in this district are not of the latter class—they are mostly of the Bais and Gond tribes. They do not know when their ancestors settled in this district, but it is conjectured that they came here from the eastern districts about the time of Emperor Akbar. They were owners of the talookas of Rehud and Budhapoora.

Chowhans, 71,685.—These Chowhans do not claim their descent from Pritheeraj, the last Hindoo King of Delhi, or his ancestors, like the real Chowhans of Mynpoory, Pertapnere, and Neemrana. According to the tradition adopted by the latter, it would appear that shortly previous to the era of Bikrum the Kshuttryas became so weak and effeminate that they seemed to be unable to oppose the attacks of foreig ners, or to govern the country well. On this the Brahmins felt alarmed, and they performed a grand sacrifice at Mount Aboo, in Rajpootana, for the sake of producing a new and powerful race of Kshuttryas. They were successful in the attempt—four boys came out of the sacrificial fire. One, who had four arms, was styled by the Brahmins Chowhan. and the other three, Prumar, Purihar, and Solunkhee, respectively. The progeny of these Agnikolas or Agnivunsh were the reigning Kshuttryas of the country up to the time of the Mahomedan invasion. They intermarried with the other Kshuttryas, and are still held in high respect by the latter. The Chowhans of this district. however, are merely Chowhans for the sake of name. They are a collection of the numerous kinds of Rajpoots. Some are Guhlote, some Prumar, some Bais, some Gond, and so on. They intermarry among themselves, and have no relation with the Thakoors or Rajpoots in this or the neighbouring districts, or even in the hills. They are divided into three classes-lst, Chowdhree Chowhan; 2nd, Pudhan Chowhan; 3rd, Khagee Chowhan. The last of these are the lowest, widow marriage being lawful among them. The Chowdhree Chowhans do not give their daughters to the Pudhans, but take theirs. This is the only distinction between the first and second

elasses. When asked to explain the reason why they are called Chowhans, when, in reality, they are not the Chowhan Rajpoots, some of them say that the Rajpoots who crossed the Indus with Rajah Mansing in the campaign which the Rajah took to Cabool in Akbur's time were in some degree excommunicated, and said to have lost the four requisites of the Hindoo race, viz.—religious ceremonies (reyum), caste (dhurm), piety (deya), and duties (hurm). For having lost these four things they were styled Chowhan (loosers of all four). According to this tradition, the present Chowhans are the excommunicated Rajpoots, and must have settled here within the last 250 years. The tradition is not a general one, nor deserving of much credit. Some of them state that they settled here in Homayoon's time, and were formerly inhabitants of Oodeypore, whence Rajah Tatar Singh brought them here.

These Chowhans are generally believed to be a collection of the mixed classes of Kshuttryas or Rajpoots.

Khuttrees, 921.—It is a subject of dispute whether the Khuttrees are the old Kshuttryas, or a mixed class. One tradition, more generally believed, is this,—that when Purus Ram, the Brahmin warrior, subdued the Kshuttryas, he persecuted them to such an extent, and was so determined to annihilate their race, that he violently caused the miscar. riage of every pregnant woman whom he could find. Through fear, some of the women in the family-way took protection with certain Brahmins, and, when detected, the protector saved them by giving the persecutor to understand that they were Brahminees. If he was not satisfied at the first explanation, the Brahmins ate food from the hands of the women, and thus satisfied him that they were actually Brahminees. The children brought forth by these women were the ancestors of the present Khuttrees; and as a proof. of the truth of the tradition, they point out to the fact of the Saroswut Brahmins still partaking of food cooked by them. Moreover, having been brought up by the Brahmins as their own children, the Khuttrees are far more perfect than the present Kshuttryas or Rajpoots in the observance of religious duties. Another, a more recent tradition, is that up to the time of Alumgeer the Khuttrees did not leave their old profession of soldiership; but when a large number of them were slain in the Deccan war, waged by that Emperor for a number of years, he felt pity on the condition of their beautiful widows, and proposed that the women should be re-married. He summoned a punchaget of the more respectable Khuttrees of Delhi, and wished them to adopt the custom of widow-marriage. Most of the members of the punckayet agreed to the proposal, but Sulloo Jugdhur, the chief among them, opposed it. The Emperor did not insist further on the adoption of the new custom, but dismissed all the Khuttrees from his military service, and ordered them to be shopkeepers or brokers for the future. Sulloo Jugdhur is still a common name to be abused on the dismissal of a punchayet without attainment of its object.

Kumboh, 433.—According to their own account, the Kumbohs are the old inhabitants of the trans-Indus country, and most of them were converted to Islam, by Mahmood of Ghuznee. The Sanskrit name of Cabool is Kamboj, and this is so similar to Kumboh, that, on the authority of the above tradition, these people may be safely conjectured to have been the ancient inhabitants of Cabool. Their Mahomedan brethren state that they are the descendants of the ancient Kye Dynasty of the Kings of Persia. On the last king of the dynasty having been dethroned and expelled from the country, he wandered about for some time with his family and dependants in the neighbouring countries. The company, wherever they went, was termed Kye Umboh (assembly of the Kyes), and that appellation is corrupted into Kumboh.

Another tradition is that their ancestors were of the same descent as the Khuttrees, and lived in the Punjab. One of their slave girls cultivated some land, but withheld payment of the rent. The revenue-gatherer demanded the rent, but received an answer in the negative, and defiance in the bargain. The ruler of the country being informed of the case, he sent troops to coerce the rent. The priest of the girl was a good

astrologer. He pointed out to her the most propitious time to fight, and, following his advice, the slave girl repulsed the troops. She got repeated victories over the ruler. But after some time a misunderstanding took place between her and the priest. The latter was aware that she did not bear arms on the Sulono festival. Through malice he informed the enemy of this secret, and on the day of that festival caused the defeat of that woman. The Brahmin also cursed her of going to the Koombhee, hell, and therefore her descendants are called Koombhee or Kumboh, and they do not observe the Solono festival.

The Mussulman portion of the Kumbohs are held in the same contempt by the other Mahomedans as the Afghans and Kashmeerees are. The Persian proverb is:—

Yeke Afghan, doyum Kumbok,

Seum budzat Kashmeeree.

The Afghan, the Kumboh, and the Kashmeeree are rogues.

Bunneahs, 18,151.—All sorts of traders of the Vaisya class are included in this head. The greater portion of them are of the Agurwala branch, inclusive of the Dussas, Beesas, Jamees, and Vaishnos. Their tradition runs thus:—Some time after the Mahabharut war, Rajah Agur Seva founded the town of Agroha, in the Hissar District. He had eighteen sons, and the descendants of these were so many branches of the Bunneah caste. They lived in the above town and its neighbourhood till the thirteenth century of the Christian era, when the Ghoree Emperors expelled them. Since then they have settled in all parts of the country. Some of them have adopted the Jain religion, but this is no obstacle to their intermarriages. A degraded branch of the Agurwalas, called Dussa, are also styled Rajah ke Beradree (the brotherhood of the Rajah), because one of them, named Ruttun Chund, was made a Rajah by King Furrookhser of Delhi about one hundred and fifty years ago.

Bishnoess, 4,308.—They are Bunneahs who, without regard to their caste, follow the religion of Jhamajee. This man propagated his precepts in the country of Marwar about the year 1460 A. D. With the exception of Vishun, they worship no Hindoo deity, and are therefore held in contempt by the Hindoos. Food or water touched by a Bishnoee is considered polluted by other Hindoos; but the Bishnoees, too, partake of no food touched by any one not of their own caste. Some Jats and Chowhans also follow this religion, and they are called Jat Bishnoees and Chowhan Bishnoees respectively. One of Jhamajee's injunctions was that there shall be no additions to his sect after his death. This injunction is still in force, and therefore there are no new converts to Bishnoeeism. Till lately the social customs of this class were partly Hindoo and partly Mahomedan. They saluted each other with sulam alek; their names were such as Gholam Mahomed, Faiz Mahomed, &c.; their dead were buried. They have now reverted to the Hindoo forms in these respects, but are still called Sheikhjee when styled with respect. The tradition in regard to their having adopted the Mahomedan forms is this: -That in a quarrel which took place between them and a Cazee, who interfered with them in the performance of a suttee, they killed the Cazee. On being arrested and brought to trial, they repented for the crime, and embraced Islam as an atonement. It is also stated that the cause of the rapid increase of Jhamajee's sect was that one of the years of his life being a great famine year, he offered food to every one accepting his precepts.

The Bishnoees claim themselves to be Rajpoots, because Jhamajee was a Rajpoot, but, being shopkeepers, they are called Bunneahs.

Aheers, 4,748.—This caste is usually put down among Soodras, but according to the Bhageout Pooran, which distinctly says that Nund, Aheer, the adoptive father of Krishna, was a Vaisya—they claim to be of the Vaisya class. Abhir, of which Aheer seems to be a corruption, is a mixed class according to Menoo. A Gopa, which is another name

for an Aheer, is a true Soodra according to the *Jatimala*; but tradition makes them the progeny of a Vaisya slave girl, and a Rapjoot slave. They seem to be very old inhabitants of the district, for the *Ayeen Akburee* shows that there were many Aheer zemindars in Pergunnah Nuggeena in Akbur's time.

According to one tradition, the word aheer is derived from the word ahi, a snake, and her to love (or lover of snakes), because when the children of the slave and slave girl lived in the jungle, they used to feed snakes with milk.

Kaisth, 3,516.—According to the Jatimala, Kaisths seem to be the true Soodras. They are there mentioned immediately after the Gopas, and before the mixed classes. Their origin is said to be thus:-That a Soodra of the name of Bhootidutta was so clever in household affairs, that the prince, his master, styled him Kaisth (kai, a house, and stittei to settle) as his future designation. Bhootidutta had three sons, Chetrangun, Chitrasena, and Chitragoopta, and the Kaisths are their descendants. But according to Menoo (see Chap. X., verse 6), a Kaisth is the offspring of a Vaisya father from a Soodra mother. The present Kaisths, or at least some of them, pretend to be the descendants of Chitragoopt, the son of Brahma, and to have proceeded from no single part of his body, but from the whole body, or kaya. Their pretension is supported by the Pudma Pooran. But on the other hand it is stated that only a few copies, those found about Bareilly and Cawnpore, of the above Pooran, contain the spurious account, and no others. Kaisths lay much stress on the fact that the duty assigned to them—that of penmanship—is a respectable one, which would not have been the case if they were a low caste. But they ignore the qualification that they were allowed to write the Kaithee character and figures only, so as to keep the village accounts, and not the Deva Nagree. According to the ancient village system, a Putwaree was one of the twelve menials—such as Naee, Dhoby, Bullahur, Chowkeedar, Budhyee, Lohar, Kundera, Bhungee, Chumar, Koomhar, and Kahar of the village. When the Mahomedan rulers first directed their attention to revenue settlements, the Putwaree was of course found to be the most useful village servant to assist them in the work. To be still more useful, and thereby to obtain favors, he learnt to read and write the language of the rulers. Hence the rise of the Kaisths to respectable public appointments does not seem to date earlier than the time of Sher Shah, the Afghan monarch, who was the first to introduce the new revenue system in India. The following are the twelve branches of the Kaisths:-

1.—Mathur.	5.—Soorujdhuj.	9.—Balmuk.
2.—Bhatnagar.	6.—Amisht.	10.—Aithana.
3.—Sreebastub.	7.—Gour.	11.—Kulserisht.
4.—Suksena.	8.—Kurun.	12.—Nigum.

Jat, 54,989.—This cast is nowhere mentioned in the ancient Hindoo books. They everywhere call themselves degraded Rajpoots, and there is no doubt that this assertion is correct to some extent, but the conjecture that they are emigrants from the trans-Indus regions is also well founded. According to their tradition, the original Jat tribe, called Ponea, sprung from the locks (juta) of Mahadeo, or one of his chief attendants at Mount Kylas. It must be observed that Mount Kylas is not very far from the Hindoo Kush, which, according to the Greek historians of antiquity, was the abode of the Getes, of whom the Jats are conjectured to be a colony. From Kylas the Jats are said to have descended into the plains of the Punjab, and thence to have spread themselves in all Upper and Western India, increasing their numbers by admitting degraded and excommunicated Rajpoots to the tribe, and marrying women of almost every class. During the decline of the Moghul Dynasty, they became independent princes and sovereigns of parts of Western India.

In this district there are three sorts of Jats—Chowdrees, Deswalas, and Puchandas. The first of these call themselves *Kholee* Ranas, or inferior Ranas, because, although originally Seesodhia or Guhlote Rajpoots (Ranas) of Mewar, they are become Jats since their settlement in this neighbourhood. They are said to have settled here more than three hundred years ago. They do not give their daughters to the other Jats, but take theirs in marriage.

The Deswala Jats are more numerous. Their chief family, that of the Raees of Salumpore, is said to have come here from Jheend in the time of Hoomayoon, and to have risen to importance in that of Akbar. Moochpudaruth, their ancestor, was remarkable for his long mustachios and manly appearance. Prince Selim, afterwards Emperor Jehangeer, son of Akbar, while travelling in Rohilkhund, happened to see Moochpudaruth on the banks of the Ganges near Hurdwar. He was so pleased with the man's extraordinary appearance and the services he rendered him in the hunting excursions, that immediately on returning to the capital the prince spoke favorably for him to the Emperor, and caused a jagheer to be conferred on him. The jagheer is said to have consisted of about 700 villages at the foot of the hills from Nagul to Bodhapoora.

Of the third class, Puchandas, there are very few families in the district, and they have no relationship with the Chowdrees and Deswalas. One of their number, named Khwaja Almas, was the famous officer of the Oudh Government shortly before the cession, and through his favor they got zemindarees in this and several other districts.

Goojurs, 6,851.—Originally Gochur, or cattle-graziers. They sometimes pretend to be degraded Rajpoots, and sometimes Aheers. The last place from which they came in these districts is said to be the town of Goozrat, famous for its battle of the 21st February, 1849; but their traditions indicate that, previously to settling on the banks of the Jhelum, in the Punjab, they lived on the peninsula of Goozrat. In the Bijnour District the Goojurs seem to have taken their abode during the Nawabship of Nujjeeb-ood-Doula, or in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Before that time they lived in the Upper Doab, where they are still in very large numbers, and formed a portion of the Nawab's army to fight the Marhattas.

The Goojurs are remarkable for their indolence and cattle-lifting.

Sances, 42,736.—This caste is the same as Malees. They are first-rate gardeners, flowerists, and vegetable-growers. They serve as khidmutgars also.

Rowas, 9,093.—Very good cultivators. They call themselves low Rajpoots, and are said to have settled in this district in the reign of Shahjahan. The mode in which women of this caste procure their divorce is peculiar in itself—all they have to do is to throw an oopla, or dried cake of cowdung, from outside into the house; seeing this done, the husband separates himself from the wife without further formalities, and for ever.

Chumars, 1,06,112.—There is nothing peculiar or interesting about this caste, except that they are in so large numbers and so useful laborers.

Sheikhs, 46,269.—Originally Arabs, but more than nine-tenths Hindoo converts. They are divided into several tribes—such as Koreshee, Suddeekee, Farookee, Oosmanee, Oolvee, Abbasee, Omanee, Ansaree. Being Cazees and Mooftees, and having under those capacities the duty of making new moslems, the Sheikhs increased their ranks by admitting the converts to them.

Syuds, 10,285.—Descendants of Fatima, the favorite daughter of Mahomed. Their number is on the increase. Sheikhs born of a Syud mother also become Syud. They are said to have come to this country, not direct from Arabia, but from Afghanistan and Bokhara,—first with Mahmood Ghuznee, and subsequently with Tymoor.

During the reigns of Furrokhser and Mahomed Shah, the Syuds of Jansuth (close to this) were very powerful zemindars, on account of Hussun Allee and Abdoolla, the Vuziers. It was during these reigns that the Syuds acquired extensive zemindarees and jagheers in this and the neighbouring districts.

Moguls, 1,564.—Originally inhabitants of Central Asia. Their tribes are Burlash, Choghutta, Kuzulbash, Oozhee, Tark, Kye, Chuk, and Tajuk.

Puthans, 8,529.—The word Puthan seems to be derived from patha, or top of a hill. So that people dwelling on hills are called Puthans. The heads of this race are titled Khan, which word, it is conjectured, may originally have been Khand, the name of an aboriginal caste, usually living on hills in the same style as their brethren, the Bheels, Gonds, Sonthals, &c.

The Puthans or Afghans of the Rohilla tribe were so powerful in this division at the end of the last century that it seems surprising why they are so few as 8,529 at present in the district. Several thousands are said to have fled in 1857, in company with their leader, the Nawab Mahmood Khan of Nujeebabad, who turned a rebek

Jolahas, 60,333.—Very few of these are Hindoos, called for the sake of distinction Bhynbar. The large population of this caste is attributable to the extensive cultivation of cotton, which renders them facility in following their trade. They supply country cloth to the neighbouring hill people, and transport a good deal of it across the Ganges.

MORADABAD.

An Account of the Prevailing Castes, compiled by S. S. Melville, Esq., Officiating Collector, dated the 18th June, 1866.

- 1. Brahmin (primary caste).—People of this easte inhabit widely throughout the district. In the town of Moradabad, not only the Brahmins, but also the various other castes professing the Hindoo faith, whose descendants now form the bulk of the population, are reported to have settled themselves at the time of its foundation. Before that event, a village called Chowpuhlah occupied the site of the town. In 1625 A.D., Roostum Khan, an officer of the Court of the Emperor Shahjehan, of Delhi, laid the foundation of the town and called it Moradabad, after the name of Moorad Shah, one of the Emperor's sons. At Sumbhul, which is one of the most ancient towns of India Proper, the Brahmins are said to have settled themselves 500 years ago. At Amroha, 400 years ago, by migration from the Bengal Provinces. At Billaree and Hussunpore they have been residents from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled 200 years ago, by migration from Etah, Goorgaon, &c.
- 2. Bhat (subsidiary caste).—This caste is said to have derived its origin from the Brahmins, but how and when no one can say. It is said that an improper connection between a Brahmin and a woman of the lower order resulted in the degradation of their issue, which in course of time became the originator of a distinct caste. Bhats settled at Moradabad at the time of its foundation; at Billaree, Amroha, and Hussunpoor, they reside from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled during the reign of Aurungzeb, about 200 years ago.
- 3. Thakor (primary caste).—Settled at Moradabad at the time of its foundation. At Amroha 150 years ago, by migration from Jeypore and Jodhpore. At Billaree, 500 years ago, by migration from Ajooddhia. At Sumbhul, 500 years ago, by migration from the Oudh Province. At Thakordwarah and Kasheepore, 500 years ago, by migration from Kumaon and Bareilly Districts.
- 4. Khuttree (subsidiary).—The legend of the origin of this caste is as follows:—The Thakoors on one occasion, which occurred some thousand years ago, had been defeated



in a fight with their adversaries. Their women, to avoid the indignity of falling into the hands of their conquerors, took refuge among the Brahmins of the Sarsool tribe, with whom they cohabited afterwards; and the issue of their connection with them were called by the distinct name of Khuttrees, in contradistinction of Chuttrees (Thakoor).

People of this caste settled themselves at Moradabad at the time of its foundation. At Sumbhul and Hussunpore they have been residents from time immemorial. At Amroha they settled 200 years ago, by migration from Lahore. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore, 100 years ago, by migration from Agra.

- 5. Bunneah (primary).—This caste belongs to the third order of the division of castes among the Hindoos called Bais. Settled at Moradabad at the time of its foundation. At Amroha, 500 years ago, by migration from Goolaria. At Sumbhul and Hussunpor they reside from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled 500 years ago, by migration from Meerut, Agroha, and Bikaneer.
- 6. Kaeth (primary).—This caste, rightly speaking, belongs to the fourth order called Soodr; but its members consider it insulting to them to be ranked in it. It is, however, a very ancient caste, and has no ramification. At Moradabad they reside since its foundation. At Amroha, since 600 years, having migrated thither from Muthra and Furruckabad. At Billary from time immemorial; they migrated thither from Muthra. At Sumbhul and Hussunpore from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore since 200 years, or during the reign of the Emperor Aurungzeb.
- 7. Jat (subsidiary).—This caste is said to have derived its origin from the male issue of an improper union between a Chuttree (Thakoor) and a woman of an inferior caste, which degraded him from the rank enjoyed by his father. The Jats, however, class themselves with the order of Chuttrees. At Moradabad they inhabit from the time of its foundation. At Amroha they settled 900 years ago, by migration from the Punjab. At Billaree, 500 years ago, by migration from Hurrianah. At Sumbhul and Hussunpore they are residents from time immemorial.
 - 8. Goojur (primary.)—This caste belongs to the order of Soodr.

At Moradabad they settled 250 years ago, by migration from Goozrat.

The Tehseeldar of Amroha reports that a Goojur, named Dyaram, whose exploits are recited by bards in an epic poem called Sakka, had, during the reign of the Emperor Furrokhser of Delhi, plundered one of his Empresses, sister of Hussun Alee Khan and Abdoollah Khan of the Baruh Bustee, who held high rank in the court of the Emperor, in consequence of which the whole tribe of Goojurs, fearing the displeasure of the Emperor, which their leader had thus incurred, migrated from their native place and settled at Amroha. At Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore they are inhabitants from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled 200 years ago, by migration from Meerut, Seharunpore, and Goozrat.

- 9. Soonar (goldsmith—subsidiary).—At Moradabad, Soonars settled at the time of its foundation. At Billaree, Sumbhul, and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepoor since a period of 500 years. Soonars class themselves among the third order, or Bais, and are reported by some to be a primary caste.
- 10. Chowhan (subsidiary).—Chowhans derive their origin from Thakoors of the Chowhan clan, on father's side; on mother's side they suffered degradation, consequent upon union formed by their fathers with females of an inferior rank. Hence the progeny lost the title of Thakoor, but retained the patronymic of Chowhan. At Moradabad they settled at the time of its foundation. At Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial. There are none at Amroha. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled 500 years ago, by migration from Chittore,



Meerut, and several districts of Robilcund. The Chowhan population multiplied vastly during the reign of Sooltan Buhlol Lodi, one of the Emperors of India, in 1450 A. D.

- 11. Mahojvn (abkar—subsidiary).—This caste derives its origin from Goojurs and Aheers, but how none can say. At Moradabad they settled at the time of its foundation. At Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled 250 years ago, by migration from Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, and Pilibheet.
- 12. Bishnoee (subsidiary).—This caste derives its origin from a fakeer, named Jhama Jee, a resident of the Bikaneer District. Bishnoee is more the denomination of a religious sect than that of a caste, for people professing both Hindooism and Mahomedanism are initiated into the doctrines peculiar to it—like Mahomedans, they bury their dead, and don't burn them, like the Hindoos.
- At Moradabad they settled at the time referred to above. The precise time of their settlement at Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore is not known. At Amroha they settled 300 years ago, by migration from Bagur. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore, 350 years ago, by migration from the same place.
- 13. Tugga (subsidiary).—This caste derives its origin from the Brahmin, the particulars of which are related as follows:—Five thousand years ago, a Brahmin accepted an offering (not receivable by the canon of his order) from a Rajah, named Jumna Jee, on which account he was discarded from his community. The word "discarded" in Sanscrit is expressed by teagah, preterit of teagua, to forsake. The Brahmin went by this name, which from usage was corrupted into Tugga, the common name given to his progeny.
- At Moradabad they settled at the period referred to above. At Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial, by migration from Bengal. At Amroha, ditto, by migration from Hustinapore. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore, 300 years ago, by migration from Bijnour and Meerut Districts.
- 14. Seikhs (subsidiary).—This caste derived its origin in the Punjab Provinces. None of them reside in the Moradabad District, where they have been seen only since the re-occupation.
- 15. Tumbolee (a trade caste).—This name has tumbole, betel leaf, for its origin, and whosoever sells it is called Tumbolee. Hence it is the name of a trade, and not that of a caste. Tumbolee is also called punwaree, from pan, betel leaf, and waree, dealer.
- 16. Malee (primary).—This caste belongs to the fourth order, Soodr. It is said that a person of this order was in the service of a Brahmin, and his duty was to gather flowers and make them into wreaths for him for religious purposes. A wreath is called mall in Sanscrit, hence Malee, the maker thereof.
- At Moradabad the Malees settled at the time of its foundation. The precise time of their settlement at Sumbul, Billaree, Amroha, and Hussunpore is not known. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled 400 years ago, by migration from Ajoodhia, Lucknow.
- 17. Baghban (Moorao—primary).—A lad of the Kisan (cultivator) caste took shelter with a Malce, and proved his ingenuity in grafting trees. His benefactor, pleased with his work, called him Mooraoo, which in Sanscrit means clever, and this word by usage has been corrupted into Moorao. People of this caste work both in gardens and in fields. At Moradabad they reside since its foundation. At Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore from time immemorial. At Amroha since 200 years, by migration from Loodhianah. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore since 400 years, by migration from Budaon.



- 18. Koomhar (primary).—This caste belongs to the fourth order of Soodr. At Moradabad they have been resident since its foundation. At Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore from time immemorial. At Amroha since 200 years, by migration from Hansie. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepoore since 400 years, by migration from Sumbhul.
- 19. Bhoorjee (primary).—This caste belongs to the same order as above. They have resided at Moradabad since the time of its foundation. At Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore from 200 years, by migration from Bareilly. At Amroha since 250 years, by migration from Muthra.
- 20. Lodha (primary).—A person of the order of Soodr was in the habit of bringing wood from the forest, and selling it to town people. The chief article of his trade in wood was lodh—a kind of bark much used in native medicine. Hence he was called Lodha. In regard to their settlement at Moradabad, Sumbhul, Billaree, and Hussunpore, the remarks on the foregoing caste are applicable to this also. At Amroha they have resided from time immemorial, by migration from Allygurh. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore since 100 years, by migration from Pilibheet.
- 21. Hujjaum (Nae subsidiary).—This caste belongs to the order of Soodr. It is said that the originator of this caste was a Brahmin, who, having taken a woman of an inferior caste for a bedfellow, the union resulted in the degradation of the issue, and the foundation of a distinct caste. Their occupation is domestic service. Both Mahomedans and Hindoos follow this occupation. It is supposed they became converted to Mahomedanism during the reign of Sooltan Buhlol Lodi, one of the Emperors of Delhi, who reigned in 1450 A. D. At Moradabad they settled at the time of its foundation. At Sumbhul, Billaree, Amroha, and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore since 400 years, by migration from Delhi and Chittore.
- 22. Baree (subsidiary).—A barber (hujjaum) purchased a boy during a famine, and as he grew up the duty of lighting the house was assigned him. Lighting is called barna in Sancrit, from bar, light; hence his name was called Baree. At Moradabad they reside since the time of its foundation. At Sumbhul, Billaree, Amroha, and Hussunpore, from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore, since 300 years, by migration from Bareilly.
- 23. Barwal—a laboring caste, which derives its origin from the occupation it

 Bar, weight, wal, people—i. e., follows. They husk rice, and carry weight on their heads, people carrying weight. shoulders, and load ponies. They only inhabit the town of Moradabad, where they settled at the time of its foundation.
- 24. Beldar—a laboring caste, the name is composed of two Persian words—bel, a spade, and dar, a keeper—i. e., a digger. Their principal labor consists in digging earth, constructing mud walls, &c. They inhabit the town of Moradabad since its foundation.
- 25. Guduria (subsidiary).—This caste sprung up from an outcast Koormee, who, in the state of his exclusion from his community, having formed alliance with a woman of a different caste, betook himself to an uninhabited place, where he maintained himself by rearing up a flock of sheep—thus giving origin to the people of his occupation. At Moradabad they settled at the time referred to above. At Amroha the precise time of their settlement is not known; they migrated thither from Haupper. At Billaree, Sumbhul, and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled 300 years ago, by migration from Punjaub.
- 26. Aheer (subsidiary).—This caste derives its origin from the second order, Chuttrees.—A person named Malee, son of a bondwoman of the house of a person of the order of Bais, married the daughter of a bondwoman of the house of a person of the order of Chuttree, and fixed his residence at Gurhmookhtesur, where his progeny multiplied so largely as to spread all over the towns and villages lying

between it and Delhi. They called themselves Chuttrees. Gurhmookhtesur being at that time infested with snakes, this new race, in order to propitiate their wrath, from motives of superstition, fed them with milk; and this practice became so common among them that they were afterwards called Aheer, from ah (Sanscrit), a snake, and heer (Sanscrit), love—i.e., a lover of snakes. At Moradabad they settled at the time of its foundation. At Amroha, 250 years ago, by migration from Bindrabun. At Billaree, Sumbhul, Hussunpore, and Kasheepore, from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah, 400 years ago, during the reign of Sooltan Buhlol Lodi, by migration from Muthra.

- 27. Ahur (primary).—This caste belongs to the order of Soodr. At Moradabad their settlement was contemporaneous with its foundation. At Billaree, Sumbhul, and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial. None at Amroha. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore, 400 years ago, during the reign of the last mentioned king.
- 28. Kahars (subsidiary).—A person of the order of Soodr was in the service of certain Rukheeshurs (saints), whom he supplied with water and performed other domestic services; but having taken a widow for his wife, they got annoyed with him and turned him out; afterwards they re-admitted him into their service. The word Kahar is composed of three letters in Sanscrit: ka means water, ha to leave, ra to keep, i.e., at first a drink of water was forbidden from the hands of this man, but afterwards allowed. At Moradabad they inhabit from the time of its foundation. At Billaree, Sumbhul, and Hussunpore, from time immemorial. At Amroha since 300 years, by migration from the east. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore since 400 years, by migration from Bareilly and Pillibheet, during the reign of Sooltan Buhlol Lodi.
 - 29. Bairaghee is the name of an order among the Hindoo mendicants.
- 30. Pussiah is the name of a caste following the occupation of catching wildbeasts. Pus (Sanscrit), a quadruped, eeah, one engaged in it.
- 31. Singhariah (subsidiary).—The occupation takes its name from singhara, an aquatic triangular nut, much esteemed for its sap when green, and for its flour when ripe and dry. People engaged in this occupation cultivate and trade in it.
- 32. Koormee.—The son of a bondwoman of a Chuttree, named Buttoo, married the daughter of a bondwoman of a Bais, and lived with his father-in-law, whose protection he, however, did not desire. Afterwards he withdrew, and betook himself to agriculture and trade. The word Koormee, in Sanscrit, means one who supports himself by his own earnings, and this was the case with the originator of this caste.
- 33. Puttooa (subsidiary).—A woman of the order of Bais was, on account of her loose character, turned out by her husband. She had several paramours, who followed different occupations. She gave birth to a large progeny, who, on becoming of age, took themselves to different occupations; and hence each became the progenitor of a particular class of artisans or tradesmen, and Puttooa is one of them. His trade is to thread jewels and ornaments.
 - 34. Mullah.—Boatman. One following the occupation indicated by this name.
- 35. Khutteeck.—A person of the order of Soodr had formed an improper connection with a woman of the same order, and he was in the habit of paying her nocturnal visits, on which occasion a tap on the door caused it to be thrown open for his reception. The chowkeedar caught him one night, and the next day both he and the woman were turned out of doors. Some people made game of the woman by calling her by the name of Khutka (a noise or tap on the door); hence her progeny went by the name of Khutteek. At Moradabad they reside since 60 years, by migration from the Oudh Provinces, and trade in poultry, &c. At Billaree and Hussunpore, from time immemorial. At Kasheepore since 100 years, by migration from Bareilly.

- 36. Bhut, or Bhuttiah.—This caste is a branch of Bhat (No. 2 of the list),—i. e., all those who take to stealing and robbing are called by this name. They reside in Pergunnahs Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore only since 200 years, by migration from Saharunpore.
- 37. Kisan (primary).—This caste belongs to the order of Soodr. The word kisan, in Sanscrit, signifies a person who cultivates another's land, paying a quit-rent to its owner, and maintaining himself by the profits accruing to him thereon. They reside in Pergunnah Hussunpore from time immemorial.
- 38. Nut (acrobat).—A woman cohabited with a man who resided in a wild place. She excelled in the art of singing and dancing, particularly the latter, in which she had acquired such a perfection as to dance upon branches of trees, and hop from one branch to another without losing the time. Shortly afterwards a juggler, equally proficient in the art which he professed, reached their place, and performed astonishing feats. They all lived together, and the children given birth to by the woman learned the art, and became the progenitors of the caste called Nut, which means in Sanscrit nought, or refusal, because none of the three persons consented to reveal who they were. At Moradabad they reside since the time of its foundation. At Billaree, Sumbhul, and Hussunpore, from time immemorial. None at Amroha. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepoor since 300 years, by migration from Anoopshuhur and Muttra.
- 39. Chumar.—This caste derives its origin from Aheer on the father's side and Koormee on the mother's side. A woman of the Koormee caste was turned out for the crime of theft by her guardians; she took abode in a wild place, where an Aheer, who was also turned out for killing a cow, happened to join her. They took to the trade of skinning dead cattle and selling them, which is the occupation still followed by their descendants. At Moradabad, Billaree, Sumbhul, Amroha, and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore since 350 years, by migration from the Bareilly District.
- 40. Bhungee.—People of this caste are descendants of a woman who, on account of her being diseased with leprosy, was turned out of the town, and who went and lived with certain persons living in a wilderness, there giving birth to children, of whom those who lived where they were born were called Kunjurs, and those who took abode in inhabited places, Bhungees. Their caste is the filthiest of all menial classes. They inhabit throughout the district.

These four tribes, all of which are Mahomedans, derive their origin as follows:-

- 41, Syuds; 42, Sheikls; 43, Moguls; 44, Puthans. 1.—Syuds are descendants of the grandsons of the Mahomedan Prophet. Syud means in Arabic the chief of a clan, and that word is implied by way of eminence to all such persons.
- 2.—Sheikh is a particular tribe which resides in Arabia, and is the foundation of the tribe of Syud.
 - 3.-Moguls derive their origin from Persia and Tartary.
 - 4.-Afghans, from Afghanistan.

The ancestors of all these tribes colonised India during its invasion by the Mahomedans, a thousand or nine hundred years ago.

45. Moollah, or Toork.—These castes are descendants of converted Mahomedans. 250 years ago, in the time of Nawab Roostum Khan, the founder of Moradabad, a Thakoor of the Moradabad District named Golab Singh embraced Mahomedanism, with the view of obtaining some landed property which his brother refused to give him, and by this means obtained one-half of it. He was named Gholam Nubbee, and is the progenitor of Moollahs. The Toorks, who call themselves the descendants of the natives of Turkey (Toorkistan), are in reality those of converted Hindoos. They inhabit throughout the Moradabad District.

- 46. Munhar is the name given to persons engaged in the manufacture of choorees—bracelets made of glass, shell lac, or other light material. This trade has by usage become the occupation of a distinct class.
- 47. Kassab (butcher).—The butchers have no doubt sprung up from one of the four tribes constituting the Mahomedan population, and in course of time the occupation of killing cattle and selling meat became the trade of a distinct race. They inhabit throughout the district since the invasion of India by Mahomedans.
- 48. Bhisty.—People of this occupation are all Mahomedans. There is no doubt they sprung up from one of the four tribes comprising the Mahomedans, though their occupation has separated them into a distinct caste. They inhabit throughout the district.
- 49. Jolahas.—Derive their origin from the tribe of Sheikh. They inhabit throughout the district.
- 50. Rungrez.—Call themselves descendants of Sheikh. They reside throughout the district.
- 51. Bhuttiarah.—These are descendants of members of the household establishment of the Emperors Shere Shah and his son, Suleim Shah, whom the Emperor Hoomayoon, after defeating Suleim Shah, had, in order to revenge his usurpation of the empire from its legitimate sovereign (i. e., himself), doomed to pass their lives in servitude at Caravan Surais constructed by himself, i.e., to support themselves by administering to the wants of travellers. They are divided into two classes called Shere Shahee and Suleim Shahee. The former, by way of contradistinction, wearing petticoats, or lehngahs—the latter drawers, or paijamahs. They are called Bhuttiarahs, because descendants of members of the household establishment of the two above-named Emperors, who belonged to the Afghan tribe Bhuttee.

They are everywhere in the Moradabad District.

- 52. Koonjrah.—Grocer. It is no caste, but whoever takes the profession is called by that name.
 - 53. Sykulgur.—Burnisher. Ditto.
 - 54. Bansphor.—Bamboo-cutters. Ditto.
 - 55. Kumangurs.—Painters. Ditto.
 - 56. Tubbakh.—Cook (confectioner). Ditto.
 - 57. Buhulban.-Cartman or Cart-driver.
 - 58. Dom Dharee .- Musicians.
 - 59. Bhand.—Mimicks (nukkal).
- 60. Khoomrah.—The occupation of the people of this denomination is to pit the millstone.
- 61. Racen (Converted Mahomedans).—Their ancestors were originally Hindoos of the Thakoor caste, who embraced Mahomedanism during the reign of Gheias-ood-deen Tooghluk, Emperor of Delhi. They inhabit the Moradabad District, Pergunnahs Amroha and Hussunpore excepted, from time immemorial.
- 62. Kumboh.—This caste derives its origin from the sons of slaves of certain persons of the Khuttree caste. They are both Hindoos and Mahomedans. At Moradabad they settled at the time of its foundation. At Sumbhul and Hussunpore they reside from time immemorial. At Amroha since 200 years. At Thakoordwarah and Kasheepore they settled 500 years ago, during the reign of Sooltan Ala-ood-deen Ghoree, Emperor of Delhi.



63. Mewatees.—Two of the sons of Rajah Juswunt had once, on the occasion of their hunting excursion, caught and brought two wild cows. Their friends, taking pity on the calves which were left in the forest, taxed the young Rajahs with irreligious feelings displayed by them in that act, upon which their father turned them out of his house. One of them turned a freebooter, and directed his course towards Jumundes, or country lying between the Rivers Ganges and Jumna, and, after making a great booty in slaves and property, returned to his native place, Mewat, which he continued to govern in the room of his father. He had, however, lost the orthodoxy of the Hindoo faith by leading a dissolute life, and forming connections with females of different creeds and pursuasions during the period he roamed about as a freebooter. His descendants are Mewatees. They are all over the Moradabad District, having settled themselves there by migration from Meerut.

- 64. Dhoonna (cotton-corder).

 65. Burhyee (carpenter).

 66. Lohar (blacksmith).

 67. Telee (oilman).

 68. Ghosee (milkman).

 69. Durzee (tailor).

 70. Chheepee (calico-painter).

 71. Memar (mason).

 72. Bunjarah (those who load cattle and convey articles of trade from one place to another).

 73. Thuterah (brazier).
- 76. Bazeegur (juggler).77. Chirreemar (bird-catcher).
- 78. Kan Mail (ear-cleaner).

74. Mochee (cobbler).

75. Dhobee (washerman).

Ranghur (converted Mahomedans).—Their ancestors were Rajpoots, who embraced Mohomedanism during the reign of the Emperors of Delhi professing that creed.

BUDAON.

Memorandum on the Prevalent Castes, compiled by C. P. Carmichael, Esq., Collector, dated 1st May, 1866.

THE prevalent castes in this district are, amongst Mahomedans, Sheikhs and Puthans, and amongst Hindoos, Brahmins, Thakoors, Aheers, and Koormees. The landed communities of the district consist in the main of these tribes, though other inferior castes, such as Bunneahs in particular, have of course crept in; and here and there will be found Kahars, and even Guduriahs, as landlords.

Of the sub-divisions into, and origin of, the lower castes, I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. For the present I take up, in the order of time, the history of the more prominent and ruling castes, and first the Hindoo portion of these. And here I must premise that the information regarding the first advent and location of these (Hindoo) tribes in this district is in great portion matter of tradition; but I have no doubt that, with some amount of fable, there is also a large admixture of truth in the narrative.

Brahmins.—In 491 Sumbut, in the reign of Rajah Mohipal, a Brahmin of the name of Sooruj Dhuj, a man of noted learning, came from Delhi for the purpose of giving instruction in the vedahs. He soon collected a large body of scholars, and, having established his reputation, finally settled at Budaon; and people of the same persuasion followed from other parts of the country. Brahmins are, strictly speaking, only of one caste, but known by different names, adopted from the parts of the country from which they came, such as Kunoujeahs from Kunouj; Mitheeluhs from Maithul, &c.

They are found in all parts of the district, intermingled with other classes, but not occupying any separate portion by themselves.

Thakoors and Tomurs.—In 540 Sumbut, Rajah Sunkpal, of the Tomur tribe, conquered this part of the country, and his followers settled here in large numbers; and many families still occupy a number of villages in Pergunnah Oojhanee. The Tomurs were subsequently conquered by Rajah Hirund Pal, of Kumpil, since which their designation has been changed to Jungarahs, or "the defeated."

Jungarahs.—This is a very large class of Thakoors, residing quite distinct from other classes in Pergunnah Datagunge, on the right bank of the Ramgunga River, and are known as "Turai Jungarahs," in distinction to those who inhabit Pergunnahs Furreedpore of Bareilly, and Kheyerah Bujhera of Shahjehanpore, who are known as "Bhoor Jungarahs." The latter class is considered the most respectable, and are large landholders.

Bais.—This class of Thakoors reside chiefly in Pergunnah Kote Salbhan, and scattered portions of them are to be found in other parts. The original Thakoors of Pergunnah Kote Salbhan were of the Gerad tribe; but about 300 years ago they were driven out by a large body of the Bais Thakoors, headed by Duleep Singh, their chief, who, it is said, came from Baiswara, in Oudh. He had two sons, Rae Singh and Kurun Singh. The descendants of the former are known as Raes, and of the latter as Chowdhrees. Chundun Singh and Buldeo Singh, of Bhanpore, are of the former, and Bukht Singh and others, of Gundrowlee, of the latter.

A few families of Bais were settled in Pergunnah Suheswan, and occupy villages between the Mahawa Nuddee and the Ganges, in the tract known as the Baiswara. Adjoining these in the same tract are the Goorars, and among these again are several Mussulman families, one of the tribe having turned Mahomedan in the reign of Alla-ood-deen Ghoree. These men are known by the name of Non Mooslims. They still keep up some of their old Hindoo customs, such as consulting a Brahmin on the occasion of the birth of a son, wearing the dhotee, and, till of late years, going to bathe in the Ganges on occasion of Hindoo festivals. The two tribes seem to live on good terms with one another, each party inviting the other on occasions of marriage, &c., and other festivities.

The other classes of Thakoors, such as Gors, Kutereahs, &c., reside chiefly in the pergunnahs of Bisowlee, Sutasee, and Oosaith; and Bachils, Gowtums, Raikuwas, and Chowhans in various parts of the district, but mixed up with other classes, and not in sufficient numbers to call for more than a passing notice. There is a small colony of Rhattores also on the right bank of the Sote, in the pergunnah of Kote, and there is a clump of eight Bachil villages in the same pergunnah.

Aheers.—This is a very large and powerful class of men, who originally came from Hansee and Hissar, and are said to have been driven out of that country by the ruler about 700 years ago, in consequence of their predatory habits. They then settled for a time in the Doab (between the Ganges and Jumna), but were again forced to leave, and finally emigrated to the Rohilcund side of the Ganges in Rajpoorah and Usudpore, where, finding the country covered with jungle, and good pasturage abounding, adapted for grazing their cattle, they finally settled down there.

The lands of Rajpoorah and Usudpore originally belonged to Thakoors of the Burgoojur tribe, who at some distant period emigrated from Jeypore: but these gradually gave way to this race of Aheers, who have acquired, through their energy and enterprise, both influence and wealth. They hold land very extensively in both pergunnahs. They also occupy some villages on the bhoor of Pergunnah Suheswan.

There are very few families of the Burgoojur tribe of Thakoors now left.

Koormees.—This class of men occupy clusters of 'villages in Pergunnahs Budaon and Oojhanee; but they are not as a body very numerous. But little is known of their origin: it is supposed that they came from Kunouj.

Mahomedans.—Here we have history to fall back on, and the first data go back to A. D. 1175.

In the year 592 Hijree, Kootub-ood-deen, Emperor of Delhi, marched towards Budayoen, and obtained by conquest the province of Kuther. From that period until 1162 Hijree, corresponding with 1746 A. D., these provinces proved part of the dominions subject to the Emperor of Delhi.

On the death of Ahmud Shah, this country fell into the hands of Ali Mahomed, who on his deathbed entrusted his kingdom to three of his Puthan chiefs. During the captivity at Delhi of his two eldest sons, Fyzoollah Khan and Abdoollah Khan, and the minority of his two youngest, Sadoollah Khan and Mahomed Yar Khan, these chiefs—by name, Hafiz Ruhmut Khan, Futteh Khan (khansamah), and Doondee Khan—divided Rohilcund amongst themselves, giving to the two youngest sons of Ali Mahomed a provision in money. The two eldest subsequently obtained their freedom—Fyzoollah Khan getting, as is well known, part of the province of Rampore, and Abdoollah Khan the pergunnah of Oojhanee. His old palatial residence still exists in the qusbah of that name, and his tomb, a handsome building, on the outskirts of the same town. Pergunnah Oosaith was tributary to Sufdur Jung. On the death of Ali Mahomed, he sent Kaem Khan Bungush with a large army to drive the Puthans out of their newly acquired territories. The Pathan chiefs, Hafiz Ruhmut and Bukshee Sirdar Khan, defeated the Bungush at a village called Douree Russoolpore, about three miles to the south-east of Budaon.

The battle-field is shown to this day, and the superstitious villagers declare that the phantom armies also are to be seen occasionally at night. In the division of Rohilcund which followed, the pergunnahs of Budaon were thus allotted:—

Budaon and Oosaith,—Futteh Khan, khansamah. Sulempore,—Hafiz Ruhmut Khan.

Oojhanee Suheswan,-Abdoollah Khan.

Kote Salbhan,—Sirdar Khan, Bukshee.

Rujpoorah, Usudpore, Islamnugur, Bisowlee, Sutasee,-Doondee Khan.

As in Oojhanee above noted, so also in the several towns of Budaon, Bisowlee, and Oosaith, old and handsome buildings are still extant as memorials of the Puthan rule. Colonies of Mahomedans in large numbers are also to be found in the qusbahs of Kukraluh, in Pergunnah Oosaith, Susheswan, in the pergunnah of that name, as also in Islamnugur and Rajpoorah, the chief towns of those two pergunnahs. The sites chosen by the Mahomedans for their locations evince great judgment on their part, for they are undoubtedly the finest and healthiest spots in the whole district.

At Suheswan there is a sprinkling of Syuds, as well as Sheikhs and Puthans. These, the Syuds, are supposed to have come to Suheswan in the time of the Emperor Hoomayoon: they were the Cazees and Mooftees of the pergunuah.

It remains but to notice briefly the sub-divisions of caste which in the course of time formed themselves, and took their origin from the primary castes; and here, as I

have nothing but simple tradition to rely on, I am averse to record much. But there is at least no harm in repeating the little information I have been able to gather on the subject.

Aheers are supposed to have sprung from the intermarriage of Brahmins with women of the Bais Bunneah caste.

Kahars are supposed to be the offspring of Soodra mothers and Chuttree fathers.

Chumars, again, to be an intermixture between the Pusia and Sweeper tribes.

Of the other tribes I can get no reliable information.

BAREILLY.

Memorandum on the Sub-divisions of Caste, drawn up by Baboo Rajkissen Mookerjee, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Bareilly, dated 7th August, 1866.

Before entering upon the points noticed in the orders of the Board No. 46, of 18th January, 1866, I think it would not be uninteresting and out of place if I attempt to give a brief and rapid sketch of the antecedents of this district, so far as I have been able to ascertain. I do not and cannot vouch for the accuracy of the narrative, for, as it is well known that there are no authentic works to assist me in the matter, I merely give the facts as I have been able to gather from conversation with the intelligent native gentlemen of this city, and from certain extant manuscripts in possession of some of them.

- 2. The country was previously covered with dense jungle, and sparsely inhabited by Aheers in charge of herds of cattle, sent here to graze by rajahs and other large cattle-owners. A little cultivation was also here and there attempted for providing their own simplest necessaries. The country was then called Tuppa Aheeran. Matters continued in this primitive state till the subjugation of Hindustan by Timour, and his ascension to the throne of Delhi, when, the Aheers becoming turbulent, Rajah Khuruck Singh and Rao Hurree Singh, feudal lords of Tirhoot, were deputed by the Emperor to bring them to their senses. They came to the place, easily routed the ill-formed and undisciplined Aheer hordes who opposed their progress, and finally took possession of the country. Timour's lieutenants being of the Kuther caste, the country was named Moolke-Kuther.
- 3. Some of the relatives, attendants, and retainers of the two brothers went to Powayen, Khurrul, and other places in the Shajehanpore District, where, forcibly or otherwise taking possession of a large number of villages, they became talookdars. A second party went to and settled in Chowpalla, now called Moradabad, after the name of Moradbuksh, son of Shajahan, in whose reign the district was subjugated from the Kutherias.
- 4. The now ruined feudal family of Sheesgurh is descended from Khuruck Singh, and the Rajah of Khatar and Talooqdar of Mehal from Rao Hurree Singh.
- 5. At or about this time one Basdeb and his brother, Burreldeb, of the Khutheria caste, built a small town, now called the old town, erected a fort, the ruins of which can still be seen, and called the settlement after their joint names Bas Barell, which in course of time became corrupted into Bans Bareilly, the present name of this city and the district.
- 6. In Akbar's time the management of the country was withdrawn from the Kutherias.
- 7. In the reign of the Emperor Alumgheer one Rao Mokoond Rao was nominated to the Soobahship of the district. On his arrival he built a temple, erected a fort



near the now Moradabad entrance of the city, the debris of which was subsequently—
i. e., after the cession of the country to the British—sold by the then Collector, Mr.
Boulderson, and thus laid the nucleus of the present town. The Shahabad and Alumgiree gunges were also built by him, and named after his master, the Emperor Shahjahan; Mohulla Mukrundpore, adjoining the civil lines, after his own name; Koarpore
after his father, Koer Sen's name; Behareepore and Molookpore, after his brothers, Beharee Lall and Molookchund's, names: in short, set about in earnest building the city,
which now has grown up to its present dimensions.

- 8. Subsequently, for some valuable services rendered by Nawab Ally Mahomed Khan, a Rohilla Chieftain, to Mahomed Shah, then Emperor of Delhi, the country was given him in feudal tenure. On his demise he was succeeded by his son, Fyzoollah Khan, who nominated Hafiz Ruhmut Khan to the Sub-Lieutenancy of Bareilly, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore, and Dody Khan to that of Moradabad and Bijnour. They subsequently became the virtual rulers of the country, and, owing to their being Rohillahs, and to the consequent exodus of a large number of their fellow-countrymen, the place was called Rohilcund.
- 9. In 1777, Sooj-ood-dowla, the Nowab Vizier of Oudh, conquered the country with the assistance of the British, and on 10th November, 1801, Rohilcund was finally ceded to them.
- 10. Now as regards the mode in which the men of the different castes came to and settled in the district.
- 11. The mode of advent into the country of the Aheers, Kutherias or Thakoors, and Pathans has already been explained above: for that of the others no special cause can be assigned. They all came under the operation of the general causes which work out the reclamation and settlement of a new country. Some came on service, such as the majority of the Kaeths, Khuttrees, &c.; some came seeking for livelihood, and, succeeding in their object, they settled in the country of their adoption; others again, in the pursuit of their respective professions or trades, such as the Brahmins, Bunneahs, Oilmen, Washermen, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., &c. There are again some who, having been persecuted elsewhere, were forced to leave their homes and come to this district, where, finding shelter, they eventually took up their permanent abode. Under the last category came the now well-to-do Raees of Pillibheet, who came from the Punjab.
- 12. I now proceed to the question of sub-divisions of caste. The question, I confess, is a very difficult one, and rendered more intricate in the absence of all authentic and faithful work on the subject. In the books which are available for reference the facts are so commingled with ridiculous traditions and ludicrous stories of mythology, that it is very difficult to separate the one from the other. Almost all the sub-sects claim their descent from one or other of the heavenly bodies, or of the several millions of Hindoo mythological deities. However, I have made an attempt to separate the chaff from valuable historical facts, and the result is embodied in the following paras.
- 13. Originally there were only four castes amongst the Hindoos—1st, Brahmins, i. e., priests, lawyers, and professional mendicants; 2nd, Chuttries, i. e., the governing class; 3rd, Byshas, traders and cultivators; and 4th, Soodras, who had menial services assigned to them. From these four primary classes have spung up the present scores of sub-sects we find in the country.
- 14. First, as regards the Brahmins. Originally there was only one class of Brahmins, called Sunadh. Subsequently they emigrated towards the Vindya chain, and those who settled on the south of it took the name of Punch (i. c., five) Dravir, and those on its north, Punch Gour—those who did not so emigrate, retaining their original name of Sunadh. Under the first there are again five sub-classes, i. c.—

- 1.-Goozrattee, from the men having settled in Goozrat.
- 2.—Dravir, from Dravar, near the River Nurbudda.
- 3.-Maharast, from Maharatta.
- 4.—Tilung, from Tilung.
- 5.-Kurnatuch, from Carnatic.

Under Punch Gour have sprung up a like number of sub-classes, each being called after the name of the country where they settled, i. e.,—

- 1.-Gor, from Gor, in Bengal.
- 2.—Sursooth, from the name of the stream Surosottee, on the banks of which they settled.
 - 3.-Kankoobj, from Kunouj, in the district of Furruckabad.
 - 4 .- Maithul, from Mithila, near Tirhoot, in Bengal.
 - 5 .- Ootkal, pundahs or priests of Juggurnath, of Cuttack.

Besides the above, there are nine additional classes of this sect, but they do not appear to be of pure blood, though they would, if questioned, vehemently assert their claim to it.

- 1.—Mathoor.—Chowbeys of Muttra. Rumour has it that the men were previously Jats.
 - 2.-Mugut.-Priests of Gya, in Behar.
 - 3.-Poukurn.-Priests of Pooshkar, in Ajmere.
 - 4.—Goutum.—Alleges to be descended from a saint named Goutum.
 - 5.-Ehbassy.-Priests of Buldeo, near Muttra.
 - 6.-Mohaverry.
 - 7. -Golab Poorub.
 - 8.—Pandey.
 - 9.-Tuggah.

There is another sub-sect which I omitted to mention before,—I allude to the Paharee Brahmins. Some eight centuries ago the then Rajah of Nepaul, with the view of inducing the different sects of Brahmins to have intermarriage between them, sent for them. Brahmins of seven out of the ten sects went to Nepaul, acquiesced in the proposal of the Rajah, and settled in the country. The descendants of these are called Paharee Brahmins, probably from their having settled in the pahar, which means a mountain. All the several branches now form each a distinct sub-sect, having no intermarriage between them; nor will the members of one mess with those of any other class.

- 15. Byragee.—This is an offshoot of the Brahmin class. The founder of this sect was one Nathjee, born somewhere near Indore. On being grown up, he left his house, took the hermit's staff, and made one disciple, named Jumnij. The latter, again, had four disciples, and the descendants (disciples) of these four formed themselves each into a distinct sub-class, being called after the names of their respective gooroos. Two additional classes were formed by one Ramanij, also born in Indore, thus making up the total sub-sects of Byragees to six—the word byragee meaning a hermit.
- 16. Goshyens.—These are, like the Byragees, hermits by profession, and a branch of the Brahmin sect. The class was first formed by the famous Shunkur Acharij. He had ten disciples, and those made by each formed themselves into a separate and distinct sub-sect, called after their respective names. There is a story to the effect that Shunkur Acharij was a great friend of Mahadeo. The wife of the latter was on one occasion all be sprinkled with blood in killing an enemy, and the cloth she had on her thoroughly saturated with it. Mahadeo, in honor of his virago wife, and Shunkur Acha-

rij as a mark of esteem for his friend, thenceforth adopted scarlet cloth, which is even now used by all the ten sects of Goshyens, disciples of Shunkur Acharij.

- 17. Cash meres.—The Cashmere pundits, who attempt to pass themselves off as an offshoot of the Brahmin class, are in reality Kaeths, and, like them, are descendants of the illegitimate children of Chittur Goopto, of the Byas caste. They emigrated to Cashmere, took the name of pundits, and formed themselves into a separate caste. They therefore have no intermarriage between their brother Kaeths of the plains, nor do they mess together.
- 18. Chutteres.—The present Khuttrees are the descendants in a direct line of this class. They were much persecuted in the olden times by a Rajah of the name of Pursram. No less than twenty-one crusades were led against them by the latter. All on whom he could lay his hands were brutally butchered. Such was the panic created by him, that even the women of the Chuttrees left their homes and took shelter in those of others. Amongst the refugees there were some with children, who when born were called Khuttrees, the letter k having been substituted for c to conceal their lineage, with the view of protecting the barns from the wrath of their persecutor. We have several sub-divisions amongst the Khuttrees-Burraghur, Tandun, Khunna, Mohoora, Kupoor, Set, and Rora, Khuttrees. The origin of the first sub-class is of a recent date. During the reign of the Emperor Alumgeer a large number of Khuttrees were killed in the Ajmere campaign. The Emperor, with the view of inducing their relatives to remarry the bereaved widows thus left, convened a meeting and laid the proposal before them. Those who consented formed themselves into a separate class, known by the name of Burraghur; those who dissented were called Charghur; and those who prevailed upon the Emperor to relinquish the scheme altogether were called Adhieghur. The Rora Khuttrees are those who, when questioned by the Rajah of Gya, also a great persecutor of the class, denied their being Khuttrees.
- 19. Thakoors, or Rajpoots.—These are also descended from the Chuttrees, but by the back stair. There was a King of Nanamow, near Cawapore, named Duleep; he was of the Chuttree caste. He had an illegitimate child called Juswunt. The latter could not in propriety claim to be called a Chuttree: he therefore called himself Rajpoot, which means a prince; and from this Juswunt the present Rajpoots or Thakoors are descended. There are several denominations of Thakoors, but, as they do not form separate sub-sects, and have intermarriage between them, I do not deem it necessary to subjoin here a list of them.
- 20. Bundelahs.—These are descended from the Rajpoots. Rajah Juswunt, above referred to had a large number of children. Two of them, one named Bindah and the other Bundee, being of an adventurous spirit, left their father's court in quest of adventure. The former subjugated a tract of country, founded a town, and called it Banda (a district in the Allahabad Division) after his own name. The latter went a little onward and settled there, calling the country Bundelcund, after his name. The present Bundelahs are descended from this Bundee.
- 21. Jats.—Rajah Juswunt, above adverted to, had an illegitimate child, named Juttoo, by a slave of the Hurianah country, and from this Juttoo are the Jats descended.

The Jats went towards Agra, subjugated the country adjoining thereto, and settled there. Hence we find large numbers of Jats in those places.

- 22. Byas.—The present Kayeths, Cashmere pundits, Bunneahs, Dhoosurs, and Mahajuns are all descended from, and are the illegitimate children of, this sect.
- 23. Kayeths.—These are the illegitimate children of one Chittur Goopto. They went to and settled in different parts of the country. They now form distinct sub-sects, some being called after the name of their country of adoption; for instance, Mathoor from Muttra, Bhutnagur from Bhutnair, Suksena from the place of that name in the district of Furruckabad, Gour from Gour, the ancient name of Bengal. There are six additional sub-branches of this class, known by the name of Sree Bastub, from the man's

having built a temple to Sree Bastub, a Hindoo goddess, Soorut Dhooj, Kool Shresta, Umist Kurn, Balmik—the fourth being the descendants of Rajah Kurn, and the fifth the disciples of a saint called Balmikee.

- Judoo Chund, of the Byas caste, who came from Orissa, settled somewhere in Oudh, and is alleged to have opened the first banking-house in India. The illegitimate children quarelling amongst one another, migrated to different parts of the country, taking their names mostly from the places where they respectively settled—for instance, Agurwalla from Agroha, in the Goorgaon District; Sumbhulee from Sumbhul, in Moradabad; Amrohee from a place of that name in the same district; and Rohtuckee, from Rohtuck, in the Punjab. Koor Tunyas are the issues a Bunneah had by a spinster—koaree meaning an unmarried woman, and tonoy, a Sanscrit word, meaning a son. We have in this district the following sub-sects of Bunneahs:—Agurwalla, Koor Tunya, Omray, Dharra Omray, Unkbar, Rohtunna, Chowseynee, Khundelwar, Pullewar, Burnwar, Rustakee, Mohessurry, Rohtuckee, Maharrey, Amrohea, Sumbhulee. The origin of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, I regret I have not been able to trace.
- 25. Dhoosur.—These are the children of an illegitimate offspring of a Byas, born on the Dhoosur mountain, in the Goorgaon District, hence called Dhoosur.
- 26. Mahojun.—These are the illegitimate children of a man called Jin, hence called Mahajin, which in course of time became corrupted into Mahajun.
- 27. Soodras.—There are three grand sub-divisions of this sect—the first, called Ootum, which means first-rate quality; the second Muddhum, which means average; and the third Uddhum, or of inferior quality. A memo showing the different sub-classes under each, and how they took their origin, &c., is given in the appendix.
- 28. Amongst the Mahomedans, as amongst the Hindoos, there are only four primary sects—Syuds, Sheikhs, Moguls, and Puthans.
- 29. Syuds.—In reality there are three sects of Syuds, known as Hussnee, Hosseinee, and Hussun-ool-Hosseinee. They are all descended from Fatima, daughter of Mahomed. The first are the children of Hussun, the second of Hossein, sons, and the third of Hosseinee, daughter, of Ally and Fatima. Besides the above, several other sects of Syuds are met with now; but they took such names from those of the places whither they emigrated, and some from the names of some or other of their respective ancestors, such as Bogdadee, Tubrezee, Shubedee, &c.
- 30. The different sects of Sheikhs we have now are all called after the names of their ancestors, such as Osmanee, descendants of Osman; Olwir, of Ally Abbassee, of Abbas, &c., &c.
- 31. Kumbohs.—These appear to be the converts into the faith of Islam from the Hindoo sub-sect of that name noticed against entry No. 9 in the appendix.
- 32. Jojhas.—The word jojha means stomach. These are a low class of Mahomedans, and are either converted Ruhtorees and other Rajpoots, or were the slaves of those tribes who, with their master, changed their religion for Islamism. They have amongst them three sub-sects, called Sheikh, Mogul, and Puthan. They are good cultivators, and are said to be very good ploughmen. As the ploughmen are generally of a dark, sun-beaten countenance, illsymmetrical, and are fat to an unpleasant degree, they were contemptibly nicknamed Jojhas.
- 33. Mewatees.—These also appear to be converted Mahomedans, as well as the Guddees, who were previously Aheers, Goojurs, Telees, Bunjaras, and Raes.
- 34. The Butchers, Jolahas, Munhars, Bhistees, Dhonas, Durzees, and Rungrez are all Sheikhs, but called after the names of the different occupations which they respectively follow.

Memo. showing the Origin of the several Sub-sects which have sprung up amongst the Soodras.

Scrial No.	Caste of Father.	Caste of Mother.	Caste of Offspring.	Remarks.
_		CLASS I.		
1 2	Brahmin. Illegitimate son of a Byas.	Soodra. Illegitimate daughter of a Chuttree.	Bhat. Aheer.	
3	Aheer.	Outcast.	Goojur.	These men used to feed their cows on gajur, with the view of fattening the animals. They were accordingly nicknamed "Gajur," which in course of time became corrupted into Goojur.
4	Byas.	Byas spinster.	Sonar.	Sona means gold. The men, being by profession goldsmiths, accordingly took the name of Sonar.
5	Illegitimate son of a Byas. Koormee.	Illegitimate daughter of a Chuttree. Koormee.	Koormee. Kissan.	These two appear to be of one and the same sect. The word knormee means one who gains his livelihood by cultivation. They did not give any rent to anybody, cultivating the fields on their own account. One of the men deviating from this rule was called "Kissan," i. e., one who pays rent for his
				holding; and the present Kissans are the descendants of this man.
7	Soodra, brought up by a Brahmin.	Daughter of a Byas excommunicated from the brother- hood.	Malee.	This sect got its name from the word "mala," which mean a string or wreath of flowers. The men preparing such strings took the name of Malees.
8	Byas.	Unclaimed daughter of a Byas.	Tumbolee.	These men were originally called Punwarce, which means betel-sellers, from the name of the occupation in which they were engaged. During the Mahomedan rule of the country the name was changed to Tumbolee: tumbol, a Persian word, meaning the betel root.
9	Khuttree.	Slave girl.	Kumboh.	This man was an anathematized by his priest, for some wrong doing, that he should go to Koombhee, one of the seven hells, according to Hindoo mythology. The man was accordingly nicknamed Koombhee by his neighbours, which in course of time became corrupted into Kumboh. The Mahomedan Kumbohs appear to be the Islamised Hindoos of this class. The men changed their creed, but retained their original name.
10	Soodra.	Widow of some other caste.	Kahar.	This man was in the service of the Brahmins. He used to draw water, and do other menial service besides. On his marrying a widow, some of the Brahmins refused to use water fetched by him, while others winked at his act and agreed to continue his services. Hence the man took the name of "Kahar"—ka meaning water, ka, to discontinue, and rah means to continue. Even at the present time water fetched by a Kahar is not used by the Brahmins of all the sects.
11	Kissan.	. Malec.	Morao.	These men used to plant slips or cuttings, hence called Moraos—moor meaning a small branch, newly thrown out; and war means one who is proficient in anything.
12	Brahmin.	Illegitimate daughter	Naee.	
13	Kissan.	of a Khuttree. Malce.	Kachce.	This is an offshoot of the Morao caste. There is a story current to the effect that a Morao frequently used to interlard his conversation with the word ke-achie. He accordingly was nicknamed "Keachie," which subsequently became corrupted into Kachie.

Memo. showing the Origin of the several Sub-sects which have sprung up amongst the Soodras.—(Continued.)

Serial No.	Caste of Father.	Caste of Mother.	Caste of Offspring.	Remarks.
		CLASS II.		
14	Soodra.	The man took to wife his cousin.	Bhoorjee.	The man was, for his misplaced love, excommunicated from the brotherhood. His descendants were called Bhoorjees, which means parchers of corn, they having taken to that occupation.
15	Koormee.	Some other sect.	Gudureah.	The man used to go to the jungle to tend his sheep. The wild fruits which were ripe he used to take himself, giving the half-ripe ones to his flock. Now gudur means a half-ripe fruit; hence he and his descendants are called Gudureahs.
16	Friar.	Bhat.	Joshee.	This is a corruption of the word jotishee, which means an astrologer. The son of the Friar becoming an adept in casting nativities, was called jotishee. On his subsequently taking to evil ways, he was, out of contempt, called a Joshee. The children inheriting the father's nickname, gradually formed themselves into a distinct class.
17	Koormee.	Wife of some other caste.	Lohar.	Lohar means a worker in iron. The men taking to the work of a black- smith were called Lohars.
18	***		Durjee.	Two unclaimed children were brought up by a man of the Byas caste. They were taught the work of a tailor, hence called by that name—dozee meaning sewing.
19	Soodra.	Wife of some other caste.	Khuttiek.	There is a curious story about the way in which this sub-sect originated. A Soodra had an illicit intercourse with a woman of some other caste. He used to go to her every night and knock at her door. He and his children which he had by this woman were accordingly nicknamed "khutka," which means knocking. The word in course of time became corrupted into "Khuttick.'
20 21 22 23 24	Soodra. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Byas. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Burhae. Mehmar. Boria Baf. Jurrah. Kan Mael (ear- cleaners).	A woman of the Byas caste had 14 children by four paramours, the latter being Soodras. The children
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	Ditto- Ditto- Ditto- Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Koondygur. Otoo Kush. Chuttehrah. Kusserah. Thuterah. Bhurtrah. Munhiar. Putwah. Lukherah.	were brought up in different occupa- tions, and in course of time formed each into a different caste, called after the names of the respective occu- pations they severally followed.
	•	CLASS III.		
34			Barce.	An unclaimed boy of the Kissan caste was brought up by a barber. The child taking to the occupation of holding lights in marriage processions, &c., was called baree, which means, ba a light, and "ree," a night.
35	Goojur.	Aheer.	Kulwar.	Distillers of spirituous liquors.
36	Soedra.	Kahar.	Koomhar.	
37	Koormee.	Soodra.	Burwar.	The child was originally called "Boorwar," i. e., issue of an illicit attachment. The name in course of time became corrupted into Burwar.

Memo. showing the Origin of the several Sub-sects which have sprung up amongst the Soodras.—(Concluded.)

Serial No.	Caste of Father.	Caste of Mother.	Caste of Offspring.	Remarks.
38	Soodra.	CLASS III.—(Concluded.) Rajpoot.	Dhobee.	The word Dhobee is derived from dho- na, which means to wash. The man taking to washerman's work, was call- ed Dhobee.
39	•••		Bunjarah.	These are all descended from a posthu- mous child of Rajah Bine. The child went to the jungle, and his offspring taking to different occupations, came
40	•••		Beldar.	to be formed each into a different sub-
41	•••		Lodhay.	class, called after the name of the oc- cupation they respectively followed.
42	***		Tharoo.	Bunjarah from the word bun, forest. The man taking to the jungle, he
43	•••		Bhogsah.	and his offsprings came to be called Bunjarahs. Beldars, from the word
44	•••		Pasee.	bel. The man used to fetch for sale every day from the jungle, head-loads
45	***		Buhlia.	of dried branches of bel tree. Lodha from selling wood of the lodh tree.
46	•••		Bheel.	The origin of the Tharoos I have not been able to ascertain. The men do
47			Sounthal.	not make any distinctions in food, taking anything and everything they
48	•••		Nut.	find. A portion of the community refusing to take anything proscribed
- 1	•••			by the Hindoo Laws, and consenting to
49	•••		Bazeegurh.	use only those which are bhuksh, i. e., eatable, came to form into a se-
50	•••		Barrey Telee.	parate sub-class, called Bhuksah, which in course of time became cor-
51	•••		Kurnatkee.	rupted into Bhogsah. Pasee, Bheel, and Sounthal classes appear to have
52	•••		Kusbee.	taken their names from those of the places where they respectively took
53	•••	1	Kunjur.	up their abode. The remaining ones, again, from the occupations they fol-
54	•••		Mehtur.	lowed. In short, these are the pariah castes amongst the Hindoos, and perform the most menial of services.
55	Kissan.	Slave of a Byas.	Te lee .	The man taking to oil-presser's occupation, was called Telee, tel meaning oil.
56	Soodra.	Ditto.	Koree.	Kolee means a man who willingly takes the refuse of other men's tables. The men used to so eat the refuse, hence called Kolees. In the colloquial language of the country they are called Korees.
57	Aheer.	Koormee.	Chumar.	Chumar is derived from the word chum- ra, which means skin. The men taking to the occupation of skin-dress- ing came to be called Chumars.
58	•••	•••	Dhoona:	Dhoona means a cleaner. The man tak- ing to the occupation of cleaning raw cotton was called Dhoona.
59	Aheer.	Chumar.	Dhanook.	The Aheer had a very intelligent child, who got the name of Dhanook, which means intelligence.
60	Byas.	Woman of some other caste.	Ramzanec.	The women of this class are by profession prostitutes; but how they got this name I have not been able to satisfactorily ascertain.

SHAHJEHAN PORE.

Note on the Castes and Tribes, by C. J. Daniell, Esq., Offg. Collector, and Mr. Pears,
Assistant Collector, 31st May, 1866.

The tribes of Hindoos found in the greatest numbers in this district are as follows:—The Chundela and Katheya tribes, who, in the pergunnah of Jullalabad hold, the former 197, and the latter 49, villages. Different families of the Kunoujeea stock,

such as Sanadh, Misr, Sookul, and others, also hold 23 villages in the same part of the district. The Kayeth tribe, chiefly of the Suksena, Bhutnagur, and Siri Wasthub families, hold 18 villages, and were at one time more opulent than now.

In Khera Bujhera the prevailing clan is the Jungahara, and in Tilhur and Julialpore the same tribe in smaller numbers—the Bachhul and Kutharya being more Tomur and Gor are also met with. The Pathuk Brahmins hold some villages. The Buchul tribe appear to be the earliest recorded occupants of that part of the district lying to the north of Shahjehanpore, where there are also found Kutharyas in considerable numbers. The tract thus occupied includes the pergunnahs of Negohee, Powayan, and Khotar. In the latter pergunnah and its immediate neighbourhood the Kutharyas hold 147 villages. The Gor Rajpoots also have several villages in the same tract. There is also a tribe which is said to have descended from the Nepal Hills, now settled in Pulleea, called Parbuttee. The Buchul clan is again found in the Shahjehanpore Pergunnah, where there are also Gor and Pomar families. The Buchul Thakoors hold 71 villages in this pergunnah; the Gor Thakoors hold some 50 villages near Powayan, Seramow, and Khotar; and the Pomars, 36 in the same pergunnah, in the same neighbourhood.* The limits of this note do not permit me to particularize the sub-divisions of each of these clans which are to be found in the district, or to enter in detail into an account of other inferior or servile castes, which form a large part of its population.

As regards the origin of the tribes inhabiting the district, I gather from local traditions that Goojurs, Aheers, Bunjarahs, and Jats are the earliest known inhabitants, and that those tribes which have established themselves here in more recent times drove out or conquered them, to be themselves in turn in a great measure supplanted by Mussalmans from beyond the Indus. In the south of the district the Chundela tribe is the most powerful and numerous, and many years ago gave much trouble to Government from their intractable and quarrelsome habits, by whom they were known as the Kunddhur Thakoors, from the chief village in an ilaqua of that name, held by a numerous family comprising nearly 300 proprietors, of whom Rajah Dulel Sing is the head.

The tribe originally came from the Chundelee Des, in Southern Bundelcund, where they are found in great numbers, under one Rajah Sirpal. His descendant in the fifth generation, Rajah Pirmal, moved from Sheorajpore (in Cawnpore) and occupied Mohumdabad (in Furruckabad), from whence the sons of his relation, Petamber Singh, by name Dhir Sah and Bhir Sah, crossed the Ganges and occupied Chuchnapore, a village belonging to the Chuchooa Koormees, in Jallalabad, and spread themselves over the neighbouring villages, seizing those they found deserted, and expelling the possessors of others when able to do so.

The Kunoujeea Brahmins appear to have followed the Thakors both of the Chundela and Buchul clans, and to have received in gift, as religious offerings for their maintenance, the villages they possess.

The Rathores, who are not numerous in this district, though found very frequently on its southern border, hold one village, which they acquired through one of their tribe, Kasib, marrying the daughter of Suhdul, the Katheya Thakoor of Barah Kullan, who bestowed on him Mouzah Kajaree, Pergunnah Jallalabad, which they still possess. This occurred some 400 years ago. The Katheya Thakoors state that they came originally from Jullunder,—a tradition similar to that of many tribes, e. g., Banjaras and Jats, &c., who describe their ancestors as being immigrants from the west.

Their settlement in this district is said to have taken place 300 years ago, when Rajah Mokut Sing came from Putialee (in Etah) and occupied Oosain (in Budaon), which was then included in the dominions of Rajah Jeychund Rathore, of Kunouj. The name of the hero has been better preserved than the date of his conquest, as we find

that the Emperor Humayoon bestowed the government of Sumbhul on Askarry Mirza in the year 1532 A. D. The incursion of this tribe probably occurred much earlier, at a time when the Mussulmans had not established themselves in this part of the country, as the Kutheyas speak of their ancestors clearing the jungle and planting villages, and peopling the land with their tribe. The death of Jeychund, the famous Rajah of Kunouj is moreover placed in the era of Kootub-ood-deen at the end of the 12th century A. D.

The Pomar Thakoors, who hold between 70 and 80 villages in the pergunnahs of Jallalabad and Shahjehanpore, describe themselves as coming originally from Oojein, in Central India, under the leadership of Rawut Singh, who seized on Kooreea Bans Khiria, in Pergunnah Shahjehanpore, and, clearing the jungle and expelling the inhabitants of neighbouring villages, established themselves in this part of the country.

The Gotum Thakoors, like all of their tribe, describe themselves as coming from Arghal of Pergunnah Kora (in Futtehpore), where a family claiming to be the head of the race is still to be met with. They hold 37 villages in the south of the district. The Budooreea Thakoors have only three villages, and the Chowhan Thakoors only two, in the south of the district. They are to be found scattered about in other parts. Some of the latter have also a zemindaree acquired by marriage in Pullea, a pergunnah under the Turai in the north of the district. These tribes are respectively offshoots of the Budooreeas of Bah Pinahut (in Agra), and the Chowhans of Mynpoory and Bowgaon (in Mynpoory).

The Gor Thakoors ascribe their possessions in this district to permission having been given them by the Emperor of Delhi to dispossess the Goojurs of their lands in this neighbourhood, and that their incursion took place some 900 years ago, under the leadership of Khag Rae and Bagh Rae, who came from Oudh and took possession of 62 villages, of which they still hold 50.

They are allied to the Kutharyas, and, as these two tribes are found generally dwelling together, and the Gor Rajpoots claim to be Kutharyas, their immigration into this part of Rohilcund may be placed at a very early date, for in ancient times the province was called Kutheyr, as is said, from its being chiefly occupied by that tribe, whose warlike habits secured them from conquest by the Mussulmans until the era of Shahjahan.

Kutheyr, however, appears to have been often invaded by Mussulman armies; and many villages now inhabited by these tribes were included in the Sircar of Budaon as belonging to the district of Gola; but they claim to have been independent of the Emperor of Delhi for three generations after Akbar's fiscal divisions of sircars and pergunnahs were framed.

The Rajah of Powayan is the head of the Gor tribe, and the Rajah of Khotar of the Kutharyas. His family have been settled in Khotar for three generations, in virtue of a grant from the Nawab Vizier of Oudh, who granted to it a large tract of wild, half-cultivated country on condition that the grantees would repress the depredations of a leader of dacoits, who at the time were ravaging the Nawab's territories,—a task which the influence of the Kutharya Thakoors enabled them to perform. The country inhabited by the Gor and Kutharya Thakoors is nearly coterminous with the pergunnah of Gola, as described in the zillahbundee of Akbar's reign: but they spread themselves into parts of the modern divisions of Pillibheet and Luckeempore (in Bareilly and Oudh) which were not altogether included in Gola. Whether the ancient town of Gora in Powayan or Gola in Luckeempore gave its name to this division, I am unable to say.

The same district was to a great extent peopled by the Buchul clan, and the Kutharyas state that their occupation of Eastern Robilcund dates from the defeat of the Buchul Thakoors in one of the incursions of the Royal army, when the Emperor gave the Kutharyas their villages.

The tribe appears, under all circumstances, to have been established here from very ancient times. They are said to have occupied the chief part of the district of Gola, before mentioned, and are now to be found in parts of the Shahjehanpore Pergunnah, in Negohee and Tilhur. Their first appearance in this part of the country is said to have been in the year 1000 A.D., under the leadership of Daro Pad, who occupied some territory near the modern Furruckabad. They spread through the country in a northerly direction, and count among their famous men Rajah Ben, who founded Matee, which afterwards gave its name to one of the tuppahs of the fiscal division of Gola. Elliot records their occupation in Eastern Rohileund as antecedent to that of the Kutharyas, and local traditions confirm his view. From this tribe arose the family of Rajah Deo and his twelve sons, whose descendants, or rather those who claim to be so, are to be found scattered through the Shahjehanpore, Tilhur, and Furreedpore Pergunnahs. The pergunnah of Negohee was occupied by this man's family. As late as the middle of the 16th century, Chabbi Singh, one of the tribe, obtained, partly by a grant of the Emperor and partly by violence, a territory extending over parts of the Kant, Powayan, Tilhur, and Shahjehanpore Pergunnahs; and at a later date one of his descendants obtained possession of Semureea, which, along with 70 other villages in these parts, is still in the possession of this tribe. One Rajah Tilokchund Buchul is said to have occupied Tilhur, and to have settled his tribe in Puttah Chircola, now called Jullalpore, driving out the Goojurs and Bunjaras. The Kutharyas again appear on the scene, and local tradition survive of their coming from the neighbourhood of Benares, which confirms Elliot's view that they took their name from Kutehur, in the neighbourhood of Benares, and not from their connection with the Kutharia Gor Rajpoots, who assert their designation to be derived from kutheeres " a carpenter." Their leader is said to have been one Nagdeo.

There are also found Tomur and Gor families. These are no doubt the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Bunjaras, who number among the numerous gots of their claim both Tomurs and a family who call themselves Gor, from their descent through a Gor Brahmin, with whom one of their tribe intermarried.

The tradition that the Buchul tribe cleared land and settled themselves in Tilhur and Negohee indicates their origin as being more ancient than the Kutharyas, who only ousted the Goojurs in Julialpore.

The Buchul tribe brought into the country the Pathuq Brahmins, who still own villages in Tilhur, which they received as a religious offering for their maintenance.

The tribe of Jungahara Rajpoots are chiefly found in the Khera Bujhera Pergunnah—a modern fiscal division, comprised of the villages on the contiguous borders of the Tilhur, Datagunge, Furreedpore, and Futtehgunge Pergunnahs. There was formerly a tehseelee there, which has been removed to Tilhur. This clan has always had a name for fighting, and they state their designation to be derived from the words jung, war, and ahara, a Baka word for bhunk (hunger),—the men who hunger for war. It is a common jokeagainst a Jungahara to say that their name means beaten in war, jung hara,—an interpretation which they will not admit to be correct. The tribe are found in other parts of the district, but their chief seat is in the neighbourhood of the Khera Bujhera Pergunnah. Elliot gives some details of their history, which I need not repeat, as they have already been published. Their reputation as fighting men is joined to that of skilful agriculturists. Assisted by the fruitful nature of the soil, watered by two rivers and numerous wells, they are able to bring the cultivation of their villages to great perfection.

The Kayeths own 18 villages in Jullalabad, and have zemindarees in other parts of the district as well. They first got a footing in the neighbourhood by attaching themselves to the Mussulman rulers and jagheerdars on the south bank of the Ganges, who appear from time to time to have made incursions into Rohilcund, and to have maintained themselves in a precarious kind of way against the native inhabitants of

the province. The familes in this district are chiefly Siri Bastub, Suksena, and Bhut-nagur, from among the 12 sects descended from Chitr Goopt's 12 sons.

In Jallalabad itself, which is owned by Brahmins and Kayeths, the Suksena tribe is found. They came as Canoongoes from Shumsabad, the Mussulman inhabitants of which asserted a claim to the pergunnah of Mehrabad (an old name for the Jullalabad Pergunnah), and, when they could, enforced it. Among the ancestors of the Kayeths in this Pergunnah, Kashinath and Dhiridhur are best known; they assumed the office of Canoongoe at the order of one of the Emperors, whose name is not ascertainable, when the Pergunnah of Mehrabad was separated from that of Shumsabad. A family of Siri Bastub Kayeths settled in and acquired the property in Jallalabad. They came from Bhojpore, on the Ganges, but the date of their arrival is not easily to be fixed. They ascribe their removal from there to have been occasioned by the Mussulmans having been defeated in war, and that they shared their expulsion.

There is a tradition that 50 villages in Jallalabad were in very ancient times held by Syuds, who maintained themselves on the north bank of the Ganges by the assistance of their brethren in Shumsabad, but that they were driven out by an incursion of Rajpoots, and have now only four villages in their possession. The town now called Jallalabad is said to have been first known by the name of Kurrunkolapore Patheyn, in the era of Rajah Prithee Raj of Hustinapoora (Delhi); and it next was occupied by some Jogees, from whom it derived the name of Jogeepore, and retained it until Jullal-ood-deen Akbar obtaining possession of it, called it after his own name; that Hafiz Rehmut Khan, the Nawab of Bareilly, built a fort on the khera in the village. The village is partly owned by Kayeths as above-mentioned, and partly by Kunojeea Brahmins, who were brought into the country by the Chundela and Buchul Thakoors.

The Mussulman proprietors in this neighbourhood are chiefly Euzofzaie Wurukzaie, and Mahmund Afghans, who were brought into the country in the following manner:—

The site of Shahjehanpore was formerly called Noner Khera, and its neighbour-hood was inhabited by Goojurs, defended by a fort at the junction of the Gurra and Kanhout Rivers, built by Maghi and Bhola, two of their leaders.

In the time of Shahjahan, Emperor of Delhi, Diler Khan and Bahadur Khan, two soldiers of fortune who held the Kanouj and Calpee Sirkars in jagheer, suffered a loss of five lakhs of rupees of property at Kant, which was on its way from Delhi to Kunouj. They received permission from the Emperor to punish the plunderers, and Diler Khan marched with an army, and, in a fight at Chinnor, near Shahjehanpoor, defeated the Buchul and Gor Thakoors who were opposed to them. 1,100 Mussulmans fell in this action, and 13,000 men, women, and children of the Hindoos were killed in fight, or massacred by the victorious Puthans.

The tombs of those who fell on that day are still visited at the two festivals of the Eed by their descendants, who resort there to perform the ceremony of Fatcha. Diler Khan announced his victory to Shahjahan, who bestowed on him 14 villages and ordered him to build a fort, which he accordingly erected on the Noner Khera, near the junction of the Kunhout and Gurrah Rivers—where the Goojurs had built one previously. He caused two mohullas to be built, and called them Dilergunge and Bahadurgunge, after himself and his brother.

Bahadur Khan was at this time engaged in the Emperor's war with the tribes beyond the Indus, and, at the invitation of Diler Khan, he brought with him a large body of Afghans belonging to 52 different tribes who settled around the fort, and built for themselves, tribe by tribe, separate mohullas. Of these 19 remain to this day, called by the names of the tribes inhabiting the mountains beyond the Khyber. The population of the new city was further increased by the forcible conversion of numbers of Hindoos into Mussulmans, who settled themselves therein. Thus was the city founded.

The Mussulman proprietors in the district are descended from these Afghans, and have in the course of time succeeded in extending their property and in ousting the Hindoo proprietors. Many, too, have received grants from the Emperors or the Nawabs who at different times have ruled this province. The Afghan element in the population has obtained for the Mussulmans of the district a reputation for activity, courage, and boldness second to that of no men in Hindustan, and, until recent events showed them to be ambitious and impatient of foreign rule, no class of men were more sought after as soldiers than the Rohillahs of Rohilcund.

There are also to be found Sheiks, Syuds, and Moguls, with other inferior classes of Mussulmans, either employed in trade or manufactures, scattered all through the district, of whom no particular mention need be made, as they cannot be counted, either by reason of their wealth or influence, among the chief tribes of the district.

TURRAI PERGUNNAHS.

Memo. on the Prevailing Castes, by E. Colvin, Esq., Superintendent, dated 28th April, 1866.

THERE are only two tribes in the Turrai which call for remark. The others have moved in from neighbouring districts at various periods; and information regarding them will be forwarded in the report of the district in which they preponderate, as, for instance, the Rains in Pillibheet.

- 2. The two castes and tribes above referred to—namely, the Bhooksas and Tharoos—are unable to afford any information regarding the period or the reason of their settling in the Turrai, beyond that the former state that they came from Dharanugger, and the latter from Chittour.
- 3. Sir H. Elliot, under the head "Bhooksa," states that "the Bhooksas claim to "be Powar Rajpoots, and assert that their chief, Udqa Jeet, was driven from house and "home in quarrel he had with his brother, Jugut Deo, the Rajah of Dharanugger, and "came to dwell with a few dependants in Bunhusa, a village in the Oudh territory." He then proceeds to state that they successfully aided the Rajah of Kumaon, and settled chiefly along the line of springs which rise at the foot of the Bhabur. In a note in page 71, he expresses his opinion that "there may possibly have been some connection between the Powars and Bhooksas."
- 4. The Bhooksas still claim to be addressed as Thakoor, and a few wear the thread, or janace. Sir H. Elliot, in page 258, under the article "Des," alludes, among others, to a district entered in the ancient registers in Sircar Kumaon as "Bhooksar, now Kilpooree and Rooderpore." Bhooksar is the name still used for localities inhabited by Bhooksas, without reference to any particular boundaries, as Tharooat signifies tracts inhabited by Tharoos.
- 5. The Tharoo traditions state that they come from Chittore, and refer to Jaimul and Puttah. They state that they were driven from their home, and settled here. The reference would appear to indicate the third sack of Chittore—i. e., that by Akbar, about 1560 A.D. They claim to have been originally Rajpoots, and state that their ancestors lost their caste by taking to intoxicating liquors and rearing fowls. I have never heard from them any allusion to a Goorkha or hill origin, an idea which their type of feature itself suggests. The Tharoos, as the Bhooksas, are sub-divided into gots; and interspersed with them are other tribes, who are generally called Tharoos, but who are quite distinct, such as Gaharwar, who claim to be Rajpoots and are probably some of the Gaharwars whom Sir H. Elliot describes in page 437 as a most interesting race, over whose origin and lineage much obscurity hangs. These never intermarry or eat with the Tharoos, abstain from liquor, and never rear fowls; others again, as Dungras, are looked down on as a lower caste by the Tharoos.



- 6. Sir H. Elliot says, referring to Bhooksas, that "those who reside in Kilpooree and Tubna are said occasionally to intermarry with the Tharoos;" and states them to be "a tribe found inhabiting the forest under the hills from Poorunpoor Tubna, on the Sardah, to Chandpore, on the Ganges." At present no village of Bhooksas is situated to the east of the Kitcha or Gola River, which is about 30 miles west of the Sardah River, and which is the existing boundary between the two tribes. The Bhooksas range from its west bank to the Ganges, and the Tharoos to the east, as far, I believe, as Goruckpore. I have never heard of the two tribes intermarrying; indeed, the Bhooksas marry on attaining puberty, while the Tharoos are married as young as their means will permit. Cases occur of men of one tribe eloping with women of the other, and a small village exists chiefly inhabited by the progeny of such left-handed marriages. It is situated exactly between where the Bhooksa villages end and the Tharoo villages commence.
- 7. Either tribe claims superiority in caste, and repudiates any attempt at tracing them to a common origin, or of any connection between them; nor is there in my opinion any evidence on which such an attempt could be based. Their claims to respective superiority, however, rest on very small grounds,—the Bhooksas charging the Tharoos with rearing fowls, which they do; while the Tharoos say Bhooksas sell flesh and fish, which they deny indignantly.
- 8. It is a circumstance worth remarking that two tribes, under such similar circumstances, should have kept so distinct while living in such close proximity. They are both superstitious, and, as a rule, truthful, much given to intoxicating drink, and not very chaste; both more or less migratory, only continuing to cultivate the land until it is exhausted, and then moving off to fresh grounds; both utterly reckless with water, with which they inundate their fields, if allowed to, and utterly careless of the swamps they may be forming—indeed, most of the worst swamps could be easily proved to owe their origin to the rude irrigating means used by these people. Both tribes are supposed to be adepts in magical arts. A few Bhooksas in conversation with me have claimed such powers for persons of their caste; but generally they laugh at the idea, though they attribute their comparative immunity from marauders during the disturbances caused by the Mutiny to the general belief in their superhuman powers, which the Desees, or plains-people, entertained. At the same time they have the greatest confidences in their bararars, or medicine-men, who are consulted on every occasion, and who mulct them heavily for their services.
- 9. As a general rule the Tharoo is more intelligent than the Bhooksa: he thoroughly recognizes the advantage of education, and only objects on the score of losing the labor of his lads; while the Bhooksa will not send his sons to school—at all events I have never succeeded in persuading them to do so.
- 10. Neither of these tribes attempt to offer any suggestion regarding the origin of their names. A Tharoo, it is true, will say that "We came to live in the Turrai, and became Tharoos,;" but if the commonly-accepted derivation of Turrai, i. e., turra hua, to be wet or damp, is the true one, the initial th of the Tharoo is unaccounted for. The word Tarooa, however, by which they are commonly known, has no sound of the h. But if they derived their denomination from the locality, the application must have been given by others, for among them the word Turrai applies to the low-lying land which is situated between the springs of the Chooka (which rises below the high bank, bounding the forest which intersects Pergunnah Bilheree) and the River Sardah. The spring level is here close to the surface, and the tract appears in years gone by to have been an island, or attached to the east bank of the Sardah River. The soil is wet and damp in the extreme, and is termed Turrai in opposition to the comparatively higher land which constitutes the tract known by others as the Turrai. The Bhooksas have no suggestion to offer on the origin of their name: they may have been called Bhooksas from settling in Bhooksar, i. e., Kilpooree and Rooderpore. I gather from Sir H. Elliot that Udqa Jeet, whose descendants they are said to be, was Rajah of Dhar in the first half of the 11th century; but

I have no means of ascertaining the date of the ancient register referred to in para. 5, but probably it was of far subsequent date, so the country may have taken its name from its inhabitants.

- 11. It is uncommon to find a Bhooksa village with the same name as a Tharoo village. If the Bhooksas had gradually retired before the Tharoos from the Sardah to the Golah, names still common among them might be expected in the three pergunnahs inhabited by Tharoos east of the Golah, alias Kitcha, River; but I do not know of any instance, except such common names as Biria or Muhola, which offer no clue; and where Bhooksas are found living in villages called Khanpoor, Hoosseinpoor, Futtehgunge, and Deemurkhera, any attempt at tracing them through their village names is hopeless.
- 12. Neither of the tribes have any acknowledged leaders, through whom, or through whose title, a clue might be obtained. The office burvaick or burbaik of the Tharoos, being hereditary, continues in certain families; but they now exercise no function. It appears to have been given to certain Tharoo head-men by Kumaon Rajahs for the reason assigned by Sir H. Elliot in page 141 of his Supplementary Glossary. The Bhooksas in the Turrai still recognize the authority of a man who is, I believe, a resident of a village in Kasheepore; but this authority appears also to have been conferred by Kumaon Rajahs, and is chiefly exercised in settling private disputes relating to family matters, and it is generally exercised by administering a whipping with a cloth.
- 13. Theroos in this district declare themselves distinct from those who live to the east of the Kanaita River, in Oudh, whom they declare to be a very inferior caste,—a compliment invariably returned by the few Tharoos I have met from that locality, They do not intermarry.
- 14. Neither of these tribes claim for their ancestors the credit of excavating the tanks, erecting the buildings, or sinking the masonry wells, ruins of which still exist in the Turrai; nor do they connect them in any way with their own history. To this day neither the Tharoos or Bhooksas build even earthen walls for their houses, which are made of posts driven into the ground, with beams resting on them. The walls are made of reeds, locally termed tant, tied with grass, and generally smeared over with mud and cowdung, with a thatched roof. The Tharoos keep their residences scrupulously clean. For wells, which they only use for drinking purposes, and never for irrigation, a hollowed tree is sunk into the ground. They employ hill or plains men as lohars, &c., which all tends to prove that they never possessed knowledge sufficient to admit of their erecting the places and wells above referred to.
- 15. Generally, all that can be considered as tolerably certain is that the Bhooksas came about the 11th century from Dharanuggur, and the Tharoos in the 16th from Chittore, into the Turrai, which they sought as a refuge, and which tract was never practically under Mahomedan rule, and indeed was looked on as wild and dreadful by the troops of that power till the time of the Rohilla Puthans; that these tribes assisted the Kamaon Rajah, by whom they were protected, and from whom they received sunnuds, &c.; that they were ever, as now, distinct; and that they were probably different branches of Rajpoots.

MUTTRA.

Memo. on the Prevailing Castes, drawn up by C. Twigg, Esq., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, dated 3rd May, 1866.

- 1. The subject is interesting, but an extremely difficult one: The Hindoo Shasters furnish us with a mass of conflicting fables and fictitious geneologies, through which only broad facts are discernible; and local tradition either cannot reach back through so many changes and years, or, as in most cases, is silenced by the higher authority of the Shasters.
- 2. One of the oldest Sanscrit writings, the Code of Mena, says that the self-existent Brahma created from his own body, for the well-being of society, the four chief

castes, namely, the Brahmins, Chetreya, Vaisya, and Soodra; and in the same *Code* mention is frequently made of the mixed castes, many of which must thus have been in existence before 1700 B. C., about which time the *Code* is supposed to have been written. As to the real origin of the four leading castes, we have no credible information.

- 3. It is remarkable, however, that the Sanscrit name for caste, verna—in Hindee, barren—is the common word of for color, and hence it has been supposed that the castes were originally people distinct in physical characteristics, and came from different regions of Central Asia.
- 4. Although genealogy, like astronomy, is a subordinate branch of the Hindoo religion, yet the sacred writings are so full of contradictions and impossibilities that we can only draw general inference as to the origin of the mixed castes. We find, then, that the mixed castes arose either from the intermarriages of different castes, or from some changes of manners and customs in a section of a caste. The latter cause has been at work both in ancient and modern times; intermarriage, on the other hand, has long ceased to give rise to new castes, so far as I can ascertain.
- 5. The population of the Muttra District consists almost entirely of Hindoos, nearly half of whom are Jats. Next to the Jats, in point of number, are the Brahmins, Chumars, Rajpoots, Kolees, and Gureryas.
- 6. The history of the Jats is a most curious one. It seems that about 50 years ago they consisted of two distinct and separate tribes, comprising many subordinate gots or clans. These tribes were,—the Deswala, that is, the old inhabitants of the country; and the Puchada, who were, as their name imparts, settlers from the west or north-west. Tradition varies as to the origin of the Deswala, but the commonest story is that they are descended from Rajpoots who married slave girls; and it is certain that they have been in the country from time immemorial. The Puchada on the other hand, are, comparatively speaking, a modern race. In all probability they did not appear in Hindustan till the 5th century of our era. Most of them speak of the Punjab and neighbouring countries, and all agree in pointing to the north-west of India as their original seat. There is historical evidence that they were settled in large numbers on the lower Indus about 200 A. D., and they seem from time to time to have been making their way into these provinces. I am told that not more than 150 years ago, numbers of these Puchada Jats came and settled in and around the Muttra District.
- 7. I have said that a few years ago the two races were distinct and separate. They are not so now. Their union, though recent, is nearly complete, and I can find no traces of the contempt in which the Puchada were once held by the Deswala. The Jat population here is almost altogether Deswala, though wherever there is a Puchada family it can be traced. It is not known whence the Jats derive their name; it is, however, supposed that they were once identical with the Gowta of classic history. Be this as it may, we know from the Zafarnama of Shurf-ood-deen that Timour, when he invaded India, believed the Jats of the Punjab to be of the same race as the Tartars whom he met in Central Asia.
- 8. There is little to be said regarding the Brahmins of Muttra. They are principally of the Sunadh tribe. Two classes, however,—the Chowbeys and Ahvasees,—are deserving of notice. The Chowbeys are so named from their supposed knowledge of the four vedas, and are found in many parts of India; but there is a distinct clan peculiar to the city of Muttra. It is said that Muttra is their original seat, though they were compelled by persecution to leave it for a time, and seek the protection of King Sursein, the grandfather of Krishna, at his capital on the Jumna, near Butesur.
- 9. I have not been able to ascertain when and how the Muttra Chowbeys seceded from their brethren. They have probably been separate from time immemorial, yet their separation is marked by no great distinction of manners and customs. There is one strange practice peculiar to the Muttra Chowbeys, due, I believe, to their limited



numbers:—When a girl is given in marriage, it is usual to stipulate that the favor shall be reciprocated by the husband's family. The Ahvasee Brahmins trace their origin to Soondrak, a village near Bindrabun, in this district, where they say their ancestors lived.

- 10. The Chumars are a very old caste. The Varaha Purana says they are the offspring of a boatman and a Chandala, or woman of the lowest caste. They are divided into a number of tribes, which are quite separate.
- 11. The Thakoors are here, as everywhere, divided into many separate tribes, belonging either to the Solar or Lunar races.
- 12. The Jadon Thakoors are the predominent class in this district, and claim descent from Krishna through Yadu, their *eponymous* hero, who was one of the princes of the Chanderbans or Lunar race.
- 13. In this part of the country they allow second marriages and various other unorthodox practices, on account of which they are despised by and separate from the Jadons of Kerowlee and other places.
- 14. The Aheers, though not a very numerous caste in this district, require mention, for they trace their origin to Muttra. There are different accounts of their descent. Mena says they are the children of a Brahmin by an Ambastha woman. The Ambasthas are the offspring of a Brahmin and a Vaisya woman. They are, I believe, commonly known as Baids, and practice medicine.
- 15. Regarding the other tribes, I have not been able to gather any satisfactory or reliable information.

AGRA.

Memo. on the Prevalent Castes, by A. Sells, Esq., Officiating Deputy Collector, dated 1st May, 1866.

- 1. Respecting the subject of para. 3 of the Board's letter No. 46 of 1866, there is a considerable amount of tradition extant; but in many cases the explanations offered for the same fact vary greatly. The general result, however, shows plainly the purely social character of caste, which would appear to have no connection whatever with the religious system of the Hindoos, except so far as that system has itself been moulded by, or is itself the offspring of, the dominant idea of family exclusiveness. There can be no doubt that, whatever relation there may have been originally between religion and the constitution of the four great classes (the true "Buruns"), all the rest, with their minute sub-divisions and endless ramifications, are nothing but vast families, the founders of which, at various times and from various causes,—the chief one being the formation of irregular marriages,—have been excluded from the communion of their brotherhood. Many of the inferior classes coincide with trades; but speciality in profession or occupation would seem to be merely an accident of the caste system, as now prevailing, and not an essential feature.
- 2. As to the time when these separations and divisions took place, tradition seems to be altogether silent, and it would appear that, as they are now, so they have been from time immemorial; and this is strange, for it might be reasonably assumed that such intermarriages were still going on, and new castes thus constantly forming. But in this respect the modern spirit seems to be somewhat less exclusive, and intermarriages and irregular connections between different classes apparently do not now carry with them the same penalty as in old times.
- 3. In the Agra District, the various classes seem to be dispersed in tolerably equal proportions, and the information to be gleaned respecting the period and cause of their several migrations is very scanty. There does not appear to have been any great



influx of any particular tribe at any special period. In an enquiry of this sort, the annals of old families afford the best and most reliable landmarks. But Agra is singularly destitute in this respect, and, with the exception of the Bhudowria families of Nundgawan and Parna, in Pergunnah Bah Pinahut, and the Jadons of Kotla, in Pergunnah Ferozabad, there are no influential families of any antiquity, and, little as can be gleaned respecting the settlement of the Thakoors (or Chuttrees), still less perhaps does tradition say regarding the settling of the different classes of Brahmins and Vaisyas. While trade and search of livelihood have brought the latter from various parts, the stream keeping up from time immemorial almost to the present day, the settlement of the former, so far as their settlement does not date back to a period antecedent to all history, seems to have been guided mainly by the migrations of the Rajpoot families, whose fortune they have followed as purchits, priests, and teachers. Respecting the settlement of the inferior classes, tradition is altogether silent, and I do not think that much reliance is to be placed even upon the several periods assigned. One point is noteworthy, namely,-that all the migrations have been from the west, scarcely a single instance occurring of a tribe moving from the east.

I.—Brahmins.—I will now proceed to give in detail such information as I have been able to collect. The four original tribes claim pre--Gor (proper), Sarasoot, 5 Gor. Kankoobj,
Mithila, Ootcul.
The mira — Tailong, cedence, and first of all the Brahmins.

Dravira.—Talio...
Goozeratee, Of these there are ten sub-divisions, as given in the mar-Maharasht, Dravira, Carnatic, gin-sub-divisions purely local. With respect to the five Dravira clans, I may note that, whereas Colebrooke gives "Cashmeree" as the fifth, all accounts in this district give "Carnatic." The latter would seem to be the more correct. None

of these are found here; and of the five Gor clans, the Gor proper, the Kankoobj, and the Sarasoot are the only three with which we have to deal, and of these, the Kankoobj alone hold any prominent place. Gors are found in the pergun-

Aheer and other zemindars, while members of the Sarasoot clan 2.—Sarasoot. are found in these three pergunnahs, also in that of Futtehabad;

but they are only in small numbers, and possess no landed property. Members of both

-Kankoobj-Canojeea proper. Sunadh.

Surwarra

Jijhotee. Bhoorhar.

1.-Gors.

clans are found in the city of Agra. There are five divisions of the Kankoobj Brahmins, given in the margin. The two first appear in great force in this district, but of the others I have discovered no traces, and their true country lies to the east of the Ganges. The country of the Sunadhs and Canojeeas proper

nahs of Phurrah, Ferozabad, and Khundowlee, as purchits to

may be roughly represented as a triangle, having for its western side a line drawn from Pillibheet, in Rohilcund, to the south-west of Muttra; and for its eastern, a line from Pillibheet to the junction of the Jumna and Ganges at Allahabad; and for its base, the country bordering upon the Jumna and Chumbul rivers. Of this triangle the western half forms the country of the Sunadhs, and the eastern of the Canojeeas.

I.—Sunadhs.—Tradition assigns the separation of this clan from the parent stock to their founder having condescended to officiate at jug performed by Ram Chunder after the defeat and death of Rawun-an act which alienated them from their stricter brethren, who, from the murdered Rawun having been himself a Brahmin, had refused to take part in it. This district forming part of the original country of the Sunadhs, they prevail in great force, and apparently outnumber the representatives of any of the other clans. In Pergunnah Pinahut especially, there is scarcely a village in which they are not found as zemindars, cultivators, or purchits.

II.—Kanoojeeas proper.—Of these there are in all 16 sub-divisions, but only the following appear to be represented in any force:

Deechhit.-Why this appellation of "the initiated," properly common to all Brahmins, should have become applied specially to this clau, is scarcely apparent, nor have I been able to trace the origin of the tribe. They are scantily represented here, and appear chiefly in Pergunnah Phurrah, where they have been residents for some 500 years.

- 2. Choubeys.—So called from their reading the four veds (cf., Dobey and Tribed, also Canojeea clans). Muttra is given as their original seat, and hence they are also styled "Mathoriya." It would seem that they are regarded as a baser sort of Brahmins, accepting offerings on occasions and at places where the truer Brahmins would consider it unlawful and degrading. They do not muster here in great force. They reside in a few villages only—chiefly as zemindars and traders, and their settlement does not date back many years.
- 3. Gohun.—Of this clan there are very few representatives: they are noticed as residents of some few villages in pergunnahs of Khundowlee and Ferozabad only—having come down country from Hattras some 20 years ago, most probably in search of subsistence, as they are merely cultivators and laborers.
- 1. Chauraseas.—These are noticed in the Report from Khundowlee only. They appear to have followed the migration of the Sikurwar Thakoors in the capacity of purchits, and beyond a doubt received their name from the "Chaurasee" of the Thakoors. Most probably they came from Gwalior, as Elliot mentions having discovered traces of a Chaurasee of Sikurwars there at Pahargurh.
- 2. Ritoreas.—The countries of Jessulmere, Bikaneer, Oodeypore, and Rajpootana generally form the head-quarters of this family, members of which have from time to time journeyed eastwards. Within the Agra District they are found mainly in the Pergunnahs of Futtehabad and Ferozabad, and in one or two villages of Pergunnah Kheragurh.
- 3. Lahareas.—Said to be a degenerate branch of the Sunadh tribe, excluded from it on account of their partaking of pan at a jug when they had no business to. These, like the Chouraseas, are said to have followed the fortunes of the Sikurwar Thakors from across the Chumbul, and to have settled here as their purchits. They are only mentioned, however, as residents of Pergunnah Kheragurh.
- 4. Golapoorubs.—Said by some also to have originally belonged to the Sunadh family, and to have sprung from Galib Rishi—some say, by a low-caste widow, others, by Suksenee, daughter of the Chanderbans Rajah Chundersen. The name is said to denote the mingling of the two classes. They appear in great force in the Iradutnuggur Pergunnah, and there are a few dispersed over Bah Pinahut, Khundowlee, Huzoor Tehseel, and Kheragurh. The date of their settlement is unknown, and most probably it took place centuries back. Those of Kheragurh, however, are said to have come over from Bassehee, in Dholpore, about the middle of last century.

Bhats and Joshees.—From their wearing the Brahminical thread, the classes of Bhat and Joshee, bards and astrologers, may here be noticed. But they are not true Brahmins, and accept as offerings iron vessels, cloths, &c., which none but the most degenerate of the priestly class would take. The Bhats are variously stated as the descendants of a Brahmin by a Soodra woman, of a Chhutree by a Brahmin widow, and of a Chuttree by a woman of the Vaisya class. Accounts vary also as to the descent of the Joshees—one making them to be the offspring of a Chuttree father and Brahmin mother, another, the children of Brahmins by slave girls. Bhudree and Dakot are other names for Joshees. Both these classes abound in the district, and are old settlers, but they do not appear to have any special locality.

II.—Chuttrees.—These next claim attention, and in historical interest might even claim precedence of the Brahminical tribes. The following are the prominent clans in this district:—

1. Chowhans—Who belong to the Soorujbansee branch. A fabulous origin is assigned to them: it is said that they were "created" at a jug performed by a great

rishi, Busishtmun. They are found in all parts of the district, but their chief residence is in the Khundowlee Pergunnah, where they boast of descent from the great but ill-fated Pirthee Raj. Tradition states that Sungut Rai, the grandson of Chahie Deo, Pirthee's brother, had twenty two sons, of whom seven settled at Bulram, in the Etah District, whence their descendants, the Chowhaus, subsequently migrated to parts of Muttra and Agra. The time of this movement it is impossible to ascertain, but they would seem to have occupied their present positions for upwards of 500 years. Their dispersion in all probability took place very soon after the downfall of the Hindoo monarchy.

- 2. Bhudourias.—These are a branch of the Chowhans, gaining their distinctive name from Bhudawur, near Ater, south of the Chumbul. This place appears to have formed the centre of their territory, which included the pergunnah of Pinnahut, in this district. Only in Pinnahut do they appear in any force: where they are found in other parts (as in the pergunnahs of Ferozabad, Khundowlee, and Kheragurh), it is in very small numbers, and the change of residence is recent (10 years ago, it is said, in Kheragurh, and about 30 years in Ferozabad). The Rajah of Bhudawur, who possesses a jagheer of 30 villages in Pinahut, lays claim to high lineage, and his family to great antiquity. They appear in the latter days of the Mogul Empire to have attained a high position, and even in Shahjahan's time they are mentioned as munsubdars of 1,000; but Sir H. Elliot advances good reasons for the belief that, before that, they were held in no great consideration.
- 8. Sikurwars.—Also belonging to the Soorujbansee family. They appear to be so styled from their residence about Sekurwaree, in the Gwalior territory. Thence they have at times, from 400 to 600 years ago, moved northwards, and sent their representatives into this district. It is said that they first settled as proprietors of 12 villages in Pergunnah Kheragurh, relationship subsequently causing successive immigrations to the neighbourhood.
- 4. Morees.—Also Soorujbansees. The true origin of this name is unknown. One account derives it from an alleged ancestor, Moruddooj. Their true country is Dholpore, and the tract round Chitorgurh. They are dispersed about the whole district, but prevail chiefly on the western side. Their residence, as far as can be ascertained would seem to date back many centuries, but the occasion of the movement is unknown.
- 5. Purihars.—This term also appears underived, nor have I been able to trace out the original locality of this clan. They are abundant in the south-east of the district, with the Bhudourias, but scanty in other parts, and their settlement appears to be of recent date. In Kheragurh Pergunnah they have resided about 20 years only, and seem to have been drawn there by relationship to the Pomars and Sikurwars.
- 6. Pomars.—Originally seated in Oojein. Their appearance in these parts is thus explained:—Rajah Bijeepal, of Baiana, wished to bring about an alliance between his daughter and the son of Tindpal, of Oojein, and with this view sent an embassy with presents. Tindpal, however, objecting to the proposed marriage, ordered the embassador to return; but his son Lukunsee, meeting them on his own account, accepted the proposal, and, in spite of Tindpal's objections, brought back the party to Baiana, and there the marriage took place. Villages were then assigned to the prince and princess for maintenance. These, however, proving insufficient, the daughter was sent back to her father some little time after, to solicit a further grant. But all that Tindpal gave his daughter was a sword, which she was instructed to deliver to her husband. Lukunsee then, interpreting the gift, whether rightly or wrongly, to mean that he should extend his possessions with its aid, seized and added to his territory 1,400 villages, giving them over to his followers. At various times they have migrated northwards, their first halting-place in this district being the pergunnah of Kheragurh, where they are zemindars and cultivators. They have in course of time become dispossessed of a

great many of their estates, bartering them for less substantial wealth to Goojurs and Brahmins.

- 7. Jadons.—These are the descendants of the Chanderbansee Rajah Yadu, and were first seated in the parts round Kerowlee, on the Chumbul, and Baiana. Their chief settlement here is in the Ferozabad Pergunnah, especially round Kotlah, the seat of a large and influential Jadon talook. Here they date back for several hundred years. They are also found in the western parts of the district, but these are said to belong to an inferior branch.
- 8. Buresirees.—These are a branch of the Jadons, and descendants of Rajah Tindpal, originally settled round Baiana. Their distinctive appellation is ascribed to Akbar, to whom they afforded great assistance in the capture of Chitorgurh. The term buresir appears to be equivalent to Bahadur. They are principally resident in the Futtehabad and Phurrah Pergunnahs, and appear to have come across from Bhurtpore some 200 years ago.
- 9. Tomurs.—To this family belonged Anungpal and Pirthee Raj. Upon the dissolution of the Hindoo monarchy, the Tomurs migrated southwards and settled in various parts of Gwalior. Thence they have again pushed northwards, and settled in villages along the south of this district. This movement is said to have taken place within the last hundred years.
- 10. Kuchwahas.—These claim descent from Kush, the eldest son of Ram. They are traced back to Jeypore, which now forms their chief seat, and whence they expelled the Meenas and Burgoojurs. From Jeypore they have sent their representatives into parts of Gwalior, and from there at different times members of the clan have settled in Agra. This movement seems to have been recent: in Pergunnah Kheragurh, they are said to have resided no more than 12 years, and to have been drawn there by relationship to the Rajpoot zemindars.
- 11. Turkuns.—The origin of this clan is Brahminical. It is said that four brothers, Brahmins, who in the time of Rajah Tindpal were notorious dacoits, were offered pardon if they would abandon their evil courses. They did so, and, to show their complete severance from their old caste, threw aside (turk kiya) the Brahminical thread, and hence their name. They are found chiefly in Pergunnahs Phurrah and Pinahut, and appear to have come from Muttra.
- 12. Burgoojurs.—These claim to belong to the 36 royal races, descendants of Lava, Ram's younger son. Their true country is Rajore and Jeypore. Expelled thence by the Kuchwahas, they sought refuge in Anoopshuhur, Rohilkund, Muttra, Etah, and Allygurh. Under the Mogul rules they acquired considerable influence, and became munsubdars; and in gratitude for the royal favors, a large number of them turned Mussulmans. From the places noted above, they have in later years spread southwards, and for the last two or three centuries have settled in this district in considerable numbers.
- 13. Rahtors.—Originally residents of Jeypore and Jodpore, and allied to the Rajahs of Kanoj. Relationship to the old Pomar and Sikurwar settlers, seems to have drawn them here. In Pergunnah Khundowlee they have resided some 100 years, while in Kheragurh they scarcely date back beyond the last decade.
- 14. Dhakrahs.—The illegitimate descendants of Soorujbansee Rajpoots, the off-spring of slave girls. They are said to have come originally from the banks of the Nerbudda River, and to have journeyed northwards in search of a livelihood. Their main quarters in this district are the pergunnahs of Futtehabad, Khundowlee (where they are landholders), Iradutnuggur, and Kheragurh. The time of their coming generally is not stated, but their settlement in Kheragurh appears to be of very recent date.



- 15. *Eendolias*.—This clan, originally from Indore, is but scantily represented here; they mainly appear as zemindars and cultivators in the pergunnah of Khundowelee, but the time of their coming is unknown.
- 16. Buchul.—The original country of this small clan is unknown, but their main residence is in Muttra, Allygurh, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore. They are found here in the northern pergunnahs of Khundowlee and Ferozabad, but only in three or four villages. Their migration southwards seems to have taken place scarcely 50 years ago.
- 17. Gehlots.—These are noted as residing chiefly in the pergunnahs of Ferozabad and Khundowlee, and are said to have been settled here for several hundred years. Members of this clan, from which have proceeded the two great families of Seesodya and Aharya, Rajahs of Oodeypore, are dispersed as landholders over almost all parts of these provinces.
- 18. Jussawuts.—A branch of Jadons, originally residents in Jessulmere and Jeypore. They are noted as settlers in the pergunnah of Khundowlee.
- 19. Bais.—This is one of the 26 royal races, and from them Baiswara, in Oudh, takes its name. They are scattered in considerable numbers over the whole of the North-Western Provinces, and in this district appear chiefly in the pergunnah of Khundowlee; but their residence here scarcely dates back beyond the last 100 years.
- 20. Chundels.—This clan is also now dispersed over the greater part of the north-west. They were originally seated in the province of Chundelee, by the Nerbudda, and held a principality there. They have been for several hundred years residents in a few villages in the Khundowlee Pergunnah.

Other clans.—Of the other families of Thakoors, Jayns, Seengara, Jeenjhar, Rugbansee, Boondela, and Seyagur Goojur have their representatives in this district, but in very small numbers, and nothing is known respecting the time and occasion of their settlement.

The next three tribes to be noticed are the Khuttrees, Kachees, and Jats,—all originally connected with the Chuttree class.

- 1. Khutrees.—These are said to have become separated from the parent stock through one of the Chuttree women, at the time of Pursram's attempt to exterminate the clan, avowing herself the daughter of a Brahman Rishi, to whom she fled for assistance. They are scattered about the district without any special locality, and are said to have immigrated here from Delhi.
- 2. Kachees.—Descended from the Kuchwaha Thakoors by slave girls. They abound throughout the district, and are very old residents; but they seem to have settled especially in Pergunnahs Khundowlee, Kheragurh, and Pinahut. Those of the latter pergunnah state that they came from Dholpore,—and this seems to have been their most recent movement. Others say they came, some 30 years ago, from Jeypore. They have many sub-divisions, the names of which clearly reveal their Rajpoot origin. Malees are a sub-division of Kachees.
- 3. Jats.—These are said to be the illegitimate descendants of Thakoors and low-caste concubines. Their sub-divisions are numerous, the names of which, equally with those of the Kachee clans, bear testimony to their origin. The fabulous origin assigned to them as sprung from Mahadeo's jutta scarcely merits notice. Most of the clans are represented in this district, and appear to be most conspicuous in the pergunnahs of Phurrah, Khundowlee, and Ferozabad. They date back many centuries, and appear to have settled here from Allygurh, Muttra, and Bhurtpore.

III.—Bunneahs.—Representing the 3rd or Vaisya burun. Their sub-divisions are numerous, more or less true in blood. The following are the most prominent here:—

1. Ugurwallas.—Respecting the original seat of this tribe, accounts differ greatly: the most reliable seems to be that which ascribes their name to their residence in Agroha,

on the borders of Hurianah. In the pergunnahs of Khundowlee, Phurrah, Huzoor Tehseel, and Kheragurh they appear in great force -in Phurrah some 300, in Kheragurh some 500; in the other pergunnahs there are not many.

- 2. Pulleewals.—So called from Palle, in Marwar. These are not thorough Vaisyas, having Birboojar blood in them. In the time of Alla-ood-deen Ghoree (1150 A. D.), they migrated eastwards, and settled in the pergunnahs of Phurrah, Khundowlee, Futtehabad, and Pinnahut. From Phurrah there has recently—some 25 years ago been a movement to Kheragurh.
- Kundelwals. Mentioned as resident in Pergunnahs Kheragurh and Phurrah, whither they came several centuries ago from Bhurtpore.
- 4. Mahors.—Muttra is said to have been the original seat of this clan. They are old residents of the district, and are found in large numbers in all parts except the Kheragurh Pergunnah, where they have only one village. Their settlement appears to have extended over several centuries, and various periods are stated-from 100 to 400 years. They are not true Vaisyas, being descended from a Vaisya by a Chowbey woman.
- Dilwareeas. This clan is mentioned only in the Phurrah Pergunnah, where it has settled some 300 years, having migrated from Delhi.

IV.—Kayeths —The Kayeth class occupies an intermediate place, and is variously reckoned as the only representative of the true Soodr caste, and as one of the mixed classes. They are traced back to one Chitra Goopt, said to have been the result of Brahma's meditation, and to have had assigned to him the task of recording the deeds of the other classes, and of arbitrating and deciding between them. He is said to have had 12 sons by two wives; by the first four (Mathor, Bhutnagur, Suksena, Sireebust), and by the second, eight, (Soorugdooj, Nigum, Gor, Umisht, Kurrun, Aitana, Kulsirisht, and Balmik), severally giving their names to the 12 Kayeth

Suksena, Bhutnagur Sireebust, Kulsirisht.

A itana.

Mathor.

clans. Of these, the Bhutnagur, Suksena, Sireebust, and Kulsirisht clans are represented throughout the district, and in large numbers. The last mentioned clan seems chiefly to furnish the Putwarees. A few members of the Aitana clan are found in the Phurrah Pergunnah; as also some Pentaleesas, a sub-division of the Mathor Kayeths. No definite date can be assigned to the coming of these clans, and their migrations, dating back many centuries, have been guided solely by search for service in their special line.

V.—It remains now to notice the most prominent of the mixed classes.

- 1. Aheers .- Said to have sprung from a Chuttree father and Vaisya mother. Tradition here gives Hurianah as their original seat, but this most probably refers to a sub-division only. Their antiquity is great, "Abheers" finding mention in the Ramayun and Mahabharut. They are found in all parts of the district, and seem to have come mainly from Muttra.. Their migration dates back from 200 to 500 years. Some of the Aheer zemindars of Pergunnah Ferozabad claim to be descended from an Aheer Rajah of Berat, and that they were thrown out from the Chuttree caste on account of their allowing among them the re-marriage of widows. Others say that they were settled here by Rajah Chundrasen.
- 2. Kahars.—Said by one account to be the descendants of a Soodr by a widow of the same class; by another, to be the offspring of a Chuttree woman and a Soodr. They are numerous thoughout the district, and have settled at various times. The latest movement seems to have taken place about 25 years ago, when a considerable band came from across the Jumna and settled in the Kheragurh Pergunnah-most probably from relationship to older settlers.



- 3. Mullahs.—These seem to belong to the old Nishad, or fisher, class, the descendants of a Brahmin by a Soodr woman. They are old residents in most parts of the district, and possess one zemindaree in Pergunnah Pinahut.
- 4. Nahees.—Accounts vary as to the origin of this tribe. They are stated to be the descendants of a Brahmin by a low-caste woman, of a Soodr by a Vaisya woman, and again, are mentioned by some as a mere sub-division of the Soodr class. Colebrook gives them as the descendants of a Chuttree father and Soodr mother. They are abundant throughout the district.
- 5. Boorjees.—Their origin also is variously stated. One account makes them the illegitimate descendants of a Soodr by his cousin, and another, the offspring of a low-caste woman and a Suksena, or Sireebust Kayeth. This latter explanation is favored by the fact that Boorjeees often declare themselves to be Kayeths. They have been residents here from time immemorial.
- 6. Koormees.—Described as the descendants of a slave girl and the illegitimate son of a Chuttree.
- 7. Guderiya.—The descendants of an outcast Koormee by a concubine. Alienated from the brotherhood, they lived apart in the jungle, gaining a livelihood by grazing herds. Such is one account. Another makes them to be the offspring of a Kurun (Kayeth?) mother and a Vaisya father; while a third account asserts them to be Goojurs, and a fourth Aheers. The latter explanations have this plausibility, that amongst Guderiyas, equally with Goojurs and Aheers (and also Jats), there prevails the custom of the younger brother taking to wife the widow of the elder. The time of their settlement here cannot be definitely ascertained, but they are beyond a doubt old residents. Their sub-divisions are manifold, and keep as aloof from one another as if they were distinct castes.
- 8. Lohars.—Also variously explained as the descendants of a Koormee by a concubine, caste unknown; and again, as merely a sub-division of the Chuttree caste, probably separated from the original stock by the speciality of trade.
- 9. Koomhars.—The offspring of a Brahmin's Kaharee concubine by a Soodr. Another account, however, quoted by Colebrooke, makes them descendants of a Brahmin and a Chuttree girl. There are 3 classes, arranged according to their manner of working,—(1) Muthooriya, working by hand; (2) Gola, working by the wheel; and (3) Purodia, toy-makers.
- 10. Lodahs.—Of the origin of this tribe also various accounts are given—one making them the descendants of an Aheer by a Chuttree woman, another, of a Chuttree father and low-caste mother. They appear to have come here from Muttra and Bhurtpore some 400 years ago, and are found in the northern pergunnahs chiefly, being very rare in those of Iradutnuggur and Pinahut.
- 11. Chumars.—The most reliable accounts state this tribe to be descended from a Mullah by a Chundal woman; others from a Soodr father and Nishad mother; while another, stated by Colebrooke, makes them the offspring of a Bhungee woman and a Brahmin.
 - 12. Kolees.—Descended from a Bais father and a slave girl.
- 13. Dhanooks.—Descendants of an outcast Aheer and a Chumaree, or, as given by Sir H. Elliot, of a Chumar and a Chundal woman.

The above appear to be the only castes and sub-divisions claiming notice. The history of the several Mussulman classes in the district possesses little or no interest.

FURRUCKABAD.

Statement relating to the Prevailing Castes, by R. Oldfield, Esquire, dated 11th June, 1866.

- 1. Kissans are settled chiefly in Huzoor Tehseel and Tirwa, and are said to be sprung from Koormees; called Kissan from Sanskrit keenas (cultivators).
- 2. Chumars are numerous throughout the district, and are derived, it is said, from the intercourse of an Aheer and Koormee's slave girl with an Aheer.
- 3. Kachees.—Said to be sprung from a Kissan; met with chiefly in Tehseelee Mohumdabad and Tirwa. The Sanskrit is moorao, meaning young sprout of a tree; and Kachee from kaha achee, well spoken.
- 4. Koormees.—This caste is said to spring from the son of the slave girl of a Chuttree and the daughter of the slave girl of a Bunneah, whose offspring followed the occupation of agriculturists and grain-sellers; the name being derived from kist and kurun, meaning labor.

This caste has been in existence from the time of Rajah Bhoje—more than 1,200 years. There is a division in this caste,—one called Bote, and the other Kutthar.

- 5. Goojurs and Aheers.—Derived from a Bais slave girl and a Chuttree slave, and came from Gurmucktesur. The name Aheer is said by tradition to be derived from their being in the habit of feeding snakes with milk—ah (snake), heer (milk). Goojurs are said to come from Aheers—from an Aheer who was put out of caste.
- 6. Bhats.—There are various traditions regarding the origin of this caste. It is said that at the end of the Dwaper era a child was born to a Brahmin and a Sudranee woman, to whom the name of Bhat was given, in consequence of his occupation of singing the praises of others.

Others say this caste is sprung from the intercourse of a Bunneah and Chuttree.

There are three divisions, -Sooth, Mangud, Bundee.

- 7. Soonars.—This easte is said to be sprung from a Thakoor and Khuttree. Another version is that the easte springs from the illegitimate offspring of a Bunneah, who took the occupation of a jeweller, and whose offspring settled at Ajoodheea and passed for Chuttrees until discovered and put out of easte.
- 8. Malees.—A Brahmin brought up the child of a Soodra, and employed him in bringing flowers required for religious ceremonies. He became acquainted with the daughter of a Bunneah, and their offspring were called Malees.

Another account traces them to the offspring of the son of a Bais woman and Chuttree on one side, and the daughter of a Brahmin and Soodra woman on the other.

- 9. Tumbolees.—Different traditions regarding the origin of this caste; some say it is sprung from the offspring of a Bais and Kissan; others, from a female of the Kuttyar Thakoor and a male of some other easte; others, from a Malee and Koomhar woman. The word tumboolee is derived from Sanskrit, tambool, pan leaves.
- 10. Kahars.—Said to be sprung from the Soodras; also, from a Soodra and Chuttree woman.
- 11. Bhoorjees.—This caste is said to be derived from the intercourse of a Kayeth and Bunneah. Another tradition has it that a Soodur having formed a connection with his cousin, was put out of caste, and received a blessing from Berg Rekh to the effect that they would obtain a livelihood from parching grain.
- 12. Naces.—This caste has its origin from a Kissan and Kachee. Others say from a Brahmin and the daughter of a Chuttree by a slave girl. The offspring not being



considered fit for the holy duties of the Brahmin—of study and accepting offerings—were called Naee, or in Sanskrit *naib*, which has that meaning. In the eastern provinces Naees are called Naib.

- 13. Gurrureeas.—Said to be sprung from the Koormee caste.
- 14. Joshees.—This caste is said to spring from a Brahmin and a Bhungee; also, from the intercourse of a Brahmin and Bhat woman.
- 15. Lohars.—This caste is said to be sprung from a Brahmin and a Kahar; also from a Chuttree father and Bhat mother. There is a tradition that a Koormee obtained the name of Lohar from a rakeeshoor.
- 16. Durzees.—This caste has its origin from Kayeth and Chumaree. Others say from a Soodur father and Bhat mother, called Soojee in Hindee, said to come from intercourse of Kayeth and Chumaree; also, of a Bais woman; others say from a Soodur father and Bhat mother.
- 17. Khuteeks.—Said to come from the illicit intercourse of a Soodur with a Soodur woman.
- 18. Burhees, Maimars, Jurrahs, Noorbafs, Kanmailwallahs, Gundees, Moosuvurs, Oottoogurs, Kussaras, Thuttaras, Munh'ars, Putwas.—These castes are supposed to have sprung from the illegitimate offspring of a Bais woman, taking different trades.
- 19. Baree.—Said to be sprung from Kissans. A Nace having taken a child of a Kissan in a famine, and brought him up and taught him the trade of lighting torches, besides his own trade, married him to a woman of unknown caste: the name being derived from Sanskrit, bawaree.
- 20. Kulwars.—Said to be sprung from the intercourse of a Goojur man and an Aheer woman.
- 21. Koomhars.—Supposed to be derived from the intercourse of a Soodur and a Kahar woman.
- 22. Dhobees.—From a Rajpoot woman and a Soodur man, who took to the occupation of washing clothes.
- 23. Telees.—This caste is variously derived from the intercourse between Bais and Kahar; between a Bais woman and Kissan, who were directed by a mohneshoor to take up the occupation of extracting oil from mustard-seed.
- 24. Kolees.—From the intercourse of a Bais slave girl and a Soodur. The name is said to be derived from Sanskrit, meaning accepting the leavings of others.
- 25. Dhanooks.—From the intercourse of an Aheer, who had been put out of caste for killing a cow, with a Chumar woman. Said to be derived from a Sanskrit word, meaning a fast runner.
- 26. Kunjurs.—Supposed to be sprung from the offspring of a Soodur woman who had been put out of caste for leprosy; corrupted from kuljur, so called from subsisting on roots.
 - 27. Bhungees.—Sprung from Kunjurs, originally called Chandals.
- 28. Sadhs.—The Sadhs say that they had their origin in the time of Alumgeer, when an Oodasee fakeer residing in Rajpootana performed the miracle of bringing to life a cow which had fallen into a fire and died. All who believed in the miracle were called Sadh, and formed into a sect under that name, worshipping one god under the name of Suthnam. All persons can be enrolled in this sect with the exception of Mahomedans and the lowest Hindoo castes.

They have been settled in Furruckabad for about 150 years. They are to be found in other parts of Hindoostan.

29. Thakoor Bumtalas (chiefly in Tehseel Mohumdabad).—A Thakoor named Kandar is said to have arrived in this district from Gonda, in Oudh, and dispossessed the aboriginal Behars, and obtained possession of 52 villages, and settled on the site of the

present town of Furruckabad, and took the name of Bumtala. This tribe was almost annihilated by Nawab Mahomed Khan, and driven from their estates.

- 30. Rajpoot Baghalas.—Chiefly located in Tehseelee Tirwa. The native place of this caste is Rewah. In Sumbut 1140, in the time of Rajah Jeychund, the ruler of Kunouj, a man named Nursingdeo, from Bughelkhund, with his family, came and took employment with the Rajah, and took up his abode at Kolapore, Pergunnah Kunouj, and hence the origin of this caste in this district. The Rajahs of Tirwa are of this caste.
- 31. Rajpoot Gahlours sprung from Gobind Raie, who was given a tract of country by Rajah Pirthee Singh, of Delhi, in Sumbut 1141, for his good services against Rajah Jeychund of Kunouj.
- 32. Rajpoot Bais are found in the southern pergunnahs and those bordering on Oudh. Traditions state that the caste has its origin in the west, whence they settled at Doondeea Khera, in Oudh; thence they spread across to Singeerampore, and, 400 or 500 years ago, Baisraj and Buchraj, two brothers, came and took service with the Behar Talookdars of Sowrick and Suckutpore, and eventually dispossessed the Behars, and founded the village Baispoor.
- 33. Rajpoot Gahulware.—Established by one Mahais, Gahulwar Rajpoot, who came over from Bijagurtara, near Benares, and wrested 32 villages from the Behars, and established himself about Singeerampore, in the time of Rajah Jeychund, of Kunouj.
- 34. Rathours date from the time of the dispossession of Rajah Jeychund of Kunouj. The ancestor of the Rathours in this district is said to be one Kurrun Singh, who received a grant of land in Mohumdabad from Shums-ood-deen Ghoree, and the title of Rao. They also made a settlement some 300 years ago in Pergunnah Imratpore, and founded the villages of Rajapore, Rathouree, and others.
- 35. Rajpoot Punwars are settled in Pergunnah Imrutpore, where the ancestor, Bhoop Rao, obtained lands from Rajah Jyesingh Deo, the ruler of Khor or Shumsabad, some 600 years ago.
- 36. Rojpoot Soombunsees are located in Pergunnah Khakutmow, and trace their descent from Rungpal from Delhi, who settled in Sandee; his descendants, Kooer Nursingh Deo and Rajah of Khor, went to Kumaon, thence settled in Sewajpore and Khakutmow.
- 37. Rajpoot Kuttyars trace their descent from Deorawun, who came about 300 years ago from Soonaireea, Ilaqua Tomarghar, and settled first at Singeerampore and thence in Surha, Pergunnah Purrumnuggur, where this caste now reside, and have spread into Hurdoee.
- 38. Rajpoot Soolunkhees are settled in Leelapore, Pergunnah Imrutpore; came originally from Mayapore, in Zillah Etah, about 250 years ago, and were established here by the Guhulwars.
- 39. Gungapootur and Kuttya.—These are a sect of Brahmins residing chiefly in Mohumdabad Pergunnah; they are an offshoot of Kunoujeea Brahmins, expelled by the latter for not strictly conforming to their customs.

MYNPOORY.

Report on the Settlement and Sub-division of Castes, by F. S. Growse, Esq., Assistant Collector, dated 4th June, 1866.

Agurwallas.—Agurwallas are found in the town of Mynpoory, and also Shekoabad and its immediate neighbourhood. They profess the Jain religion, but are by descent Hindoos, and state that they came from Agra or Agroha (supposed to be so called from Ugrasen), near Delhi, about 116 years ago.



Aheers.—The Aheers are very numerous throughout the whole district, and are also considerable land-holders, more especially in the pergunnahs of Shekoabad and Mustafabad. Their principal sub-divisions here existing are as follows:—Phatak, Nigana, Jiwariya or Jarwariya, Dhumar, Dunr, Kamariya, Karaiya, Sondele, Rant, Lehngaya, Angare, Bhragude, Badosiya, Malgoraya, Gaindua or Gudua, and Ghosee. All these claim to be Nandbansee except the Phataks, who are really by descent Thakoors, and, like them, have a bad character for female infanticide.

Bais.—Some Bais Thakors settled at Bhewar about 250 years ago, in consequence of an intermarriage between a member of their family and the Rajah of Mynpoory, who gave them 60 villages, which they still hold. They are sub-divided into two gols—the Bharadwaja and the Garg, the former being the more numerous. The word Bharadwaja is also spelt Bharatdwaja; but this is probably only a mistake, which has arisen in consequence of Bharat being a more popular hero than Bharadwaja, who, according to some accounts, was his adopted son, though his parentage is disputed.

Bhadoris.—A Brahmin caste, found scattered in small numbers here and there. They accept alms from all classes indiscriminately, and are therefore held in very low esteem.

Bhats.—The Bhats are Brahmins by descent, though now scarcely reckoned amongst the Brahminical families.

Brahmins.—The principal sub-divisions of Brahmins found in the district are the Sanadh, Gor, Saraswut, Kunoujeea, Mathuriya, and Byohra.

Byohras.—All Brahmins of this class are dealers and money-lenders, and so derive their distinctive name. They profess to have come from Marwar and Churn, in Rajpootana, about the middle of last century, and now hold several zemindarees here.

Chowlans.—The Chowhan Thakoors are the most numerous and influential class in the district. The derivation of the name is disputed, but they all accept the same legendary account of their origin, viz.,—that in primeval times, after the death of Parikshit, the rishis celebrated a great sacrifice on Mount Aboo, at which the four great Thakoor clans were generated; the Chowhans in the Soorujbansee line, the Solankhee, Pamar, and Parikar in the Chanderbansee. They first settled at Sumbhul, and afterwards removed to Jeypore, in Neemrana. About the year 1151 Sumbut, 18 of them separated in various directions, intending to establish independent families; but nothing is known of more than four of them, who severally founded the Baj of Purtabnir, Bhadour, Mynpoory, and Rijor. The Chowhans of Mustafabad say that their ancestors came from Delhi in the time of Pirthi Raj, and first settled at Chandwar, Pergunnah Ferozabad, and from thence removed to Partabnir, in the Etawah District. As the Rajah of Mynpoory is the recognized head of the Chowhan clan, and the representative of a long and distinguished line of ancestry, it was supposed that he would be the inheritor of many family records, from which various interesting genealogical details might be gathered. When requested to supply all the information in his power, he expressed great readiness to do so, and the preparation of this report was accordingly delayed, in order that his statement might be incorporated in it. His papers did not reach me till the 24th of May, and I was then disappointed in finding them exceedingly meagre, containing little more than an imperfect enumeration of the various Soorujbansee and Chanderbansee gots, which were easily attainable elsewhere in a more complete form, and a pedigree of his own ancestry, with no intermarriages recorded, and only a very few brief marginal notes to break the monotonous string of names. As some of these notes are rather curious, I proceed to transcribe them. The pedigree is in 93 descents, and begins with Rajah Jag Datt, who lived 100 years; No. 6, Ratn Deva, made a massacre of the Jews in the west; 8, Parasocram, subdued the east; 9, Rewat-uttan, subdued the south and built Pradhangurh; 21, Sri Bijay Sen, was killed in battle; 35, Man Madan Paul, conquered the Jadavas of Muttra and built Madangurh; 41, Man Suvaksha

Varma, subdued the whole world 2,000 years ago; 42, Man-chandrama Sen, built Chandrakagurh, in the south, Sumbut 420; 45, Jalap Deva. conquered Jailinga, built Ghalibgurh; 49, Manik Birtap Deva invaded Gujarat, and, having conquered the Solankhees, founded Sumbhur, and is thence called Sumbhur-nares, 596 Sumbut; 70, Prithi Raj, took Delhi from the Tomurs, and is hence called Delhi-nares; built Prithirajgurh (as this would appear to be the historical Prithi Raj, the way in which his defeat and capture are ignored affords a singular instance of the Hindoo mode of treating unpleasant events); 71, Raja Bijay Raj, founded Neemrana; 76, Partap Rudraji, settled at Mynpoory, 1420 Sumbut. Each succeeding name is duly dated, and the last on the list are-91, Sultan Singh, 1828 Sumbut; 92, Dalel Singh, 1886 Sumbut; 93, Gunga Singh, 1904 Sumbut. To this the Rajah appends the following note:- "As Sultan Singh died childless, the Ranee sent for Daler from Agotha, and he enjoyed the title 51 years. He was succeeded by Gunga Singh, who died 1904 Sumbut, and, as his son, Chattar Singh, had died before his father, the succession was disputed for three and a half years, when Nirput Singh was declared heir, and after him Tej Singh, though an appeal was carried to England. On the suppression of the Mutiny, the Raj was conferred on the present holder, Bhawani Singh, 1853 A. D." By this the Rajah wishes to intimate that if he had had his rights he would have succeeded before, as his father, Zalim Singh, was Nirput Singh's elder brother.

Chirars (local name, Chobdars).—It is said that the Chirars were in occupation of the country when the Chowhans invaded it and dispossessed them. Several families of this class are found in Mynpoory, and are employed by the Rajah as his Chobdars, which has now come to be their more usual appellation. They profess to be Gahlot Thakoors, but their claim to such a descent is not recognized by any Thakoor clan, and their domestic habits are the same as those of Chamars and the lowest Hindoo castes. They are said to hold zemindarees in Karowlie, Manikpore, and Jhantee; and are also to be met with in small numbers at Bhangaon, Sahibgunj, Furruckabad, Budaon, Chubramow, and other places. Certain Kayeth families in Mynpoory are known by the name of Chughalmar, i. e., tale-bearers; of which fact the traditional explanation is that their ancestors gave information to the Chowhans that the Chirars were overcome with drink; thereupon the Chowhans attacked them while in that condition, and reduced them to slavery.

· Durzees.—Most of the Durzees in the district are a branch of the Suksena Kayeths.

Kahar.—Individuals of this class are to be met with in every locality, and I mention them only because I have seen no derivation of the word attempted in any of the ordinary dictionaries. One of my informants attempts to derive it as follows:—"It is formed," he says "from the Sanskrit & ka, water, & ka, to leave, and I ra, to keep" (I which is only a vedic word, really means to give). This is of course in a great measure absurd, though I think it contains an element of truth. Another Tehseeldar, in the course of conversation, mentioned Kaivarta as being in his opinion the original form of the word; and this appears to be a very plausible suggestion, as Kaivarta would certainly in the natural course of phonetic decay be reduced to something like Kahar, the penultimate vowel being lengthened, to compensate for the loss of the inflectional termination. The Kaivarta is mentioned by Manu, x., 34, as a local name for a man who gets his living by boats, otherwise called a Margava.

मार्गवं ने।कर्मजीवनं केवर्त्तमिति यं प्राहुराय्यीवर्त्तनिवासिनः

Now Kaivarta or Kevarta is formed from and, the locative case of and, water, and and, the present participle of and, to go or be. And in confirmation of this derivation it may be observed that Dhimar, meaning properly a fisherman, and frequently occurring in classical Sanskrit under the form with, is popularly taken as the exact equivalent of Kahar; and a Kahar is invariably defined as a man having some water occupation, though as a matter of fact his employment is generally something different.

Kamariyas.—The Kamariya Aheers hold 11 villages in the Mynpoory, and 46 in the Mustafabad, Pergunnah. Among the latter is one called Paindhat, where a local festival of considerable celebrity is held on the Sunday in the light fortnight of Asarh and Magh. Offerings of cocoa-nut and money are made at a temple, in honor of a Brahmin hero having the same name as the village, and an Aheer called Jagaiya. There is also a chabutra to a nameless Dhanuk, before which young pigs are sacrificed. The yearly offerings taken by the zemindars are estimated at Rs. 5,000. It is said that a great battle was fought here in the time of Prithi Raj, and that these shrines were erected to commemorate the valor displayed by certain of the villagers. Elliot, in his Glossary, states the village to be occupied by Barothi Aheers, but this does not appear to be correct.

Kuchwahas.—There is a small settlement of Kuchwaha Thakoors at Devapoora, close to the town of Mynpoory. They say that their original home was beyond the Chambal, and that they came into this neighbourhood in consequence of a marriage into the family of the Mynpoory Rajah.

Kayeths.—There are 12 families of Kayeths, all of whom claim descent from a certain Chitra Goopt, who, says one of my informants, was produced by Brahma to keep the accounts of the creation. He had two wives, from the first of whom descended the Surajdhuj, Amisht, Gor, Karan, Kalansrisht or Kalsirist, Nigam, and Athane; and from the second, the Mathur, Suksena, Siribust, and Bhatnagar. None of these classes have any tradition as to their original home except the Suksena, who are unanimous in declaring themselves to have migrated from Sankisa. There are two sub-divisions of Suksena Kayeths, the Khara and the Dusra, but the second are the first in esteem; the two do not intermarry.

. Kirars.—The Kirars hold 35 villages in the Shekoabad Pergunnah, and claim to be a branch of the Jadava Thakoors. They say their great ancestor, Kunwar Pal, invaded the west country and took a strong city called Kirarwa, from which they derive their distinctive name. They settled in the district which they now occupy about 500 years ago. Sada Sukh, Kirar, Zemindar of Karera, puts in a pedigree beginning with Varudeva, in which Kunwar Pal, alias Karoli Pal, figures as a direct descendant of Krishna, and two of his near descendants, Chuttar Pal and Puran Pal, are stated to have settled, the first at Ukhrend, the second at Chattarauli, about 1445 Sumbut. This is the only date introduced throughout. Wilson, in his Glossary, describes the Kirars, though with a query at the end of the sentence, as a low tribe, whose occupation it is to sell grass and exercise horses, and identifies them with the kirate (barbarians), the cirrhadæ of the ancients. There can be little doubt that Kirar and kirat are really the same word, but the description above given is much too unfavorable a one for the people answering to the name in this district; and Wilson appears to have overlooked for the moment a passage in Minu, x., 43, 44, where the Kirats are included in a list of Kshatriya castes (so far confirming the local tradition) which have become degraded in consequence of neglecting their proper religious duties.

शनकेस्तु क्रियालेापादिमाः चिचयजातयः बृषलत्यं गता लोके ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च किराताः

The Kirats of whom Wilson was thinking are no doubt those mentioned in the Padma Purana, with the Nishads, Bhils, Pulindas, &c., as descendants of the dwarf who was supernaturally born of King Vena, and was the embodiment of his sins.

Mathuriyas.—The Mathuriyas are a class of Chowbey Brahmins who, as their name indicates, have some from Muttra. They say that they first settled in Mynpoory about 300 years ago, and that Chittour was their original home before they moved to Muttra.

Mussulmans.—The Mussulman population of this district is small as compared with the Hindoo, and comprises few families of special note. In the Mynpoory Pergunnah

there is a colony of Syuds, at Sikunderpore, who originally occupied two other villages as well, viz., Pirpur and Hussunpoor,—the three being named after as many brothers, Sikandar Ali, Pir Ali, and Hasan Ali, who, as they say, had a grant of the land about 700 years ago from the Mahomedan Government. In Shekoabad the Mussulmans occupy 21 villages, and Mahomed Bukhsh, Zemindar of Bharthare, puts in a pedigree from which it appears that one of his ancestors, Muin-ood-deen, son of Yar Mahomed, was Akbar's Dewan, and had a grant from him of the above-named village (where he built a mosque) and other villages in its neighbourhood, which have since passed out of the possession of the family.

Gholam Hamadani and Gholam Nasir-ood-deen, Zemindars of Asna, Pergunnah Shekoabad, state that their early ancestors were settled for several generations at the city of Herat, which had been granted to Samit Alsar as a jagheer by the Khalifa Asman. In the year 396 Hijra, Abu Ismail Khwaja was the head of the family. One of his descendants, Shurf-ood-deen, set out with the intention of proceeding to Delhi; but on his way there, at the village of Marval, his wife bore him a son, whom he named Badrood-deen, and who is now reverenced as a local saint at Mubarukabad, Sheikhpore Barnaws, where he settled. It is said that the Emperor Akbar wished to make this Badr-ood-deen his Vizier, but this honor he declined, being entirely devoted to a religious life. In 788 Bijra he removed to Rapri, which he named Masturabad, and received from Akbar a grant of 121 villages; other rent-free tenures were granted the family by Jehangeer and by Sikandar Shah Lodi (there appears to be some confusion of dates here) when Hasan Khan Dutani was local governor. Nasir-ood-deen, the son of Badr-ooddeen, was also considered a saint of high repute, and his family have always been held in estimation. Other branches of the family are still living at Jallna, Barnawa, and Nizampore. They add that in their loyalty to the Government they were put to heavy expenses in the Mutiny, and have in consequence been obliged to sell or mortgage part of their ancestral estates.

Raghubansis.—Some Raghubansi Thakoors hold three villages in the neighbourhood of Ghiror. They state that they came from Ajudhia in the time of Rajah Jeychund of Kanouj.

Rathours.—The Rathour Thakoors are Surujbansee, and came from Ajudhia in the time of Rajah Jeychund. They have a chaurasee in Kurroulie which now comprises 88 villages, though some of these have been recently acquired. (In Barna, Eta, bawan is said to be the local division corresponding to the more common chaurasee.) The head of the clan is Chowdhree Lukshman Singh, of Kurroulie.

Phataks.—The Phatak Aheers hold 21 villages in the Shekoabad Tehseelee, and give the following account of their origin:—There was a Rajah of Chittour of the Sissodhia line of Rajpoots, commonly designated the Kateri Rana. His capital was attacked by the King of Delhi, and, of the 12 gates of the city, one only held out. Therefore, when the invading army had retired, the Rajah decreed that the guard of the twelvth gate and their descendants should ever thereafter be distinguished by the name of Phatak. They profess to be actually descended from this Rana by a dola marriage with the daughter of Digpal, Rajah of Mahaban, an Aheer, and they are accordingly reckoned among the Aheers. From this marriage two sons were born, Bijay Singh and Hansraj: the former abandoned his native district, and, with a disorderly band of followers, roamed the country till he came to Samohar, then in the hands of the Mewatees, whom he dispossessed and there established himself about the year 1106 Sumbut. The lands in the occupation of their descendants are still called the Samohar chaurasee. The family of Hansraj, the second son, settled at Khat Khera, in the vicinity of Delhi.

Sanadhs.—The Sanadhs form one of the largest and most influential Brahmin classes in the district, being most numerous in Bhangaon. They are divided into two main lines. The first contains 16 gots, of which the Sandil, the Gantama, the Vasisht, and the Bharadwaja are the principal here found: they say that they came as the

purchils of the Rathours, first to Rampore, and thence to Bhangaon. The second line comprises 3½ gots. They say that they came from Sumbhul 400 years ago, and, though their religious practices have now become assimilated to those of their neighbours, that they were at first distinct. Two of my informants attempt to derive the name from सन in the sense of ন্য and সাতা, rich, because Brahma directed them to practise religious austerities. The word would thus be precisely identical with the ordinary classical Sanskrit ন্যাঘন; but unfortunately মন could never be used in the sense here ascribed to it. The mistake has probably arisen from a misapprehension of यन्यामो, the common word for an ascetic devotee, in which the first syllable has been taken as the essential element, whereas it is only the intensive prefix of the verb यम्. In two other quarters I was told that Sanadh was derived from Sanadhik, from whom the Sanadhs were descended. To this I was at first unable to attach any definite meaning, till it was vaguely suggested that Sanadhik represented a son or sons of Brahma, endowed with perpetual youth. Thus the termination has resolved itself into the Sanskrit आदि, which I find is very generally corrupted in this way, probably from confusing it with স্বাহ্মৰ, more; and the persons intended will be the four Kumars who are thus enumerated in the Vaya Purana:-

श्रये यस्त्रं वे ब्रह्मा मानसानात्मनः समान् सनंदनं ससनकं विद्वांसं च सनातनम् सनत्कुमारमेव च न ते लेकि तु सर्जन्ते निरपेक्षाः सनातनाः

The Kumara creation is such an obscure legend that I think it would not have suggested itself as the derivation of a current word if there had not been a continuous tradition to that effect. But it is curious to observe that the tradition contradicts the legend in its main point, which is that the four Kumaras remained ever childless, as opposed to the Prajapatis. Sanadh, too, is generally spelt with the cerebral dk; but this, if not a specimen of the usual carelessness in writing proper names, can be explained on other principles.

Sonars.—The Sonars of Bhangaon claim to be Thakoors from Kunouj, which locality they profess to have left 1,500 or 1,600 years ago.

Sarougies.—The Sarougies (Jains) are numerous in the town of Mynpoory. There are two divisions, which have no intercourse with each other, the Sarougie proper, and the Lohiya Sarougie. The latter, so called from the trade which they follow, are considered the inferior. The former have a temple of some antiquity by the Ganesh Durwaza, and the Lohiyas have recently erected a new temple for themselves at very considerable expense. The separation between the two classes would appear to be of recent date.

Tanks.—The Tank Thakoors hold eight villages in the Mynpoory Tehseelee. They claim to be Jadubansi, and say that they came from Kurroulie and Tank, and settled in the village of Kosma, dispossessing the former occupants, who were Brahmins. Half the village of Kosma is held by certain of these Thakoors, who have been converted to Mahomedanism.

Thakoors.—The Thakoor classes found in the district are as follows, of which several have already received special mention:—Chouhan, Bargujar, from Gujarat, Kuchwaha, Tank, Raghubansi, Rathour, Jadava, Gor, Bais, Gahlot, Tomar, Dhakara, Bhadauriya, and Baghela.

Telees.-The Telees of Bhangaon claim to be Rathour Thakoors by descent.

In compiling the above report I have purposely avoided entering into any details which have been already clearly stated in easily accessible books. I have therefore condensed into a very small compass the somewhat voluminous papers supplied by the five Tehseeldars of the district; for, not to speak of the inevitable repetitions which they contained, the one of the other, they were mainly filled with trite commonplaces, familiar to every one, or with absurd theories, the only value of which was that they

brought out in the strongest light the deplorably artificial state of native education.

Thus (to give a specimen of the valuable information communicated) the Nais are seriously stated to be so called because a certain Rajah sent one of his servants to Kashi, and, as he did not come back, he and his descendants were all called Nais. Or again, the Aheers are declared to derive their name from the fact that one of their ancestors used to give milk to snakes (there is an existing superstitious practice of this kind); and ahi is Sanskrit for snake, and hira for affection. There is really no such word as the latter. The absurdity of these derivations is the more striking because the true origin of both terms is so perfectly obvious to any one who has the slightest acquaintance with the principles of the language; though to derive Kachi from a certain straightforward peasant who always spoke the truth, is at least equally ridiculous, but to give a perfectly satisfactory explanation would be more difficult.

In questions of this kind it is always a great point gained to ascertain the correct orthography; but unfortunately no reliance whatever can be placed on the official writers as guides in this respect; and the presumption is that the mode of spelling most in vogue will be altogether wrong. Genuine Hindee words are, whenever it is possible, distorted into some approximate Persian phrase, which generally bears an entirely different meaning. Thus, to take a few familiar instances which I have noticed of almost daily occurrence,-Kanhpur, vulgarly Cawnpore, is almost invariably changed into Khanpur with the Persian kh-khanh being a little-used form of Krishna's familiar name, Kanhaiya; Kushal Ram Kansalya, being the name of Ram Chandra's mother, and in Hindi modified into Kushal, becomes Khushal, as if derived from khush, to be pleased; and bhakti, religious faith, is in the same way altered into bakhti, fortunate. Occasionally, too, a familar Hindi word is substituted for a more recondite one in the same language: thus in Vikram-aditya, the last member of the compound, being an obsolete name for the sun, is generally written ojit. This word also illustrates another peculiarity, viz., the substitution of j for d; thus Gadadhur, one of Krishna's titles, is as a modern proper name always called Gajadhur. It is therefore necessary to receive with the greatest caution all native guesses at etymological derivations, and all theories founded on prevalent modes of spelling, when there is no early literary record in proof of their correctness. Any genuine collection of local traditions would undoubtedly have an interest of its own, as indicating the tendency of popular feeling; but I am not inclined to think much of their value as historical evidence. Some small particle of truth will be existing at the bottom of all, but so overlaid with a mass of fiction that it will be difficult to disinter it, especially as it will frequently consist only of some one name or petty detail which can be entirely subtracted without destroying the consistency of the fabulous structure which has been raised upon and around it. When, however, any portion of a legend is found agreeing with some early literary record, there is strong evidence at least of continuous belief, though even then there is nothing amounting to an absolute proof of the historic fact. But it appears to me that natives of the official class are not the best channels through which such local traditions can be derived, since their attention has been exclusively devoted to matters of fiscal detail, and they are as a rule profoundly ignorant of their own national history and literature. But as the Tehseeldars and Canoongoes were the persons specially named in the Board's instructions as the proper sources of information, it is upon their statements that this report has been based.

It has been previously mentioned that the preparation of these remarks was delayed till the receipt of the papers promised by the Rajah of Mynpoory, which did not arrive till the 24th of May. I must also add that no mention has been made of the Karhal Tehseelee. The statement originally furnished from that quarter contained nothing of any special local interest, and would have been equally applicable to a district in the Bombay Presidency. A supplementary enquiry was directed, but it was not thought desirable solely on its account to delay any longer the transmisson o the general Report.

ETAWAH.

Memorandum on the Prevailing Castes, by A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., Collector, dated 6th July, 1866.

THE early history of Etawah and that tract of country now included in the district of that name is involved in the same doubt and obscurity which rests upon everything Indian prior to the commencement of the 11th century.

The pundits produce slokes said to be derived from the Muhabharut in which the name of Etawah occurs, but these appear to be forgeries; indeed, though there are reasons to believe that the place is of considerable antiquity, and though the current tradition is that Mahmood of Ghuznee* took Etawah after a three days' fight in 1022-23 A. D., after his unsuccessful attempt to protect his ally, the Rajah of Kunouj, nothing authentic is known of its history until towards the close of the 12th century.

Etawah formed part of the unterbeyd according to later historians, and it seems probable that it was at one time an integral part of the kingdom of Kunouj; but long before our authentic history commences the country (over which the Kings of Delhi then seem to have claimed sovereignty) had ceased, I think, to own even a nominal allegiance to the Rathore Dynasty, and the whole tract seems to have been overrun with Meos, whose turbulent lawlessness had reduced it almost to a wilderness. A time came, however, when two powerful Rajpoot races—the one from the south and the other from the west—swept over it, and, having exterminated the Meos, founded a number of princely houses, many of which to this day retain the titles, and (notwithstanding our anti-talockdaree policy, so pertinaciously clung to for more than half a century) something of the possessions, of their great ancestors.

Of these two races, the earliest to appear on the scene were the Senghurs.

Claiming, like the Goutum Rajpoots (well known in Azimgurh,† Jounpore, Ghazeepore, Futtehpore, &c.), to be descended from Singhee or Siringhee Rish‡ and a daughter of the then monarch of Kunouj, they pretend that their own immediate ancestor, Poorundeo (or Sorundeo, as some have it), son of Pudum Rish and grandson of the horned sage, Singhee Rikh, having received the tiluk from Rajah Duleep of Antur, migrated southwards and established an important kingdom in the Dekhan, or, as most will have it, in Ceylon. This constant allusion to a monarchy of Rajpoots in Ceylon, which haunts us at every turn of their old traditions, may embalm some long-forgotten reality; but nothing as yet discovered warrants our treating it as anything but a pure myth.

For 72¶ generations the Senghurs ruled in the far south, whence, moving to Dhara (Dhar?), for 51 more generations their sovereignty remained intact. Thence they appear to have been forced to migrate to Bandhoo, whence again, six generations later, they moved to Kunar,** a place near Juggummunpore. Here it was that, in the 137th

^{*} Though it is not, I believe, the commonly received identification, I have no doubt myself that the famous place of Moonj which Mahmood destroyed in 1017-18 is no other than the Moonj situated in this district, 15 miles north of Etawah, the size and height of whose khera is almost, if not quite, unequalled in the Doab. The account of Mahmood's marches is confused to a degree in all the Persian histories; but I think that, taken as a whole, the present situation of Moonj will suit their narratives as well, if not better, than any other.

[†] Where some have embraced Mahomedanism.

[‡] Singhee Rikh was son of Ugee Rikh, son of Brimand Rikh, son of Pay Rikh, son of Bijay Rikh, son of Roodra Rikh, son of Raj Rikh, son of Lujabun Rikh, son of Hurban.

[§] Some traditions aver that 'Bussuntea, Singhee Rikh's daughter, was married to the son of Rajah Sompal, of Kunouj; but all agree that Pudum Rikh was one of the fruits of this early alliance of the two great houses, and that from him the Senghurs spring.

^{||} Curiously enough, many deny that the then Royal race of Kunouj were Rathores, and assert that they were real Kahattriahs, which none of the Rajpoots, nor indeed any existing race, are by many schools admitted to be.

[¶] One hoorsee-nameh gives it 113, but several of the names are repeated over and over again.

^{**} Elliot says (p. 315, reprint of 1860),—"As Jugmohunpore is built near the ruins of Kunar, the chief of the Senghur Rajpoots is frequently known as the Rajah of Kunar Khera." This is not quite correct: it is not because Juggummunpore is built near the ruins of Kunar, but because the head-quarters of the family for several generations were at Kunar itself, that the Rajah is so called.

generation from Singhee Rish, Rajah Bisookdeo—or Sookdeo, as he is indifferently called—the founder of the modern fortunes of the Senghur Raj, first saw the light.

I entertain no doubt that he is a real historical personage. His birth in all the koorsee-namehs is assigned to the year Sumbut 1122, or 1065 A. D.; but I myself am inclined to believe that his birth has been thrown 100 years too far back, and that the correct date would be 1165 A. D.

He married Deokoolah,* the daughter of Jay Chund, apparently the Rathore Rajah of Kunouj, who in 1194 A. D. was defeated somewhere; in the Etawah District by Shahab-ood-deen Ghoree, who, it is said, plundered Etawah itself about the same time.

This victory destroyed for ever the great kingdom of Kunouj, and paved the way for the Senghur and Chowhan principalities. Bisookdeo took possession of the whole of the western parts of the present district. His descendants allege that he received it in dower‡ on his marriage with the daughter of the Kunouj Rajah, on condition of exterminating the Meos, who were then ravaging the whole country. But this seems scarcely likely, since at the time of his marriage the kings of Delhi claimed sovereignty over this tract, and had made, about the time of the famous battle of Tirouree, a grant of a portion of it to one of their own employés.

In 582 H., or 1186 A. D., one Oodeykurn, of Adjoodhia (a Sreebastum Kayut of the Doosera division), presented himself at the Court of Pirthwi Raj as an aspirant to the royal favor. Proving himself both brave and clever, he was sent with a force to Phupoond to reduce the Meos to order; and in A. D. 1191, received a formal sunnud conferring on him a jagheer of Rs. 50,000, with the title of Chowdhree.

Then came the destruction of the Delhi Raj in 1193 A.D., and of that of Kunouj in 1194 A.D., after which both the Kayut and the Senghur appear to have obtained the favor of the conqueror. Poker Dass, Oodeykurn's son, was confirmed in his father's jagheer and title, with the addition of being nominated hereditary Canoongoe of the shug of Phupoond, with further emoluments; while Bisookdeo and his sons obtained firm hold of the whole of the rest of the eastern half of the district.

Of the Kayuts, Chowdhree Gunga Pershaud, of Boorhedanna and Oomree, Talookdar and Honorary Magistrate, still (with branches of his family) holds nearly the same villages they obtained in grant some 650 years ago; while the Rajahs§ of Bhurrey, Juggummunpore, Rooroo, Sukhut, and all their multitudinous "Row," "Rawut," and "Kounr" kinsmen, holding some 300 to 400 villages between them, sufficiently maintain the name and position of their great ancestor. To this day the Senghur river, along whose rugged banks they fought in old times so many bloody battles, remains a lasting monument of their former greatness and importance. Not many petty tribes have had the name of a considerable river changed in their honor; yet such has been the case with the Senghurs, since the Senghur, if tradition speaks truly, once bore the name of Besind.

^{*} This lady is unanimously asserted to have been born to the Rajah of Kunouj by Ranee Ladhmuny, of Sunkuldeep (Ceylon); and to have been herself the founder of Deokullee, by which name at one time nearly the whole of the Oreyah Pergunnah is said to have been known. But this discrepancy exists,—that, while a majority assert that Deokoolah married Bisak Deo, others say that it was Deokoolah who married Singhee Rikh. In this case Poerun Deo would be her grandson; and her mother being of a Ceylon family, might account for his alleged migration to, and sovereignty in, Ceylon.

^{† &}quot;The Tajool Maseer," says Elliot, "tells us that this battle was fought near the old Chowhan fort of Chandwar, in what is now Pergunnah Ferozabad. I dare say Elliot is right: but I have been unable to find the passage, and all local tradition goes to show that the fight took place not far from Etawah itself.

[‡] Nikhut Puttee, Sheygoonpoor, Ghar Phupoond, and Orai, are enumerated as included in the grant.

[§] The son of Bisookdeo was Asajeet; his son, Mudun Deo; his son, Rutehra Deo; his son, Singhee Deo, who had two wives (one a Chohan of Etawah, by whom he had Murjad Deo, to whom he gave Bhurrey; and the other a Gourine, by whom he had six sons, who became respectively Rajahs of Nukhut Puttee, of Pooree Dhar, of Rooroo, Row of Kukhaooloo, and Rawut of Koorsee.) The present Rajah of Bhurrey is twenty-first in direct line, father and son, from Rajah Murjad Deo.

^{||} Juggummunpore itself is just outside the district, but 12 of its villages are within our boundaries.

Amongst the Senghurs, the only important family that has not held its present estates for many many generations is that which the sons and grandsons of the famous Chandan Singh (Talookdars of Sehar and Mulhousee, in the Bidhoona Pergunnah) now represent. Chandan Singh's father, Suddun Singh, a Biswahdar of a single village, but prime favorite of the great Aumil Bhagmul (the representative here, shortly before the introduction of our rule, of the Oudh Government)—partly by force, partly by fraud, but mainly by the favor of his patron—acquired immense landed possessions to which he had no equitable claim. It is curiously illustrative of the late Mr. Martin Gubbin's anti-talookdaree proclivities and the system which he represented—which latter in Oudh cost us so many of our best and bravest, and all but lost us India—that, while numbers of those villages which the Senghur princes had ruled for full 600 years were settled away from them with servants, retainers, farmers, family priests, and the like, several of Chandan Singh's ill-gotten mehals, which he had forfeited by failure to pay the Government demand, and to which he seems not to have had the remotest right, were settled with his sons, in total disregard of the real owners.

It was somewhat later than the advent of the Senghurs that the Chowhan Rajah, Sumersa (grandson of Humeer Shah, killed at the taking of Ruttumboor in 1230 A. D., by Altamush), with his two brothers, the founders of the Rajore and Mynpoory Dynasties—all being sons of Rajah Oorum Row, and great-grêat-grandsons of Pirthee Raj—made their way from Neemrana to this part of the country; when Sumer Shah with his Chowhan followers and friends took possession of the whole of the western portion, as the Senghurs already had of the eastern portion, of the district. This I take to have occurred somewhere about 1266 A. D., and I gather that the Chowhans obtained a certain amount of countenance from Ghyas-ood-deen, in consideration of their having aided to exterminate the Meos, who were then, as ever, the very bête noirs of all regular administration.

From this stem the Rajahs of Pertabnere* and Chukkernugger, the Rana of Sikroree, the Rows of Jussohun and Kisnee, and other princely houses, sprang, and though they probably no longer hold more than a fifth at most of the 1,122 villages over which Soomersa† once exercised regal authority, the Chowhans are still the dominant race of the west, as the Senghurs are of the east, of the Etawah District.

But though the Chowhans and Senghurs are, and have been for fully 600 years, the ruling races here, it must not be supposed that these are the only castes, or even the only Rajpoots, who deserve our notice. Before the Senghurs, the Gour Thakors in the northeast, and after the advent of the Chowhans, the Bhudoriahs in the west, were in their turns powerful, and have left to this day representatives in many village communities.

The Gours belong to those dim middle ages in which nothing can be distinguished with certainty. According to their own traditions, they migrated from Sopur in the west as early as 650 A. D., and took up their head-quarters at Pursoo, reclaiming much of the surrounding country from the everlasting Meos, whom everybody was always conquering, without, it must be confessed, their appearing much the worse for it.

In about 1000 A. D. the Gour Thakors; were, they assert, in great force in that tract of country now known as the Phupoond, Akburpore, Oreyah, Bidhoona, Russoolabad, and Dera Mungulpore Pergunnahs, having their head-quarters at Mulhousie, and

[•] Pertabnere, the present head-quarters of the Chowhans of Etawah, was founded by Pertab Shah in the 8th generation from Somer Sah; and in the 12th, Rajah Modh Singh abandoned the Etawah Fort as a residence. It continued for long to be the head-quarters of the representatives of the Government, till finally destroyed under the orders of the Nawab Soojah-ood-Dowla, in consequence of the protest of the Etawah towns-people that, so long as the Aumils occupied such an impregnable residence, they would never do anything but oppress the people. This is an undoubted fact, and is curiously typical of the spirit of the times.

[†] Soomersa's dominions extended, it is asserted, far into the Furruckabad District, including Chubramow, where he built a famous fort.

[‡] I note that this account of the Gour Thakoors is one on which full reliance cannot be placed. Most of the rest of the narrative is based on sunnuds, hoorsee-namels, inscriptions, &c., apparently of a trustworthy character as regards events posterior to 1200 A. D.

founding 52 or bawan ghurees, amongst which Phupoond, Oomree, Boorhedana, and many others later granted to the Kayut Chowdhrees, are enumerated. Who exactly Allah and Oodul, the worthy Rajahs of Mahoba whose prowess is sung to this day at the commencement of the rains by all the minstrels and peasants of the Central Doah, may chance to have been, and whether they were men or myths, the works of reference at my command do not enable me to decide; but it is to these doughty warriors—but specially the matchless archer, Oodul—that the Gour Thakoors ascribe their defeat and ruin at the very commencement of the 12th* century. Elsewhere they again, on various occasions, rose into importance, but here they never regained their lost supremacy, though their descendants to this day continue to hold Suhail, Kurchulla, Joura, and other villages in this and the Cawnpore Districts.

The Bhudoriahs on the west, whose head-quarters are in the Bah Pinahut Pergunnah of the Agra District, claim, as is well known, great antiquity, and are (owing to the favor in which they stood in the later times of the Mahomedan Emperors, which are least forgotten) allowed precedence by the Chowhans of Munchhuna (or Mynpoorie) and Pertabnere; but in reality these Bhudoriahs were of no importance when the great Chowhan houses were founded hereabouts, and only rose into notice when the Chowhans of Etawah had been for nearly 400 years the rulers of the whole country round about. It was during the time of Shahjahan and his successors that the Bhudoriahs (always a troublesome and disreputable set) obtained a permanent hold, which they still retain on much of the Chouhan territory. The Row of Burpoorah is a Bhudoriah, and the head of the clan in this district; but he himself, with all his brotherhood, as well as all the other Bhudoriahs of the old Beebamow or Dehli Jakhun Pergunnah, look up to the Rajah of Naogaon as their feudal chief.

Mingled with the Bhudoriahs are a few communities of Dhakera Rajpoots, who appear to have migrated hither from the direction of Ajmere early in the 16th century, and to have early joined themselves with the Bhudoriahs. For nearly two centuries they bore a reputation as robbers and cut-throats second only to that of their prototypes, the Meos, and to this day they are, I think, the least respectable of our village communities.

In the east again, where this district marches with that of Cawnpore, a good many of the Guhlor—or, as it is sometimes written, Guhlot—Thakoors are to be found. The head-quarters of this clan, hereabouts at least, is in Pergunnahs Russoolabad and Tirooa Thuttea, Zillah Furruckabad. They profess to have made their way, about 1400 A. D., from Muttra and Delhi, to assist Sooltan Mahmood Tugluck in maintaining order in and about Kunouj, and to have received the 600 villages they still profess to hold in reward for their services. That they obtained their present holdings about the time that that most blood-thirsty ruffian, Tamerlane, had reduced the whole of Upper India to a state of anarchy is, I deem, probable enough; but although Mahmood Tugluck was residing for a short time at Kunouj, it was as a mere refugee, and I doubt whether he ever attempted to keep order anywhere, or possessed any power to reward allies. I suspect "by their own good swords they won those lands," as certainly later "by those same swords they kept them."

A considerable number of Purihar Thakoors are to be found in that portion of the district south of the rivers Kooaree and Chambal, known as the Talooqa Sundous.



^{*} How they reconcile this early date with the alleged fact that Oodul married a daughter or sister of Jeychund, of Kunouj, I cannot pretend to say. Every one knows Oodul's story,—how as a boy he broke the Kaharce's ghara; and how, taunted by her, he went and recovered his father's skull; his loves, his conquests, and his sad fate—are they not told in all our chronicles? One such contains nearly 1,000 pages of close manuscript, solely devoted to Oodul and his family. But for all that, I am by no means convinced that he and his exploits are not pure myths, and that his whole story, as originally told, was not a semi-religious fable. If he was a man, and not a myth, the story of his marrying Jeychund's daughter need give no trouble. Every family who ever married in old days into any Rathore family of Kunouj now give out that their ancestor married Jeychund's daughter. Probably it may have been one of his great grandfather's chobdair's daughter's; but that is all the same to them.

Inhabiting, as these people have long done, that intricate and inaccessible net-work of ravines that abuts on the Puchnuddee (as the confluence of the Jumna, Chambal, Sinde, Koaree, and Pahooj is here termed), they have ever been a peculiarly lawless and desperate community. Nay, they even ventured some 50 years ago to murder Lieutenant Maunsel, who was then on duty with Mr. Halhed in pursuit of thugs, of which Sundos had long been one of the chief strongholds.

The great ancestor of these Purihars was Belun Deo. From him, in the 7th generation, descended Nahir Deo, one of whose 14 sons, Puop Singh, founded this particular clan, who were then located in Biana, Zillah Amritpore. Very early in the 11th century, and consequent on (though why consequent, none can explain) the defeat of Anang Pal by Mahmood of Guznee, Sumit Rai, the then surviving head of the house, fled to Sundos and colonized the country thereabouts, which his clan still continue to occupy. Besides their 13 or 14 villages in Sundos, a few villages in Bhurtenan, Dullelnugger, &c., have from time to time been occupied, and are now inhabited by offshoots of the Sundos clan.

In quite recent times two families of Purihars, represented at the present moment by Lalla Laick Singh, of Hurchundpore, and Rajah Bije Singh, of Mulhajunee, have risen into importance in the Phupoond and Etawah Pergunnahs by marriages into the Senghur and Chowhan families respectively, to whom they owe alike their lands and titles.

The Kutchwahas are also represented in this district. The Kours of Beylah were once rather important landholders, and, with their numerous kinsmen, still hold Beylah itself and a few other villages. They are Kutchwahas of the same family, if we are to believe them, as the Rajah of Rumpoora, in Jaloun, and they claim of course, like the rest of their clan, to be descended from Kusha, the eldest son of Rama.

The Kutchwahas appear to have emigrated at an early period from Gwalior or its neighbourhood to that tract of country now known as Kutchwaihee Ghar. Thence in 1656 A. D. came one Ajab Singh, who took service with the then Rajah of Rooroo, and later, through his master's influence, obtained possession of Beylah and other villages. Besides this family, there are a good number of this caste (all emigrants from Kutchwaihee Ghar) sprinkled here and there about the eastern pergunnahs of this district, but none are landholders of any importance, and none seem to have resided here for more than 200 years.

To return the Rajpoot races were the pioneers, but with them and after them came tribes of Brahmins, as pundits, purchits, and poojaress, who soon obtained villages or portions of villages as madjees, or as subsistence provisions, from their warlike patrons.

Throughout this district, if we except the Oreyah Pergunnah, the Kunoujeeahs are in majority. A very considerable proportion of these belong to the Doobey division (or got); and one celebrated Doobey, Shewnath, is recorded as having accompanied Rajah Sumersa when he first established himself in Etawah. Throughout the northeast of the district Kunoujeeahs abound, but all admit that they only came by degrees, finding their way one by one to the courts of the Senghur chieftains, from whom they obtained grants of lands, and whose rights they in many cases usurped in the course of time—becoming at length at our 1833 Settlement recorded as zemindars of their patron's estates, which at most had merely been assigned to them temporarily as maintenance, on a sort of quam din bene gesserit tenure, or made over to them in trust. I say in trust, because under the Oudh Government zemindarees were by no means in every case desirable possessions; and the old hereditary zemindars pressed by the aumils and other harpies of the Nawab's establishment, were often glad to allow their family priests or other hereditary Brahmin dependants (whose caste, even under the Mahomedan rule, was to a certain extent a protection) to act for them as malgoozars. The system once

commenced, was continued under the British rule; and hence it was that when the settlement of Regulation IX. of 1833 came to be carried out, these Brahmins, in virtue of having long acted as *malgoozars*, were recorded as proprietors of numberless estates, to the total disregard of the families who had been their proprietors for 600 years, and whose ancestors had reclaimed them alike from jungle and robber Meos.

In the centre of the district, for some reason, there always remained a broad belt of debateable land between the Senghurs and the Chowhans, and in this neutral ground, about 1500 A. D., appeared two Kunoujeeah Brahmins, Dhoon and Moon (query—should these be Dhun and Mun?), born, it was said, at Nandhuna, near Bithoor. These soon possessed themselves peacefully of a very considerable tract of country, and from them originated the Raj of Dulleepnugger and Luckna, and, directly or indirectly, almost all the numerous Brahmin zemindars of the modern pergunnah of Bhurtenan.

In the Oreyah Pergunnah (which is not generally known), the Sunoreeas or Sunadhs predominate, and are represented chiefly by Singeeas and Merhas, two well known gots of that sub-family. There are a considerable number of Singeea* Brahmin zemindars, and these all date their origin from one Basdeo. According to them their ancestor first settled at Suhbda under the protection of the Senghurs, and then one of his sons went to Delhi, where he obtained service late in Shahab-ood-deen Ghoree's reign. Later, probably in Akbar's time, the family appears to have obtained a grant of land and the title of Chowdhree (which some of the family have ever since borne) when they took possession of Oreyah and its immediate neighbourhood; and here, though greatly reduced in circumstances, they to this day continue to hold many villages.

They are probably in error in dating their advent so far back as 1200 A. D., but they are unquestionably one of the first of the Brahmin septs now existing that settled in the district.

The Merhas profess to have been from early times the family priests of the Senghur Raj of Bhurrey; and Chowdhree Peetum Singh of Billawan, an influential zemindar, Babootee Singh of Chanderpore, and others, still, with numerous younger branches, represent the family.

In the Etawah Pergunnah, besides the gradual influx of Kunoujeeahs, two distinct immigrations of other Brahmins are noticeable as having to this day left numerous representatives.

Very early in the 14th century, when Alla-ood-deen took Runtampore, Chitorgurh, and other places, one Hurreepunt, a famous pundit, made his way to Etawah. With him came Oogursen, Muthooreea, and others of that sub-division of the Sunoreas. Oogursen's two sons, Radho and Madho, rose to more or less importance, and at this present moment their descendants of the 12th, 13th, and 14th generation, as well as the descendants of their father's companions, are to be found almost throughout the Etawah Pergunnah. It is noticeable that about the time Oogursen settled here other Muthooreas settled at Jaloun (where our family had jagheers and madfees), Jhansie, Gwalior, and Mynpoory, with the latter of whom chiefly our Muthooreas intermarry.

Another and far more important sept of Sunoriahs are the "Saburn' Chowdhrees of Manikpore. Their ancestors, it is generally allowed, accompanied Rajah Sumersa on his first settlement in the district, and from him obtained the title of Chowdhree and a grant of several villages.

In later times they possessed, it is said, a *chourasee* of villages. Many of these have passed away from them, but the present heads of the family still retain a few of their old villages, with the title of Chowdhree, and still affect an importance to

^{*} The Singeeas are also called Gurgia Chowbeys. They say that Gurga Charuj, Sri Krishen's gooroo, belonged to their family. Their name is derived, they allege, from that of their native country—a tract near Delhi, which was once known as Singhee.

which, numerous as they are, their present fallen estate certainly gives them little claim.

Of the Kayut or writer class, besides the important Phupoond family already noticed, a considerable number are to be found in the Etawah Pergunnah. Of these the most noticeable are the Ayara family (Suksenay Kayuts of the Purdhan ull) whose ancestor, an inhabitant of Kunouj, migrated to Etawah after Rajah Jeychund's death, and when Sumersa took possession of Etawah, entered his service. Pokhur Dass and Nirmul Dass, his sons, obtained from Sumersa or his son the office of Chowdhree, and with it, as usual, a grant of several villages, many of which their descendants still hold. The office of Canoongoe of Etawah is hereditary in this family, and has always been held from Sumersa's era up to the present time by some member of it.

Besides these, there are the Chakwa and Purasna Kayuts, to whose family belonged the famous Rajah Nawal Rai, whom the Nawab Bungush killed. These are Sooksenay Khurray. Again, there are the Ekdill Kayuts, Sooksenay, Doosera, and others, whose ancestors were one and all followers or servants of the Chowhan Rajahs, to whom they owed the estates still held by their descendants, as well as many others that have now passed into other hands.

For traders the Etawah District has never been famous. Inaccessible ravines, dense jungles, and the unchecked rule of virtually independent petty Thakoor chieftains were not elements conducive to the rapid development of commerce. Only in Etawah itself have any of the banking or trading classes attained any great eminence.

About 400 years ago one Mota Mul, a Khuttree of Jaloun, settled in the old city, and there, with a number of relatives and kinsmen, grew to importance. He built a magnificent residence—one might almost call it a palace—which still, though ruined (and all its best marble and stonework long since sold away by his numerous pauper descendants), attests the builder's wealth and taste. He built the old "Bisranth" and bathing-ghâts on the Jumna's banks, and left a name for munificence and pious works unsurpassed in our annals.

At the same time that Mota Mul settled here, another family of Khuttrees, whose origin is uncertain, also took up their residence in Etawah. Later, the members of this family rose to wealth and consideration, the house culminating about 100 years ago in the very Noushirawan of Indian bankers, known throughout the length and breadth of the land as Dilsookh Rai Suchha, from whom all the present Etawah bankers,* Oomrao Singh, Radhe Lall, Golal Chund, Kirpa Ram, &c., are descended—unfortunately without inheriting, or I fear deserving, the family patronymic of "Suchha."

Besides these Khuttrees, another important body of traders—a family of Aggurwalla Bunniahs—made their way from Goruckpore to Etawah about the close of the 16th century. One Lall Behara was the head of the house, and was one of the Royal Treasurers. He spent some time at Kora Jehanabad, but died in Etawah, where his son Bijnath built the palace, and his grandson Jeychund the Kuttra, now owned and occupied by his multitudinous descendants, Baboos Ajoodhia Pershaud, Girdhur Dass, Buldeo Pershaud, and others, many of them still wealthy merchants and considerable landholders.

Of the humbler traders or Bunniahs scattered everywhere about the district, a large proportion are Aggurwallas. These Aggurwallas are said by Elliot to derive their name from Agroha, on the borders of Hurriana; but I believe that this statement is incorrect, as by all tradition, written and oral, they are descended from a person of the name of Augur, or Oogur. According to some accounts he was a Brahmin saint, Au-

^{*} They are also many of them large landholders.

gur Rikhisoor; while others call him a Kshuttrya Rajah, Oogur Sen. Be this as it may, he had 17 sons, whom he married to the 17 daughters of Basook Deota, King of the Nagas.

The descendants of these Nag-kunnias, or snake-daughters, were called Aggurwallas, and these comprise to this day 17 gots * named after Augur's 17 sons. These snake-ladies brought with them a number of slaves, and the descendants of these were called Dussa, to this day a well-known though inferior race of Bunniahs. How these Aggurwallas, descendants of saints or monarchs, came to sink into the position they have ever occupied within the historical period, is, I think, easy of explanation. Admitting, as is now unquestionable, that these serpent-kings, of whom we hear so much, were nothing more than the chieftains of tribes of invaders whose birthplace was beyond the Himalayas Scythians, as Elliot calls them, and concurring with Elphinstone that any considerable admixture of the blood of these barbarians in the pure Rajpoot stocks is highly improbable,—I believe that many of the inferior castes, and amongst others the Aggurwalla Buniahs, the Kayuts, the Goojurs, and the Jats, originated in marriages between males of the pure Brahmin and Rajpoot stocks and females of the later hordes of invaders. The subject, however, is one which I cannot here discuss further.

Then we have the Jumeya Bunniahs, of whom there are a good many in Oreyah, and who are remarkable as having until quite recently always buried their dead, whom they now place on a mat and fling into a river. They claim descent from Puhlad, son of Hirunya Kusyup, but they take their name from Jumeya, their more immediate progenitor, who, abandoning the "punth" or sect of Hiranya Kusyup, became initiated in the worship of Bishen (or Vishnoo), and prescribed the same to his descendants. Like others of the trading and laboring classes, their advent to this part of the country seems to have been subsequent to the comparative restoration of order under the Rajpoot chief-That in the long course of ages none ever rose to wealth or consequence is, as I have already explained, solely due in my opinion to the unsuitability of the existing state of affairs to any marked development of trade. Besides these Jumeya Bunniahs, there are the Guhurwar, Guhore, Didhomra, and Poorwar, or Adjoodiahbasees, and others, whose traditions, though useful in discussing the general question of the origin of the inferior castes, would be too tedious to dwell on here. And lastly, before concluding this passing notice of our traders, we are bound to name the Marwarees-commercial adventurers-of many castes, who, second to none in enterprize and industry, periodically seek in these Provinces the fortunes they generally return to spend in their distant homes in Marwar.

Hitherto we have considered only the Hindoo races, and the truth is that ours is an essentially Hindoo population, amongst which here and there a few Mahomedans only have been permitted to find homes. Not as conquerors or rulers, for the most part came the Mahomedans to Etawah: nature had so fortified the Rajpoot principalities here that neither Shah nor Nawab ever ventured to interfere much with them, though of course in Akbar's time the whole was duly included in the soubah of Agra, under the dustoors of Etawah, Bhowgaon, and Calpee.

In early times the whole northern half of the district was traversed from west to east by a portion of that broad ten-kos belt of dhák jungle, which, though now in many localities replaced by cultivation, and everywhere greatly diminished in breadth, is still to be traced through the Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Etah, Mynpoory, Etawah, and Cawnpore Districts, and was once a dense continuous and jungle forest.

^{*} Viz., Gurug, Gotul, Basul, Nayul, Tundul, Metal, Sungul, Mungul, Gon, Chandun, Uburn, Dhuburun, Koosul, Gungul, and three others which I have never been able to find out.

The whole of the south of the district was, and indeed still is, a network of terrible ravines (then everywere densely wooded), fringing throughout their whole course the Jumna, Chambal, and Kooaree Rivers. Lastly, right through the centre of the district runs the Senghur, which for the last 30 miles of its course here is bordered on either side by a belt of ravines, in places several miles in breadth. These latter ravines, even up to a recent date, were so densely clothed with khair,* rewuj,† chenkhur,‡ babool,§ and others of this thorny race, that it was difficult in many places for even a single footman to thread his way athwart them; and all tradition leads us to believe that in past times the Jumno-Chambal ravines were no less densely clad.

It is therefore no matter of surprise that, close as Etawah was to the capital of the great Mahomedan Emperors, the Hindoos always contrived to hold their own, so that we have but few, and these but little important, Mahomedan families to chronicle here.

Phupoond and Etawah alone have any Mahomedans. To Phupoond, early in the 16th century, from Jounpore, came Syud Eusuf, a native of Bokhara, known to us now as Shah Jaffer Bokharee. With this good man came his brother, Syud Tayub, and family; and this latter's descendants are now the leading Mahomedans of Phupoond. About the same time appeared also at Phupoond one Baba Sejhanund, who is said to have been born in Totaduree, near Ajmere; and with this Baba the Bokharee contracted the strongest friendship. Both Sejhanund and Shah Jaffer, who died in 956 Hijree, Teft a name for goodness and sanctity, revered alike by Hindoo and Mussulman,—and flowers are sprinkled, lamps are lit, and snow-white sheets are still spread upon the Mahomedan's tomb at festivals by the pious of both creeds; while the great fair of Shah Bokharee, held yearly at it to this day, shows how long and brightly "good deeds shine out upon this naughty world," and how, even in the darkest ages and amongst the most ignorant people, a career of pure, unselfish piety and good works will conquer sectarian prejudices, and live to distant generations in the hearts of multitudes, who, though they will not imitate, can at least admire, its virtues.

In Etawah we have two families or clans of Mahomedans—the first are Sheikhs, who, emigrating from Bagdad, settled in Dehli in Chungez Khan's time, early in the 13th century, and thence in the time of the Emperor Akbar (whose sunnuds they retain to this day) moved to Etawah, of which they became the hereditary kazees, although they never appear to have become landholders. The other clan, or Syuds, whose progenitor, Syud Jubba, of the Barah Sadat, obtained in Furukseer's time a small grant of land in Etawah from the Vizier Abdoolla, who, as is well known, belonged to the same famous Syud stock. This family of Syud Jubba has numbered many able men amongst its heads, and, though reduced in circumstances and retaining but a small portion of their rent-free grants, it has still several representatives high in the employ of the British Government and Native States.

There still remain the inferior castes, of whom in this district the Aheers, Chumars, Kachees, and Lodhees are perhaps the most noticeable and most important. Of the origin** of these, or the times at which they first occupied the district in considerable

^{*} Acacia Catechu.

[†] Acacia Lencophlæa.

¹ Acacia Trispinosa.

[§] Acacia Arabica.

The date is on his tomb.

It is pleasing to notice that the strong ties of friendship which existed between these two good men of different creeds appear to have been maintained intact by their representatives. To this day the utka (or pot of food) prepared at Sejhanund's temple (now known from the Mahunt Soojudeh Nisheen as Gooroo Dhooj's Asthal) is sent in the first instance to the moojawurs (or attendants) at the tomb of Bokharee Shah, while every chadur, or sheet, offered at the tomb is transferred to the Asthal.

From the founder's time, Mouzah Lutchmunpore has always been held rent-free for the support of the asthal.

^{**} From such scraps of tradition as I have at various times collected from the people and from native books, modern and ancient, I hope some day to be able to show good grounds for believing that most of the more important of the lower castes spring from unions between males of the higher castes and females of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or in some cases (and these are the most respected of the lower castes) the females of the so-called Scythian races.

numbers, nothing can be certainly said. Wholly illiterate, and mostly having to earn their daily food by their daily labor, they themselves appear in this district at any rate to have preserved no sort of traditions of their past histories; while the higher castes have always looked down on them too much to make any effort to preserve a record of their antecedents. It seems probable that in this district the ancestors of the present representatives of these castes only became numerous when, by the establishment of the Rajpoot principalities, the Meos were exterpated, agriculture became possible, and thronging numbers of men and herds rendered professional herdsmen, ploughmen, gardeners, shoemakers, leather-dressers, &c., necessary and welcome settlers.

Looking back through the dim vista of receding ages, we seem to discern traces of a time when the Etawah District was widely different from anything it has ever been within the historic period: a time when population was very dense, and when arts long since forgotten, and a religion now unknown, grew and flourished everywhere about the district. Even in the midst of barren plains, ancient sites* of considerable magniture, and in some instances extraordinary height, attest the importance and antiquity of the towns under which they once slowly grew. Fragments of a highly glazed and ornamental pottery, such as in Asia is now scarcely produced anywhere out of China, and portions of sculpture, which even now, weather-beaten by unnumbered seasons, are almost Grecian in the purity of their design, from time to time crop up—mute records of arts and civilization, such as in the last thousand years have found no parallels here. Even the principal mosque in Etawah itself is nothing† but a modified Buddhist temple, to which it is impossible to assign a later date than the 5th century of our era.

Some great calamity then devastated the country. War and pestilence may have contributed; but there are nowhere the faintest traces of irrigating channels—water is very far from the surface, and it is to one of those terrible famines to which this part of the Doab is peculiarly liable that I myself am inclined to attribute the change.

The next glimpse we catch of the country, it is almost tenantless, a straggling wilderness, overrun with scattered hordes of robber savages. Then came that widely-extended reflex movement of the southern Rajpoot tribes towards the north and northeast, which, commencing long before the earliest important Mahomedan invasion, has never, I think, been adequately explained. Other tribes doubtless preceded them, of whom even such faint traces as we have of the Gor occupation no longer remain to us; but the first to obtain a lasting footing here were the Senghurs' and Chowhans' bold hearts and strong arms, before whom the plunderers soon melted away. Once more something like protection to life and property is afforded: the Brahmins come with science, such as it is, and all that still remains to them of a declining civilization—agriculture—becomes possible; herds multiply in something like security, commerce and banking spring up to aid the distribution of growing wealth, and the Tatars, Moguls, and Mahrattas successively held nominal sway, and exercised a more or less real authority over them. It was not till, in the fullness of time, the British rule was here established, that the Rajpoot princes altogether lost their independence and regal authority.

CASTES.

Brahmins.—I note, though it is probably so perfectly well known as to require no repetition, that Brahmins are divided into two great classes—the Punch Gor, who reside north, and the Punch Dravira, who reside south, of the Vindyachal mountains.

The Gor contain five great families:—1, Sarasoot; 2, Kankoobj; 3, Gor; 4, Mythul; 5, Ootkul.



^{*} Known as kheras.

[†] I was the first to point this out, and even now it is not generally known.

The Dravira contains five other great families:—1, Tylung; 2, Derawur; 3, Maharasht; 4, Kurnatic; 5, Goojur. These do not intermarry, I believe.

The Kankoobj, with whom chiefly we are concerned in these provinces, contains five sub-families:—1, Sunoreea, or Sunadh; 2, Canojeea; 3, Jijhotea; 4, Bhoonhar; 5, Surwurria. These do intermarry.

The Canojeeas, again, comprise 16 divisions and 104 gots; and similarly each of the sub-families include a vast number of divisions and gots. No two authorities agree as to these, and some years ago, after recording some hundreds, I came to the conclusion that these distinctions were of no value. Doubtless, however, Brahmins of the same gots cannot intermarry. The distinctions of gots had their origin in the jugs and oms performed by their ancestors and founders.

Kayuts.—These, as is well known, claim descent from Chandur, or Chitter Goopt, who had two wives and twelve sons, each of whom was founder of a separate clan. There ought, therefore, now to be only twelve such clans, but a thirteenth has been somehow introduced, and the Kayuts are always said to contain twelve and a half families: these are,—1, Mathoor; 2, Bhutnagur; 3, Sreebust or Sreebustum; 4, Suksena; 5, Kulserisht; 6, Negum; 7, Gor; 8, Sooruj-thooj; 9, Amisht; 10, Aithana; 11, Balmek; 12, Kurun; 12½, Oonais.

These cannot intermarry, but each of these are divided, first, in great sub-divisions, as the Sreebust into (a) Khuray, (b) Doosera; and all these sub-divisions into innumerable ulls, the members of each ull being unable to marry in their own ull, or out of their own great family.

Mahomedans.—Of these, the four great divisions are:—1, Sheikhs; 2, Syuds; 3, Moguls; 4, Puthans.

1,—The true Sheikhs are the descendants of the Khalcefas, whose names they bear thus:—

There are other Sheikhs, of whom the most noted are the Sheikh Ansarees, who claim to be descended from certain citizens of Medina who befriended Mahomed when he was driven from Mecca; and Sheikh Moorwanees, descendants of Moorwan, the Khooreshee; and Sheikh Hujajees, who are descended from Hujaj-bin-Yusuf, of Sukfee: but the above four tribes rank highest among the Sheikhs.

- 2,—The Syuds are the descendants of the son-in-law of Ubbas, and trace their maternal lineage to the Prophet.
 - 3,-The Moguls were inhabitants of Iran who embraced Mahomedanism; and
 - 4,-The Puthans were similarly inhabitants of Kabool, who became Mussulmans.

TERRITORIAL LIMITS.

Originally this district appears to have been included in the Unterbeyd, and to have formed a portion of the Kingdom of Kunouj.

In Abkar's time the whole* of the present district belonged to Soobah Agra, and has been formed out of parts of three Sircars, viz.,—those of Agra, Kunouj, and Calpee. It was included in their dustoors of Etawah, Bhoongaon, and Calpee.

^{*} Excepting the small trans-Chambal talooqs of Sundos, which belonged to Sircar Erneej.

As it is now constituted, the Etawah District comprises—the whole of Akbar's mehals Deokulee, Shehgoonpore, Puttee Nakhat, and Phupoond; nearly the whole of Akbar's mehals Etawah and Sehar; a considerable part of Akbar's mehals Sukkutpore and Purihar; a few villages of Akbar's mehal Rassree. The present limits of the Etawah District are quite modern. In the earlier period of the British rule this district formed part of two sub-collectorates, viz., those of Etawah and Beylah, which were respectively subordinate to the collectorates of Mynpoory and Furruckabad. In 1837 the greater portions of these were consolidated into one district, which as then constituted contained the pergunnahs of Beeba Mow or Dehlujakhun, Etawah, Rowayn, Janibrast (including Burhpoorah, Chuckurnuggur, Suhson, and Sundos), Luckna, Oreyah, Phuppoond, Beylah—of which Burhpoorah was included in Tehseel Etawah, and the rest of Janibrast in Tehseel Luknah.

In 1857 I re-arranged the territorial divisions of the district, and, taking over from Furruckabada large portion of Pergunnah Sukkutpore Ayrwah, made over to Mynpoory a large portion of Dehlu Jakhun, or Beebamow. I divided the district into five pergunnahs, which are as follows:—

Present Pergunnahs.

Pergunnah Etawah—composed of part* of Dehlu Jakhun, Talooka Burhpoorah of Janibrast, Pergunnah Etawah, and part of Pergunnah Rowayn.

Pergunnah Bhurtenah—composed of part of Pergunnah Rowayn, part of Pergunnah Sukkutpore Ayrwah, Pergunnah Luknah, and Talooquas Sehson and Chuckurnuggur of Janibrast.

Pergunnah Bidhoonah—composed of part of Sukkutpore Ayrwah, part of Pergunnah Beylah, and part of Phupoond.

Pergunnah Phupoond—composed of the greater part of Pergunnah Phupoond, and small portions of Pergunnahs Beylah and Rowayn.

Pergunnah Dullelnuggur—composed of Pergunnah Oreyah, and Talooka Sundos of Janibrast.

ETAH.

History of the Population of the Etah District, by C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Esq., Deputy Collector, dated 1st May, 1868.

Our of a population of 6,14,351 souls, there are 71,662 Chamars and 10,900 Kolees.

It is not known from what part of the country they came, but it is possible that they have settled here on account of the leather trade. They are sub-divided into seven classes—viz., Jatooa, Raien, Koorah, Jaiswar, Jhosia, Azimgurheea, and Koorees, Chamars.

Aheers and Ahirs.—Of these there are 63,193. Their mother country is Muttra, and westward of it; but there is also a tradition that they were original inhabitants of the country about Gurhmookhtesur, in the Meerut District, where there were many serpents; and, as these people had a great liking for these reptiles, and were in the habit of offering them milk, they derived their name from ah, meaning serpent, and heer, signifying affection. They have settled in this part of the country, some say, 1,100 years ago; others state from time immemorial, or from the period when Krishna was born at Muttra. They trace their origin to Muttra, or the country adjoining it westward, and, as they were generally cowherds and tend cattle, they preferred this part of the country, which was once a waste jungle, to graze their cattle. The principal divisions of



^{*} Single villages transferred from other pergunnahs in rectification of boundaries are not noticed in this detail.

Aheers are Nundbunsee, Yadoobunsee, and Gwalbunsee: of these, the Nundbunsee and Yadoobunsee abound in this part of the country. Nundbunsees are again sub-divided into several *gots*, fully detailed in Elliot's *Glossary*, page 8. Karri and Kamria are the principal inhabitants of this district.

Lodhas—Of whom there are 58,758 souls in this district. They are chiefly to be found in the pergunnahs of Etah and Marehra; they hold zemindaree in this district, and are old inhabitants; there are six sub-divisions of caste amongst them, viz.,—Paturia, Mathuria, Sunkullajuria, Lukhia, Kharia, and Pania. The Paturia caste abounds in Etah, and came from the west—the districts of Allygurh and Delhi. Atrunjeekherah is an ancient seat of the Lodhas. Lodhas are said to have come from the hills, and their name is derived from lodh (log-wood), in which they are said to have traded.

Thakoors.—Of these there are 53,132. The principal tribe of Thakoors, inhabitants of this country, are Chowhan, Ratores, Solunkhee, Tomurs, Kutteear, Bys, Dhakre, Pawair, Jadon, Bhatalai (or Bumtalai), Burgoojurs, Pondier, Goraher, Jaiswar, Kuttia, Gor, Kuchwahai, Rughobunsee, and Jaes.

Chowhans.—These Rajpoots or Thakoors trace their origin from the neighbourhood of Sambhur and Ajmere; they came in this district from that quarter and Delhi. The famous Prithiraj was a Chowhan. Rajah Sungut, the great-grandson of Chabur Deo, the brother of Rajah Prithiraj, had many sons, of whom Pertab Rodur, with the seven sons of Rajah Prithi, left their original seat at Neemrana and founded the principalities of Rajore and Sukkeet, in this district. Sukkeet derives its name from Rajah Sukkut Deo, son of Prithiraj, or from the said Rajah Sungut, the great-grandson of his brother. The present family of Rajore are represented to be the descendants in the direct line of Sukkut Deo, or Rajah Sungut. Toorsue, who was of the same family, had two sons, of whom one turned a Mahomedan, from whom are descended the Chowdhrees of Bilram; the second son, Bilram Singh, laid the foundation of the town of Bilram in 1205 B. S. Heera Sing, a descendant of the same family, had ten sons, the eldest of whom was Man Sing, alias Maneeram Singh, who founded the town of Marehra-or properly "Marhara"-after defeating the Goorduls, who inhabited that part of the country; the second son, Tiloke Sing, founded the village of Tilokepore, in Pergunnah Marchra; the third founded Mouzah Prethepore Kupata; fourth, Bhudwass and Dhonlaisur; while the fifth and sixth settled in Gurheea Murgain. The seventh took his abode in Basoondra; the eighth settled in Mouzah Nidholee, Pergunnah Marehra; while the ninth in Mouzah Bhissee, Jhunwar and Gahaitoo. These latter were termed puchbhaiya, or five brothers. The tenth son was Juggut Sing: he founded Mouzah Jirismyee; he had two sons. The eldest was Somere Sing, from whom are descended the Thakoors of Jirismyee, Nugla, Fareed, Raurputtee, and Nugla Powall. The youngest, Pertaub Singh, came to Ghazeepore Puhore, and had a son, by name Singram Sing, alias Sungee Khan, who founded Etah. From Singram Singh was descended the late Rajah of Etah, Dummer Singh. Singram Singh's descendants are to be found in Etah, Dhunga, Bejouree, Chumkurree, Barther, &c., &c. Etah was founded some 500 years

Ratores.—This is a very old tribe of the Thakoors. Rajah Droput of Kumpill, whose daughter, Droputti, was married to the Pandoos, was a Ratore. The seat of government was then removed to Kunouj, and the several Rajahs of Kunouj mentioned by historians were of the Ratore caste. The famous Jeychund of Kunouj was a Ratore. When Jeychund was defeated by Mohamed Ghoree, his family took refuge in Barna, and subsequently gave the pergunnah of Burna in gift (shunklup) to Brahmins, and themselves settled in Pergunnah Sonhar. The Rajah of Rampore, in Pergunnah Azimnuggur, and the Rao of Khemsaipore, Pergunnah Shumsabad, are also Ratore, and in the direct line of Rajah Jeychund. The Ratores on taking possession of Sonhar defeated a tribe known as Bhayar. These Ratores were Bhagul Deo and Mul

Deo, whose descendants, Bhogee Bharut and Hameer, thus divided the pergunnah:—the south of Sonhar was taken possession by the descendants of Bhogee, from whom is descended the Chowdrees of Mowakhera; while the descendants of Bharut occupied the country north of Sonhar; Hameer's sons get Oomurpore and Nugla Hameer.

Solunkhees.—They first came in this district from Goojerat, some say Tonk. The head of their family took his abode in Lukmeepore Pergunnah, Tuppa Oolaiee, while the rest settled themselves in the pergunnahs of Sirpoora, Kursana, Sehawar, Soron, Tuppa Ooliee, and Nidhpore.

Sonkhees.—A branch of the Solunkhees, and are to be found in Eklehra and Gurheea.

Tomurs.—The famous Pandoos are said to be of the Tomur caste. Their original country was Hustnapore, Indur Prust, or Delhi. In Pergunnahs Etah and Sukkeet, they came from Mouzah Aysas, Pergunnah Ahnow, of Gwalior; while in Tehseel Allygunj they are said to have come from Hustnapore and Delhi. They are to be found in Loya, Nugla, Dheemur, Powass, and Baghovalla, &c., &c., also in Pergunnahs Nidhpore and Azimnuggur.

Kuttiars.—They are only to be found in Pergunnah Azimnuggur, and they came in this part of the country from Jullundur (Punjab).

Kuttias.—They are only to be found in Pergunnah Azimnuggur. They came likewise from Jullundur.

Bys.—They are to be found only in Pergunnah Nidhpore. They say that they came from Daondeea Khera, in Baiswara (Oudh), and belong to the royal race. Nurdoulee and Sekundurpore Bais are their zemindaree villages.

Dhakrais.—A tribe of Rajpoots who are now to be found in Mouzahs Soondrain and Meholee, Pergunnah Nidhpore. Some say they came from Etawah, while others state they came from Agra and Muttra. The Rance Dhakree, widow of the late Rajah Dummur Singh, of Etah, is of the Dhakree tribe.

Panurirs.—They are to be found in Pergunnah Azimnuggur. They came from Mount Aboo—some say, Oojein and Panwar Patee.

Jadoons.—The Rajah of Awa and the Zemindar of Roostumgurh are of this tribe. The Rajah of Awa holds zemindaree in Pergunnahs Marehra, Etah, Sonhar, Azimnuggur, Putialee, and Soron.

Bhutailais.—They are to be found in Mouzah Mogurra Tatyee, Pergunnah Nidhpore. They came from across the Ganges.

Burgoogurs.—They are to be found in Oojheypore and Nundgaon, in Pergunnah Sukkeet. They came here from the Muttra District. A full account of this tribe is given in Elliot's Glossary, page 98.

Poondeers.—They are said to have come from Hurdwar some 1,100 years ago, and hold zemindaree in the Bilram Pergunnah, Tehseel Kassgunj, and in Oolaiee Khass, Indraiee, and Jeitpoora.

Gurhahers, or Gourahers.—An obscure tribe of the Rajpoots found in the pergunnahs of Puchlana, Budria, and Bilram. They are said to have come from Ajmere some 225 years ago. They are said to have descended from Chumur Gours, and some say from Aheers.

. Jyswars, or Jaes.—Are to be found only in Pergunnah Azimnuggur, and they are stated to have come from Jeysulmere or Jugnair, while Sir H. M. Elliot mentions they came from Kusba Jais, in Oudh.

Gours.—A royal race of Rajpoots—the ancient Kings of Bengal were of Gour caste. They came from the east of Kashee (Benares). Burhola and Sanoree are their zemindaree villages. They are sub-divided into Bhut Gour, Brahmin Gour, and Chumur Gour. Burhola zemindars are Brahmin Gours, while the Barona zemindars are Chumur Gours.

Kuchihwahais.—Akbarpore, Tumroura, and Secunderpore are the abode of Kuchihwahai Thakoors. They came from Jeypore and Nurwur.

Rughobunsees.—To be found in Nidhpore Pergunnah. They came from Oudh or Ajoodia.

Brahmins.—There are 53,132 souls, principally Sanadhs. Their original country is Kunouj, and they are ancient inhabitants of this district. The Kanoujeeas came from Kunouj.

Sanadhs have derived their name from Sunnah Jug, performed by the great Rama, of Ajoodhia.

Kachees.—They are sub-divided into Kanoujeea, Hurdeea, and Suksena. The Kanoujeea Kachees are to be found in Sonhar and Etah; but the greater portions of the Kachees of Suksena sect hold zemindaree villages in Mouzah Agounapore, Pergunnah Azimnuggur, and Chilasnee, in Etah. They are 46,601 in number.

Gudareeas.—Of these there are 21,479. They are descended from an outcast Koormee and a woman of unknown caste. They did not come from any particular country: they are shepherds, and sub-divided into Neekhur, Tussehla, Puchade, Chuk Dhenjre, Burya, and Bheatur Kalur. Of these, there are 19,274 born from a Soodur man and a widow.

Bunniahs.—Of these, 15,412 are in this district. In the Allygunje Tehseel are to be found the Aggurwala, Oodheea, and Saraogee; in Etah, Aggurwala, Barasainee, Chousainee, Khudulwal, Mahaoor, Barunwal, and Saraogee; while the Kassgunj Tehseel has the Jaiswar, Aggurwal, Barasainee, and Khudulwal. The Aggurwal came from Agroha, on the borders of Hurriana; the Oodhias from Oudh; Saraogees came from westward and Sonapore; and the Barasainee and Chousainee from Muttra: the Jaiswar from Jeysulmere, and some say from Chittore. About the rest of the tribes, it is not known from which quarter they came. The Jaiswars are canoongoes and zemindars. The Aggurwalas and Saraogees hold zemindaree.

Mahajuns.—There are 12,907. They are said to have descended from Maicasur. The Allygunj ones came from Mahabun; while those of Kassgunj from Jhansie and Duttia. The Etah people make themselves out original inhabitants.

Kisauns.—There are 11,966—the kisaun or krisan, meaning cultivator. They are Khogee. It is not known from which quarter they came, but the Khogee state that they resided in Atrunjee Khera.

Burhyee.—They are probably aborigines.

Kaisths or Kaiths.—The Suksenas are original inhabitants of Sunkesah, near Serai Uguth, in this district, and this district may be said to be their native country. Other sub-divisions are—

Koolshirists.-From Oudh, thence to Julleysur and Shekoabad, and in this district.

Sreebastums.—Came from Oudh, Khyrabad, and Gonda. Sreebastum, Suksena, and Koolshirist hold zemindaree.

Sheikhs, Syuds, Moguls, and Pathans—Came in this district after the Mahomedan conquest. No particular traditions appear to be extant.

JALOUN.

Note on the Castes prevailing in the Jaloun District, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan, Deputy

Commissioner, dated 20th March, 1866.

The principal castes of this district are:—1, Kuchwaha Rajpoots; 2, Senghur Rajpoots; 3, Goojurs; 4, Koormees; 5, Brahmins; 6, Mahratta Pundits. The annexed list shews in detail the number of villages held by each caste, and amount of Revenue paid by each to Government.



The Koormees, as usual in most districts, pay the greatest amount of Revenue, though only holding 107 villages. They are undoubtedly the best farmers in India, generally located on the best land, and improving it by their industry.

Next in this district come the Brahmins: they hold 198 villages, paying Revenue to the amount of Rs. 1,61,326-13-8. The Goojur caste have 105 villages, paying Rs. 95,850-9-8; the Kuchwaha Thakoors hold 84 villages, paying Rs. 67,944; and the Senghurs 62 villages, paying Rs. 54,793.

It will be remarked that, though this district is considered in Bundelkund, yet the Bundela clan only have three villages, paying the small sum of Rs. 3,015.

Kuchwaha Thakoors.—The Kuchwaha Thakoors, who inhabit the north-western part of the district, situated on the banks of the Pahooj and Jumna, are represented by the Rajah Mansingh, of Rampore, who holds a free jagheer valued at Rs. 30,000 per annum. A branch of the same clan is the Rajah of Gopalpore, another jagheerdar, holding an estate valued at Rs. 22,000. The Rajah of Sikree is also of the same clan, but much fallen in estate, and is now only a Lumberdar. These Kuchwaha Rajpoot Thakoors are mentioned by the late Sir H. M. Elliot in his Supplemental Glossary, page 237. As therein stated, the part of this district known as Kuchwahaghur was ceded to our Government in 1844, and takes its name from the clan. They trace their descent from Kush, eldest son of Rama, and were first known in Oude as Soorujbunsee Rajpoots; but from a long residence in Kutch, in the Deccan, got the name they now bear, of Kuchwaha. They are said to have appeared first in this part of India in A. D. 934. This clan furnished some of the finest men to the old Bengal army.

Senghur Rajpoots.—The Senghur clan holds many villages in the north-eastern part of the district, near the banks of the Jumna. Their representative is the Rajah of Juggummunpore, a boy of 12, who is now being educated at the College in Benares. The Juggummunpore jagheer is valued at Rs. 30,000 per annum, paying only a quit-rent to Government of Rs. 4,754. The Senghur clan have a tradition that they came originally from Ceylon, and got their name from one Singhee Rikh—the word rikh being the Sanscrit for sarut, or chief. (We have the same word in Celtic, righ for king, often found in the termination of English names, such as Roderic and many others.) They appear to have been originally Brahmins, and, after intermarrying for centuries with Rajpoot families, are now known as Senghur Thakoors, and call themselves Rajpoots, but are not admitted into the thirty-six royal Rajpoot clans. They are a turbulent race, and bad landlords. In 1857-58 they were out against the British Government, and plundered freely in the Cawnpore District.

Goojurs.—The Goojurs state they came from the west of India. The principal Goojur families are Dhuntolee, Hurdoee, and Babye; but none are of any note, or hold large estates. They are looked down upon by Rajpoots, and rank with Aheers, Koormees, and such castes. In 1857-58 they proved in this district, as in other parts of India, most troublesome.

Mahratta Pundits.—The first appearance in these parts of the Mahratta Pundits was on cession to the Peshwah in A. D. 1726, by Chuttersal, of a large tract of land containing 3,481 villages, valued at Rs. 49,85,278, given in payment of assistance rendered against the Nawab of Furruckabad, who had invaded this part of the country. Gobind Pundit was appointed ruler on the part of the Peshwah. He was killed at the battle of Paneeput in 1859 A. D. He left two sons—Balajee Baba, alias Balajee Gobind, and Gungadhur Baba, alias Gungadhur Gobind. Balajee succeeded to the territory ceded by Chuttersal, and at his death, his son, Rugonauth Rao, alias Apasaheb, came into possession. The latter dying without male heirs, the territory fell to Gobind Rao, alias Nana Saheb, son of Gungadhur Baba, second son of Gobind Pundit. His son,

Balajee Gobind, alias Balarao, was next in succession. At his death without heirs, his wife, Musumat Luchmee Baie, set up her brother Gobind Rao, who, not being able to carry on the Government, made over the whole tract to the Commissioner of Banda, Mr. Fraser, in 1838 A. D., for management under the Court of Wards. Govind Rao died childless in 1840, and the territory lapsed to the British Government. These Mahratta Pundits formed a governing class, entire strangers to this part of India. They held but few villages, and only six are now found with them paying Rs. 3,190. As might have been expected, they joined heartily the cause of their fellow countrymen, the Nana, and proclaimed here and everywhere the speedy downfall of British rule.

Koormees.—The Koormies, although playing a most important part as agriculturists, hold no influential position. The same remark as to position applies to Aheers, and all the inferior castes. A native tradition exists that this district, anterior to the conquest by Chuttersal Bundela, was entirely held by the Meo caste, an inferior clan of Rajpoots.

The Mahomedan element is very scanty: they only hold 34 villages, paying Rs. 15,958-9-2. From the extensive Mahomedan ruins and numerous tombs in old Calpee, it is evident that in the 15th century the followers of the crescent were very powerful on this side of the Jumna. Many villages still retain names given by their Mahomedan conquerors, such as Hyderabad, Mahomdabad, &c. In conclusion, I must mention a peculiar tenure which existed in these parts, noticed by Sir H. M. Elliot, known as gurheebund. Under a feeble Government, the various Thakoors held their lands on a stipulated yearly tribute, but which was seldom paid, or only in part. From living in gurhees, or castellated mansions, they are known to this day as Gurheebunds. In nearly every village can such a fortified dwelling still be seen. Many were destroyed by us in 1857-58, but still too many are to be found.

I have now touched as briefly as possible on the leading castes of this district, and trust the information given may prove of some use to the Board in compiling the report on the Census of 1865.

List of Castes of Zemindars in the Districts of Jaloun.

Number.	Caste.			No. of Villages.	Government Jumm s.	
_					Rs. As. P.	
1	Kuchoah Thakoor,	•••	•••	84	67,944 0 0	
2	Brahmin,	•••	•••	198	1,61,326 13 8	
8	Aheer,	•••	•••	84	15,213 1 7	I
4	Goojur,	•••	•••	105	95,850 9 8	
5	Singhur Thakoor,	•••	•••	62	54,793 0 0	
6	Mussulman,	•••	•••	34	15,958 9 2	ŧ.
7	Kaith,	•••	•••	50	29,215 14 4	ł
8	Fakeer,	•••		4	1,211 8 0	}
9	Dangee Thakoor,	•••		1	231 0 0	ı
10	Chowhan,	•••		8	5,957 0 0	
11	Koormee,	•••		107	2,01,010	
12	Tour Thakoor,	•••	••••	3	5,065 0 0	į.
13	Dhunderay Thakoor,	•••	***	7	6,818 0 0	
14	Lodhee,	•••		88	55,678 0 0	ł .
15	Ponwar Thakoor, Bhut.	•••	•••	1	282 0 0	
16	Maharatta Pundit,	•••	•••	1	333 0 0	}
17	Manaratta Fundit, Khagur Thakoor.	•••	•••	6	8,190 0 0	1
18	Janwar Thakoor,	•••		7	10,073 0 0 728 0 0	1
19 20	Chundale Thakoor.	•••		2		l .
20	***A	•••	•••	2	2,000	f
22	Rawut, Purreehar Thakoor.	•••	••• [3		ŀ
28	Whenese	•••	•••	5	-,	Ì
28	Gour Thakoor,	•••		1	1,042 0 0 565 0 0	l
25		•••		.1		l
26	Murrowaree, Donaria Thakoor,	•••	•••	11	-,	1
27	Danasah	•••	•••	3 10	-,	1
	Bunnesn,		<u>"" '</u>	10	6,482 10 8	

List of Castes of Zemindars in the District of Jaloun .-- (Concluded.)

Number.		Caste.	,		No. of Villages.	Governm Jumma			
						Rs.	As.	P.	·
28	Ghosee,				. 1	1,055	0	0	
29	Kaonra,	•••	•••	***	3	3,317	ŏ	ŏ	•
30	Meo Thakoor,	•••	•••	•••	26	19,330	ŏ	ŏ	
31	Rajpoot,	•••	•••	•••	117	86,654			
32	Malee,	•••	•••		117	497	10	0	
38	Kullar,		•••	•••	2	212	0	Ö	
34		•••	•••	. •••	3	2,065	_	6	
35	Telee,	•••	•••	•••	3				
90	Bondala,	•••	•••	•••	3	3,015	U	0	
		Total,		1	944	0 70 200	10		
- 1		iotai,	•••	•••	944	8,73,383	13	7	
							-,		'
									į
									.
	M	Taâfee holde	rs.						
	Dankaria					4 050	^	^	
1	Brahmin,	•••	•••	•••	3	1,050 5,452	0	0	`
2	Goojur,	•••	•••	•••	3	825	0	ŏ	l
4	Fakeer,	•••	***	•••	1	755	0	Ö	
	Kaith,	•••	•••	•••	1		-	-	
5	Bunneah,	••• •	•••	•••	1	240	0	0	
6	Bhat,	•••	***	***	1	129	0	0	
		Total,			10	8,451	0	0	
		Total	***	•••	10	0,401			
							,		
		Chiefs.							
1	Rajah Rampoo	ra. Knoho	nah.		40	30,000	0	0	Pays nothing
2	Chief of Gopal			•••	11	22,000	0	Ö	Ditto.
3	Rojah Jugumu	nnore Sen	OTIP	•••	29			ŏ	Pays Rs. 4,754 to Govern-
	Trajan ankama	nhore, per	gur,	•••	29	29,000	Ų	U	ment as a quit-rent.
		, _ _ , -							
		Total,	•••	•	80	81,000	0	0	
	<u>!</u>					<u> </u>			i .

JALOUN Dy. COMME.'S OFFICE,
OBAIE:
The March, 1866.

A. H. TERNAN, LIEUT.-Col.,

Deputy Commissioner.

JHANSIE,

Memorandum on the Castes prevailing in the District, by E. G. Jenkinson, Esq., Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer.—Dated 26th April, 1866.

VERY little can be said in this district on the subject regarding which the Board have called for information. There are no records or sunnuds extant, and, as a rule, the people have no traditions of their own histories. There are no large colonies of Rajpoots or other well-known castes, and no tract or portion of the district is occupied by any one particular tribe. Here and there may be found the scattered members of the same family, but with very few exceptions there is no one family holding more than two or three villages.

There have never been any inducements to settle in this part of the country. There are, indeed, signs of its having been a prosperous and well-populated country in the time of the Chunduls; but since their expulsion (probably about 850 years ago) the country has been overrun and held by different conquerors, and the people have been badly governed, and were, when the Euglish took possession of the district, very much reduced in numbers, and generally wretchedly poor,

The following table, giving the distribution of proprietary right in the district among the different castes, will show how mixed the population is:—

	Number of villages held by																									
Pergunnah.	Brahmins.	Pundits.	Kayaths.	Boondeilahs.	Dhundeilas.	Rajpoots.	Lodhees.	Koormees.	Dhangees.	Aheers.	Mahomedans.	Kumureeas.	Kachhees.	Dheemurs.	Bhats.	Ponwars.	Goshains.	Mahrattas.	Kullars.	Ghosees,	Chumars.	Lodhas.	Kunjurs.	Byragees.	Goojur.	Different castes.
Mote, Gurotha, Mow, Jhansie, Bhandere, Pundwaha,	10 24 24 16 14 14	2 1 5	2	1		17 26 4	9 2 20 12	14 9	1 11 11	11 11 29 15	2	2	1 1	 2 2		 3 		 1	1	3 4 1		i	2	1	1	15 21 25 13 11 21
Total,	102	10	12	<u>-</u> -	10	5 6	68	44	17	107	4	3	7	4	7	3	4	1	1	10	1	2	3	1	1	106

It is impossible to say when all the lower and less well-known castes settled in this district, but it is probable that of the castes of whom anything at all is known the oldest residents are, the Saheireahs, Dhangees, Kangars, Aheers, Lodhees, Koormees, Kachhees, Chundeils, Brahmins, and Purihar Rajpoots. These all were undoubtedly settled here before the invasion of the Boondeilahs.

The other Rajpoots who number, excluding the Purihars, 11,759, and the Koerees and Khushtahs, came here either at the same time as the Boondeilahs or soon after.

The castes which exist in the greatest numbers in this district stand, as regards numbers, in the following order:—

566 772
202
274
S47
232
150
50 7
420
592
88 9

The following are notes on the principal castes:—

Brahmins.—Among these are included the Deccanee Pundits and the Goojratees. The former of these came from the Deccan, and the latter from the west, when the Jhansie territory was ceded to Bajee Rao by the Bundeilah Rajah of Bundlecund, about 130 years ago. The other Brahmins have no traditions of their settlement here, and I have no new information to give regarding the origin of their sub-divisions into gots. All that is known on this subject has already been recorded in Sir H. Elliot's Supplementary Glossary and other books.

Sahereahs.—These people are said to be Gonds; they live in the jungles in the southern part of the district: they are no doubt the aborigines of this part of the country. They are very wild in their habits, and look more like monkeys than men. They have no traditions, and can give no information about themselves.

Chundeils (Rajpoots).—These number only 94 in this district, but I mention them because they are the descendants of the first rulers that we hear of. The Chundeils, whose capital was at Mahoba, in the Humeerpoor District, must have held Bundel-cund for several hundred years. Their descendants now have not one single village in their possession.

Kangars.—These people are said to be one of the many castes who owe their origin to Bishwa Karma, a Brahmin, and Gunashee, a woman of low caste. They say that they settled here about 650 years ago, but this is not at all certain. It is most probable that, taking advantage of the misrule and disorder which prevailed after the great victory gained by Pirthee Raj over the Chundeils, they invaded and took possession of a large portion of this district; for when the Bundeilahs came they found the Kangars rulers of nearly all the tract of country which lies between the Dussan Nuddee and the River Puhooj. They had in those days their capital at a place called Koorar, about 17 miles from Jhansie. They are like the Bhurs in the Jounpore, Benares, and Mirzapore Districts, who also were rulers once of that part of the country—the thieves and chowkeedars of the district.

Bundeilahs.—These men, as well as those of the Doondeilah and Ponwar castes, are spurious Rajpoots. They are sprung from the Gahurwars, one of the 36 Rajpoot tribes. They came from Kuntit and Khyraghur in the Mirzapore District. They were probably forced to emigrate and come westwards by the pressure caused by the Mahomedan invasion of the Doab and Oude, and the colonization of Oude and the Jounpore, Azimgurh, and Benares Districts by the Rajpoots, who were driven eastwards by the Mahomedans. They conquered Bundelcund at the commencement, I believe, of the thirteenth century, but it is impossible to fix the exact date.

Dundeilahs (spurious Rajpoots).—I have not been able to find out how or when they lost caste. They intermarry with the Bundeilahs and Ponwars. They say that they settled here 700 years ago, and that they are descended from Dhandhoo, one of the officers in the army of Pirthee Raj. There are only 353 of them in this district, but beyond the Puhooj, in that part of the district which was ceded to Scindia in 1861, there is a large settlement of them.

Ponwars (spurious Rajpoots—see above).—They settled here after the conquest of the country by the Bundeilahs, about 400 years ago.

Purihars (Rajpoots).—The head of this family lives at Jignee—an independent State on the right bank of the Dussan River—and the clan hold 27 villages in this and the Humeerpore District, and in adjoining Native States. Those in this district are descended from Gobindeo and Surungdeo, the grandsons of the head of the family, Rajah Joojhar Singh. They were here long before the Bundeilah conquest, probably in the time of the Chundeils. They came no doubt from Marwar, of which country the Purihars were in possession up to the commencement of the twelfth century.

Khattees (Rajpoots).—There are now only 65 of this tribe in this district; but there is a tradition that they once ruled a portion of the country, and were driven out westwards by a fabulous number of rats.

Seingur (Rajpoots).—These number 409. They came from Jugmohunpoor, on the Jumna, about 300 years ago. They are one of the 36 tribes of Rajpoots.

Bais (Rajpoots).—These number 710. They came from Doondea Khera in Oudh. Like all other Bais, they state they are true Tilok Chundee Bais, and are descended from the great Rajah Salbahun, the conqueror of Rajah Bikramajeet, of Oojein. They settled here probably at the close of the fifteenth, or at the commencement of the sixteenth, century.

Gour (Rajpoots).—Say they came from Indoorkhee, Scindiah's territory (formerly in the Jaloun District), 300 years ago.

Dhangees.—These men assert they are descended from Lav, one of the sons of Rajah Ramchund, and that they came here from Nurwur, in Scindiah's territory, 900 years ago.

Marwarees.—These are the money-lenders in this district. They take their name from the country from which they came. They are of all castes. They settled here soon after the arrival of the Mahrattas, about 125 years ago.

Goojurs.—This tribe numbers in this district 3,860. They are descended from Rajpoots on the male side. They state that they came here from the west about 600 years ago. They first went to Dutteah, where they took service. When their numbers increased, some of them took to agricultural pursuits. One of their chiefs, Bishun Singh, was the founder of the present independent State of Sumpthur.

Koerees and Khushtahs.—These are the weavers in this part of the country. They are in great numbers in the towns of Mow, Erich, Goorserai, and Bhandere. They number 24,202. The Koerees came, so they say, from Benares 700 years ago, and the Khushtahs from Chundeyree (a place renowned for its silk manufactures) 600 years ago; but I do not think it likely that they have been here so long. The Koerees make Kharooa and other cotton goods, while the Khushtahs make silk articles only. The Koerees assert that they are descended from Bishwa Karma, a brahmin, and Ganashee, a woman of inferior caste.

Jats.—The number of this tribe in this district is 350. They say that their ancestor was born from the matted hair (jatah) of Mahadeo—hence their name. They settled in this district about 700 years ago, and came from Gohud, a place in Scindiah's territory, about 25 miles north-east of Gwalior.

Koormees.—These people state that they emigrated from the south 1,200 years ago. They claim descent from Rajah Bal Bundr, a Soorujbuns, who lived in the Treta Yug, the second age of the world.

Lodhees say they came from Nurwur, in Scindiah's territory, 1,000 years ago. They have a tradition that they originally came from Loodianah, in the Punjaub.

Kachhees.—These people also assert that they came from Nurwur 1,000 years ago. They claim descent from the Kuchwaha Rajpoots. There is nothing improbable in their being the descendants of a Rajpoot and a woman of inferior caste. Many of the castes have a similar origin.

It is a matter of great difficulty-indeed, it is next to impossible—to trace out the origin of the numerous castes and sub-divisions of castes; but it will be found that there were two great causes which led to these sub-divisions,—the one, the marriages of men of higher with women of inferior caste; and the second, the adoption by some member of the family of a particular profession. Originally there were very few castes; but caste in India became a social usage, and any one becoming an outcast, or withdrawing himself from his own caste, found himself compelled to institute a new caste or subdivision of caste. Thus the Kachhees ascribe their origin to the union of a Rajpoot and a woman of lower caste. The Koerees, the Khangars claim descent from Bishwa Karma, a Brahmin, and Gunashee, a woman of low caste. The Garereahs take their name from their occupation—gadur (niet) being the Hindee for a sheep. So also do the Lohars, Sonars, Cheepahs, Mochees, Baraies, Chumars, and Rungrez. The Aheers are divided into two castes (there are, I believe, no Yudbunsees here)—the Nund Buns and the Gooalah. The Nund Buns again have several sub-divisions. The Gooalahs are named after their ancestor, Gooal, who some say was a Bakal; at any rate the Nund Buns Aheers look down upon the Gooalahs. The Aheers came from Muthra, and derive their name from uhi (); the sanscrit for serpent. They say they had an ancestor called Heer, who used to be on good terms with serpents and snakes, and used to give them milk to drink. The origin of this tribe is not, I believe, known.

LULLUTPORE.

Remarks furnished by Tehseeldar concerning Census Return for 1865. Vide Board's No. 46, dated 18th January, 1866.

Brahmins.—It is not known when the Brahmins first settled in this district, but it is supposed that a sect called Jugjotia came from the eastern regions of Kunonj; they are said to have been descended from the family of Kanonj Brahmins. Rajah Joojanat, of Bundelcund, sent for 13 Brahmins from Kanonj and settled them in his country, whence this sect had its origin, and took the appellation Jugjotia. These Jugjotias are also known under several names, such as Panday, Doobey, Sookul, Tewary, Pathuck, Chowbey, Deeabut, Misser, &c. When Rama (the god incarnate among the Hindoos) returned to Oudh (Ajodhia), his country, having killed his inveterate foe, Ravunah, King of Ceylon (Lunkah), his countrymen refused to take gifts from his hands on account of his having slain the said Ravunah, a Brahmin. Rama in consequence brought some boys from the Muthra School and gave them gifts of lands, and from their descendants the Sonadh sect took its origin. The tribe Bhagour is descended from the family of Bhirgoo Mooney (monk) and Gour. They are scarce in this part of the country. Came from a place of the same name formerly the capital of Bengal.

Bundeilah.—This tribe has its origin from the Chuttree family, commonly known as Kashesur Gairwara Rajpoots. As an endowment from Daibee (a Hindoo goddess), they, under the name of Bundeilah, took possession of this country, and hence from their time this Province is termed "Bundelcund."

Their customs differing from others, they messed apart and formed a separate sect. They first emigrated from Benares and came and settled at Oorcha, and thence their head subdued Barr (a village in Lullutpore District), and resided there.

Aheers.—In the Duapur Joog, at the birth of Kishunjee (God incarnate among the Hindoos), these people were Bunniahs of Muthra; and a man possessed of one lack of cows was called Nund, whereas a person who had less than that number was termed Aheer. The exact time of the Aheers settling in this country is uncertain: it was about 400 or 500 years ago. They are known under several names at different places, such as Kamaria, Nagul, Bhalia, Boyla, Puchlara, Bangnah, Tar, Thunga, Sulkhya, Gairwa, Rewrah, Thanik, Khysur, Nata, Tilwur, Khundelah, Gotaylah, Puttaylay, and others; and all these different sects take their food together.

Lodhee.—About 400 or 300 years ago, this tribe came from the northern climes and settled themselves in these parts. They are said to be the original race.

Kachees.—The original advent of this tribe cannot be traced. This caste consists of four principal sects—viz., Kutchwaha, Sulloria, Hurdia, and Amwar—named from the places whence they came.

Bunniah.—This tribe came to this district from Marwar about 400 or 500 years ago. They are of two sects—viz., Purwar and Banikawul. The former is the more numerous. The Banikawul sect sprung from the Purwars, from whom they separated themselves. The Banikawul race seem to be the illegitimate descendants of the Purwars.

CAWNPORE.

The Cawnpore memo. gives no information of any value.

FUTTEHPORE.

Note on the prevailing Castes, compiled by C. Grant, Esq., Collector, dated 30th May, 1866.

Very few sub-divisions have separated themselves from the parent stock in this district or part of the country.

2. The Tehseeldar of Kora states that Brahmins prevail most in his part of the district, chiefly Choubeys, Doobeys, Sookools, Pandeys, and Ditchits, and their number he considers to be 16,635; but these, it may be mentioned, do not hold estates in proportion to their number, nor do they possess much influence or authority as land-holders.

- 8. The most influential tribe in the Kora Tehseeldaree is that of the Goutum Rajpoots, some of the heads of which have been long since converts to Mahomedanism, and are a sort of pseudo-Pathans, similar to those known in the upper part of the North-Western Provinces as Ranghurs. The origin of these Goutums is said to be derived from one Seringee Rikh, who married the daughter of Rajah Adjyepal, of Kanouj. Their principal seat was for a long period at Mouza Argul, in this pergunnah, on the Rhind River, and the descendants of their Rajahs still exist in that place, but quite sunk into ordinary zemindars, paying Rs. 800 Malgoozaree. Their representative is now Lall Sheoram Singh, who still holds the title of Rajah, and from whom, through the Tehseeldar, the above account is mainly derived. He says that they held their position as Rajahs till the time of Bhyron Sah, about 200 years ago; but I should imagine longer ago than this. The Tehseeldar states that the fort of Kora was originally built by one of these Rajahs, Bijeh Singh, son of Ajeyraj, who, in the time of the Emperor Hoomayoon, became a Mahomedan, and was thenceforth known as Bijulee Khan. This, I may observe, does not correspond with the account given in Mr. Kinloch's statistical account of Futtehpore; but this fact is certain, that the family of Goutum Rajpoots, now seated at Kora, and represented by Furzund Hoosein Khan and Sabir Hoosein Khan, became converts to Islam about that period, and now exist as Mahomedans, holding the title of "Khan," as do other families of the tribe in Pergunnahs Tuppehjar, Kooteagoonere, and as will be duly mentioned in the accounts of those pergunnahs.
- 4. The Juggunbunsee Brahmins, who are said to have come from the other side of the Ganges, and to derive their name from Juggunnath, are a tribe worthy of some notice in this place, they having been appointed by the Goutums to the office of Chowdhree of Kora—a title which they still hold.
- 5. Kulianpore comprises the three pergunnahs—Bindkee, Tuppehjar, and Kooteea-goonere. In this Tehseel district also the Brahmins are in great numbers, amounting, according to the Tehseeldar, to 17,010—being Kunoujia Brahmins composing the subdivisions of Doobeys, Tewarees, Pandeys, Choubeys, Terbedees, &c., &c. None of these appear, however, to have become separated in this district except the Dikhits, who are said to have had their origin in Mouzah Adumpore, as will be related in the notice of Pergunnah Futtehpore.
- 6. The Thakoors amount to 15,850, and the principal zemindarees are held by their sub-divisions, Goutums and Dikhits. The Goutums have already been touched upon in the notice of Pergunnah Kora, and those in Kulianpore sprang, it is believed, from those of the former pergunnah, whose head was the Argul Rajah, and like many of them they have become principally Mussulmans, but have retained various Hindoo customs and observances in their marriages, &c. Buryar or Burrae Goutum having become a Mussulman, was known afterwards as Bahadoor Khan, and received a jagheer from the Emperor Akbar, and built the village of Khoonta, on the Rhind, and the fort known as Gurhee Jar, which, although ruined, still exists, and is still held by his descendants, Abdool Rahman Khan and others. Gurhee Jar is in Pergunnah Tuppehjar, one of the three composing the Kulianpore (formerly Bindkee) Tehseeldaree.
- 7. In the Tehseeldaree of Futtehpore are Pergunnahs Futtehpore and Huswa. There are a considerable number of Kanoujia Brahmins, as Doobey, Misr, Tewaree, Awustee, and Ditchit, &c. The last only are said to have begun in this district at Mouzah Adumpore, on the Ganges; the story being that the gooroo of Ramchunder, after his return from Lanka, settled at a ghât at that village, still known as Brahmasilla, and was the progenitor of the sub-division of the Dikhits; and there are a large number also of Gungapootrs, who are not recognized as properly Brahmins in the villages on the Ganges in this pergunnah. The owners of Adumpore are not, however, Ditchit Brahmins, but Dikhit Rajpoots.
- 8. Of Thakoors, the most influential tribe is that of the Bais, who came immediately from the large tract in Oudh called after them, Baiswarah, and especially from

Doundhia Khera, in that district, having, it is said, originally sprung from Moonga Puttun, in the Deccan, and being descended from Rajah Salbahun (called in Elliot's Golssary, Salivahana), who defeated Vikramajeet. These Bais of Doundhia Khera, in Oudh, are said to be descended from one brother, Tilokechund; and from another whose name the Tehseeldar does not give, are descended the tribe called Rawuts. The other Rajpoots are Dikhits, Chundels, Goutums, Khichurs, Chouhans, Rajbunsees, &c. The Dikhits are in some considerable number in the district, and especially in Ghazeepore and Ayasah. There are a good many in this pergunnah at Adumpore and elsewhere. The Chundels are said to have come from Chunderee, in Bundelkhund, thence to Kalinjur, thence to Mohoba, and thence to Sheorajpore, in Zillah Cawnpore. In Dhurumpore Saton, in Husnapore, Chundel Khera, and Jumrawan, these principally are to be found. The Khichurs, whose head is the Rajah of Asothur, Pergunnah Ghazeepore, more particularly belong to that pergunnah, and the Chouhans are not in great numbers. The Mussulmans are especially to be found in Futtehpore City and Huswa, &c.; and Pathans of the Punnee tribe are zemindars of a good part of the city, holding also the mouzahs of Bera, Gurheewa, Busounee, &c., &c. In the city, the mohullahs of Punnee, Eusoopzaee, and Pathanouhâo Mohullah, and Muswanee, belong to them. I have been unable to find out when exactly they came here from Affghanistan, but they are evidently of comparatively pure Puthan origin.

- 9. The greater part of their papers and documents perished, they say, in the mutiny; but they have a firman of Bahadoor Shah 1st to Khodadad Khan, their ancestor, as Munsubdar of 3,000 men, directing him to bring 500 sowars; and they had large possessions in the time of the Emperors, which they apparently lost under the Nawab Wuzeer's government.
- 10. A considerable number of villages and estates, both in this tehseeldaree and throughout the district, are held by certain Kayeths, who are, indeed, the wealthiest land-holders here; but although they usually reside in Futtehpore, they belong originally to Hutgaon. Their grandfather, Bhowanee Pershad, acquired his wealth while in the service of the Nawab Wuzeer of Lucknow, in whose territories this district then was. The family profess apparently a curious mixture of Hindooism and Mahomedanism. There are several other Kayeth zemindars, but none of any note.
- 11. The Tehseeldaree district of Ghazeepore comprises also three pergunnahs of Ayasah, Ghazeepore, and Moottour.
- 12. The tribe of most note, though not the most numerous, in this part of the district are the Khichur Rajpoots, whose chief is the present Rajah of Asothur, Pergunnah Ghazeepore. They are said to be descended from one Deoguj Singh, who came from Khicheedara some 325 years ago, and married the daughter of the Goutum Rajah, Hur chund Deo, of Ainjhee, the former name of Ghazeepore; and, being adopted by the latter, succeeded to his estates. He was the ancestor of the late Rajah Dooneeaput Singh, of Asothur, the grandfather of Luchmun Pershad Singh, the present representative of this ancient and once powerful family, now possessing only an inconsiderable estate, and a pension of Rs. 7,306-11-0 per annum.
- 13. The Bais, Dikhits, and Goutums have already been touched upon. Those of the former caste in this pergunnah are said to have come from Hurha, in the Oudh territory, their ancestor being one Gheesa Sah, who founded the villages of Doondra, Bunursee, Hureapore, Bumrowlee, &c.—his brother, Dyasah, having founded that of Byjanee, in Pergunnah Futtehpore.
- 14. They are now rather reduced in circumstances, and several of their villages have changed hands.
- 15. Deorace Dikhit is said to have come from Simounee, Zillah Banda, and his son, Kunuk Rae, settled at Koorra Kunuk, on the Jumna, in Pergunnah Moottour. Several of his descendants have become Mussulmans; and another Dikhit, Ram Singh,

having married the daughter of Nundun Rae Goutum, was taken to Dehli with other inhabitants of Koondar, and there becoming a Mussulman, he was named Mullikdad Khan. He founded the village of Lulowlee, also on the Jumna, and his descendants still hold it—Mussulmans, but keeping up many Hindoo ceremonies.

- 16. The Junwar Rajpoots are said to be descended from one Oodey Singh, who became a disciple of one Sikhundee Rikh, and founded the village of Surkundee, now belonging to his descendants.
- 17. The Ponwar Rajpoots are said to derive from one Purba Rae Singh, who was given lands in Ghazeepore Khas and Mohummudpoor, &c., by the Nazim of the time, Ghazee Khan, after whom Ghazeepore is called.
- 18. There are a few Bisain Bajpoots (said to have come from Rewah), Bundel-ghatees, and Chouhans (the latter said to have come from Ghatumpore, Zillah Cawnpore), besides some others still more obscure.
- 19. In the tehseeldaree division of Khaga, formerly Hutgaon, from which the reports are somewhat meagre, are two pergunnahs, Hutgaon and Kootla.
- 20. The founder of Hutgaon is said to have been one Purasur Rikh, from whom are descended the Raezada Thakoors, the Purasuree Dikhits.
- 21. In this part of the district there are several influential Mussulman proprietors—the Chowdhrees of Arampore Busahee, Roostum Alee and Atta Hossein; the Syud zemindars of Mundwa; and Furzund Alee, Resaldar of Airawun; and others—but the investigations made on the spot do not throw much light on the mode in which their families have settled here.
- 22. A large talooqa also formerly belonged to the Lodhs, called Bahadoorpore Khaga; but the proprietor, the late Duriao Singh, having fallen into habits of reckless extravagance, half his talooqa was sold by auction by order of the Civil Court, and bought by a Lucknow Nawab, Moozuffur Hoosein Khan; and the rest was forfeited, and Duriao Singh himself hanged for rebellion in 1857. There are a considerable number of the Lodhs, and their sub-division, the Singrours, in the pergunnah, but holding no lands now. The Raezadahs hold several small estates, but are not of any note.
- 23. The information from this pergunnah is not so extensive as from the others, partly owing to the frequent changes of late in the Tehseeldars, and also to the fact that a great part of the Hutgaon illaqua belongs to a few large laudholders, chiefly M ussulmans.
- 24. In the pergunnals of Ekdula and Dhata, composing the tehseeldaree of Ekdula or Khukhreroo, of Brahmins there are a considerable number scattered about the country—Tewarees, Sookools, Doobeys, Oopudhias, Pandeys, and Misrs—principally the Kanoujeea Brahmins. Other Brahminical castes are less numerous. The information, however, regarding the way in which sub-divisions have originated is not at all clear.
- 25. Of the Thakoor tribes, the Bais predominate; the Chundel, Bisain, Toomur, and Punwars are in tolerable abundance, and the rest much fewer.
- 26. These Bais Thakoors are principally located in Mouzah Raree, &c., and hold the title of Chowdhree, having had charge of the family office of Canoongoe. Their founder in these parts is said to have been one Purtab Singh, in the service of the Dehli Emperors, who for his services in subduing a recusant amil (said to have been a Goshaeen), received the mouzah of Raree in jagheer, and the title of Chowdhree. It is not specified, however, which King of Delhi this was.
- 27. In this pergunnah are a number of Mahomedans, and especially may be mentioned the Kohkur Pathans, of Kote and its surrounding villages. Their ancestors are said to have come, in the time of Shahab-ood-deen Ghoree, from Afghanistan,

and by order of the Emperor expelled the Bhurs, who then inhabited the spot. Their chief, Mullick Babar, received in reward the village of Kote, or properly Koth. The foundations and lower walls of a mosque built by Mullick Babar are still shown in Koth. They are a turbulent and fierce race, of not over-good reputation, and were to a very large extent troopers in our cavalry regiments before the Mutiny, and a large number especially belonged to the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Light Cavalry. There are a few families of Sheikhs and Syuds in the surrounding villages, whose ancestors are said to have come to Hindustan with them. The other Mussulman tribes in the pergunnahs are almost entirely of Hindoo origin, and in this pergunnah is the unusual feature of a large number of Mussulman Putwarees, of Kayeth descent.

BANDA.

[The Collector was unable to give the information which the Board called for; but Mr. W. R. Burkitt, Officiating Collector, has furnished the following Memorandum dated 15th September, 1866, which bears upon the subject.]

It is extremely difficult in this district to procure anything like even an approximately correct statement of the various "races," as distinguished from "castes," of the inhabitants.

- 2. As far, however, as I have been able to discover, it appears tolerably certain that the original inhabitants of the district were the tribes now generally known as Coles, Bheels, Khoonds, and Gonds. By the incursions of other tribes these have been by degrees relegated to the hilly parts of the country, and now are to be found, in this district at least, only in the hills of Pergunnahs Tirohan, Chiboo, and Budousa.
- 3. They differ, of course, in almost every respect from the inhabitants of the plains, but are somewhat civilized and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their way of living is of necessity in general wild in the extreme: from poverty, they go about almost naked, and, though nominally Hindoos, yet have not the smallest hesitation in eating any animal or bird they may catch. They very little differ from the other wild tribes of India.
- 4. They would seem to have been driven from their homes many centuries ago by the incursions of the warrior tribes of Rajpoots, who eventually took full possession of the country, and who now, under various names, form the majority of the proprietors of the soil of this district. Here they are known by the generic name of Rajpoot Bundelas, or, in more common parlance, as simply Thakors.
- 5. Their principal tribes here are the Soorkee, Ratore, Tekan, Bilkait, Kuchwah, Dikhit, with a few Bais Thakoors, &c; and I have not been able satisfactorily to find out the locality from which each of these tribes made their appearance. They have most of them been settled here for centuries, and do not possess any trustworthy traditions.
- 6. The Rajpoot Bundelas differ in many important respects from their fellow tribes—men of the Doab and other parts of northern India. They do not intermarry with them, dress differently, have a different way of shaving their heads, and also do not disdain personally to engage in agricultural pursuits—such as driving the plough with their own hands, sowing, &c.—which I believe the Thakoors of other parts are above doing. They are generally a fine, sturdy, well-made race, but unfortunately are constantly quarrelling among themselves, and giving a large amount of employment to the Police.
- 7. In the train of the Rajpoots, the tribes now known as Bundelkhundee Brahmins entered and settled in the district. Any tradition that exists points to this fact,—that the Rajpoots on getting possession of a tract of country made a kind of thankoffering by settling several Brahmin families in the district. In this way came in the various families of Joojhoutiyas (said to have been brought from Kunouj and planted in this district by Rajah Joojhar Singh, of Humeerpore, circa 1500 A. D.), Surwarees (apparently from some place on the Surjoo*), Sunou-

riyas (said to come from Ajoodhiya, in Oude), and Sunkuldeepees. The name of this last tribe would seem to indicate Ceylon (Surundeep) as the cradle of their race; and indeed, as the conquering tribes who acquired possession of the country came mostly from the south, it is but to be expected that the Brahmin families whom they established here should also come from the same direction.

- 8. Like the Rajpoots, the Bundela Brahmins differ considerably from the Brahmins of the Doab in habits and costume, as well as in language. They do not intermary with the latter, and also, like the Thakoors, do not object to put their hands to the plough and spade.
- 9. In the pergunnah of Tirohan there is a considerable number of Mahrattas, settled there by Omrit Rao, of Poona. They form a community by themselves, not at all mingling with the other races of the district, and I believe in no way differ from the Mahrattas of the Deccan and of Bombay.
- 10. Some few Bengalees and Marwarees, and others, natives of Buroda, Ahmedabad, &c., have settled here, and are engaged in commercial pursuits; but their numbers are too insignificant to require a description in a report like the present.
- 11. In addition to the races already mentioned, there are in the district a vast number of Aheers, Chamars, and other inferior castes. They, however, have absolutely no tradition as to how they became settled here, and they do not in anything differ from similar tribes in other parts of India. The same remark would apply equally forcibly to the few Mussulmans in the district.
- 12. I regret that it will be impossible to procure photographs of any of the races enumerated above. There is no professional or amateur photographer in the district.

HUMEERPORE.

Memorandum by J. W. Power, Esquire, dated 23rd April, 1866.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following informations regarding the traditional historyof the most prominent castes in this district:—

2. I shall begin with the Brahmins, as these are in the eyes of the natives the most respectable, and are certainly a very numerous class in the district. They number 53,463, out of the total population of 5,20,941, or more than a tenth of the whole.

The Brahmins are the sacerdotal caste of India. They are said to have derived their origin from Brahma, the Jupiter of the Hindoos. During the reign of Prithee Raj in Delhi, they settled themselves in Kunouj. Kurun, the patriarch of the Brahmins, had six sons, from whom are descended the present Brahmins of India. One of these sons, named Sandeel, settled in the country traversed by the Surjoo, and his descendants therefore came in time to be styled Saroreea.

Beerbul, the Hindoo Minister of the Emperor Akbar, gave different appellations to the Brahmins, according to their merits. Those acquainted with three branches of the Shastras he called Tewaree; those well versed in two of the four Vedas were termed Doobey; three Vedas, Tribidee; and four Vedas, Chowbey; those who possessed a knowledge of the Shastras, but at the same time carried on trade, were called Missers, or of the mixed profession.

Others were again named in consideration of their good habits, bodily or religious: for instance, those who kept themselves clean and pure were called Sookool, or white; those who offered religious sacrifices were styled Bajpai, Ditchit, &c.

The Pandehs are a sect of Brahmins who dwelt in Bithoor, and, from being votaries of a goddess there, were called by the name of Pandehs, or votaries.

The Byas are in reality the Tewaree class. For studying the Purans—the work

of the Hindoo historian, Byas—they received their family name, Byas; so also the name Pathuck, or that class which devoted its time to the studying and teaching of the *Veds*.

Sundahs are another sect of Brahmins who accepted presents from Krishna, the King of Muttra, whence their name.

The Jughoutia Brahmins have received their name from Joojhar Singh, Prince of Oorcha, in Bundelcund, who invited them from Kunouj to settle in his country.

3. The next in rank are the Thakoors, or Chuttrees; their number is 27,812; they are distinguished, at least in this district, by three names:—

1st,—The Bais Thakoors.—It is said, that before the time of the Bundela princes, in Humeerpore, two brothers, Bhai Singh and Nurbhai Singh, had proceeded to Allahabad for the purpose of bathing in the Tribenee, or confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna. There was also there on the same occasion, and for the same object, the Ranee of Argul. The Pathans of Allahabad then made an attempt to capture the Ranee, but, with the aid of these two brothers, the Ranee succeeded in baffling their efforts. She then took them to her own country, where one of the brothers was married, whose descendants crossed the Jumna and settled in Bundelcund.

2nd,—Ditchit Thakoors.—They were originally in Coel or Allygurh, when a furious battle was fought between them and the governor of that place. The Ditchits were routed and killed to a man: only one woman, then pregnant, escaped. She is stated to have been a relative of Humurdeo, the King of Humeerpore, whither she proceeded. Soon after she gave birth to a son, who was named Ram Singh, and from him are descended the Ditchit Thakoors of Bundelcund.

3rd,—The Purihar Thakoors.—The ancestors of this family were in Gurhkuttar, of which the modern name is unknown, several generations after Suringdeo was born. He had two wives. By the first he had children who settled in the country west of the Dhessan. The offspring by the second wife went and inhabited Jignee, Mulehta, &c., and gradually spread over the district.

Bunneahs, Uggur.—A prince of the Chuttree caste founded a city on the Jumna, which was called after his name, Agra. He had seventeen sons, from whom are descended the Uggurwalla Bunneahs of the present time.

The other Bunneahs are called Oomun, Rustogee, &c.; but the manner in which they settled in this district cannot be ascertained.

Kaeths.—The Kaeths are supposed to be the desendants of Chitter Goopt, the son of Brahma. Chitter Goopt had two wives: by the one he had four sons, and by the other eight; and from these twelve sons are descended the twelve principal sub-divisions of the Kaiths—viz., Siree Bashtum; 2, Mathoor; 3, Sukhseina; and 4, Bhutnagur. 1, Arnisht; 2, Gour; 3, Kurun; 4, Sureedhey; 5, Balmuk; 6, Kulserisht; 7, Megam; 8, Aunthena.

There are four principal tribes of the Mahomedans—viz., Sheikh, Syud, Mogul, and Pathan. The titles of the first two are primitive, and those of the latter derivative, or local.

The Sheikh is the general name for all Mahomedans who are not Syuds.

The Syuds are an illustrious class; they are descended from Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet Mahomed, and Ali, his son-in-law.

The bulk of the Mahomedans of this district are Sheikhs and Pathans.

The Pathans in this district were originally Hindoos, but became Pathans by dining with the Mahomedan soldiers.



Of the inferior castes, the Lodhees are the most important, as being the most numerous and cultivating class.

The story of their birth is more fabulous than any. They are said to have been created by Mahadeo himself, who, at Bithoor, turned a dhao tree into a man, and hence the name, Lodhan or Lodhee. This individual is said to have married a Chumar woman by whom he got three sons and two daughters. The name of the sons were,—Mahalodha, Mahadeoloo, and Koormia; and those of the daughters, Jeereea and Tipuria; and by these five names are the Lodhees of the present age distinguished.

In conclusion, I regret to state I have not been able to ascertain the manner in which all the primary castes settled themselves in this district, nor the mode in which the inferior castes have branched out from the original stock.

ALLAHABAD.

No information on the subject of prevalent castes, or the mode in which subsidiary castes have branched off from the primary castes, has been furnished in this disrict.

GORUCKPORE AND BUSTEE.

[The subjoined Memorandum dated 14th April, 1866, and Statement dated 4th May, 1866, regarding Prevailing Castes, have been furnished by G. E. Watson, Esq., Collector of Goruckpore, and F. S. Wigram, Esq., Collector of Bustee, for the former district, which has now been broken up.]

GORUCKPORE.

THE most prominent caste in the district is the Brahmin caste: the story of their settling here is the following:—

In bygone ages, a Rajah of Kunouj offered charity to three Brahmins. At first they refused, but afterwards they accepted it. This offended the other members of the caste, and these three were put out of the Brahmin community. The Rajah, taking pity on their condition, gave them lands in this district, on which they settled, bringing with them thirteen of their caste-fellows; and from these sixteen, the bulk of the present population has sprung. Even now, the "three" and "thirteen" houses are familiar terms.

But before the Brahmins settled here, the Chuttree caste were very numerous. Where they came from, or when they settled here, is not known. They are divided into two clans, the Surnet and Byas. The Rajah of Suttassee was the head of the former.

The Byas clan are supposed to have accompanied the others as servants and attendants.

Besides these, there are numerous descendants of the hill people, who have in past years come down and settled in the northern parts of the district.

BUSTEE.

PERGUNNAH AMORHA.

Chuttrees, Soorujbansee.—Came from Jaipore, and married one of their daughters to the King of Delhi. On the death of the King, the Queen with her followers came to Ajoodheajee for religious purposes, where lands between Rivers Ganges and Gogra, from Cawnpore to Patna, were assigned for her maintenance; and from her followers, the Soorujbuns, Chuttrees sprang, and took up their residence at Amorha.

Chuttrees, Gurgbansee.—Came from Ajoodheajee as Chukleydars of Amorha, where they eventually settled.

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PERGUNNAH AURUNGABAD NAGUR.

Chuttrees, Gowlum.—Came from Chanda, and married the daughter of the Rajah of Gonda, who gave them as dowry the Nagur estate.

PERGUNNAH BUSTEE.

Chuttrees, Kulhuns.—Came from the west, in the service of Rajah Bustee, and settled in the neighbourhood of his estates.

Chuttrees, Chunale.—Came from Delhi, and took service with the Rajah of Burdson, whom they left, and, travelling east in search of employment, finally settled at Bustee.

Chuttrees, Sirnate.—Came from Sreenuggur with the Rajah of Satasee, and served with the Rajahs of Bansee and Satasee. They were afterwards granted lands in Pergunnah Bustee, where they settled.

PERGUNNAH OURUNGABAD NAGUR.

Chuttrees, Bais.—Came from the west in search of employment.

Chuttrees, Chowhan.—Descendants of the Chowhans of Mynpoory, from where they came into this district in search of employment, and settled in Pergunnah Nagur.

PERGUNNAH AMORHA.

Pandeys.—Came from Ajoodheajee to the Amorha Rajah, who permitted them to settle on his estate.

PERGUNNAH NAGUR.

Missers.—Descended from the Pandeys, who first settled in the district. They separated from them on account of a family dispute, and were received by the Nagur Rajah, who named them Misser, and allowed them to settle on his estate.

PERGUNNAHS BANSEE, RUSSOOLPORE GHOUS, AND BENAIKPORE WEST.

Chuttrees.—Chuttrees of this tehseelee are very numerous; those of Pergunnah Bansee are descendants of the Rajah of Kathaila; the Rajah of Kulhuns was the founder of those of Russoolpore Ghous. The family of the present Rajah, also a Chuttree, is from Sreemore.

Brahmins.—The number of Brahmins exceeds that of Chuttrees in Tehseelee Bansee. They came from Ajoodheajee as cultivators and worshippers, and, being considered higher in caste than any then in that part of the country, obtained lands in many instances, and overrun the country.

Aheers.—Came from Jounpore, Benares, Azimgurh, and Sarun, &c. Their livelihood depending on cattle, they settled in great numbers in this part of the district, owing to the quantity and quality of herbage in the forests then covering the land.

Koormees.-They are the old inhabitants, and came from Goojerat.

Lodhs .- Ditto ditto.

PERGUNNAH MHOWLEE.

Chuttrees.—Came from the west with the Rajah of Mhowlee, were employed in his service, and settled in that pergunnah.

PERGUNNAH MUGHUR.

Chuttrees.—Came from Sreepore, and, settling in Mughur, overrun the Bansee Raj, as cultivators.

PERGUNNAHS MUGHUR AND MHOWLEE.

Brahmins.—Originally resided in Ajoodheajee, and came to this district to perform religious ceremonies. The manner in which they conducted themselves being satisfactory, the Rajahs of the places permitted them to settle on favorable terms on their estates.



Aheers.—They came and cleared the jungle, and gained their livelihood, and made themselves known and respected, by selling milk and cutting jungles, &c.

Chuttrees.—Came from Gonda and settled in this pergunnah. The Rajah also came from Gonda, and, after killing Gourgooj, the former Rajah, took possession of his estates, more than 300 years ago; and from him is descended legitimately the present Rajah.

PERGUNNAH BUSTEE.

Brahmins, various classes.—Came from Ajoodheajee, settled in this district, and were maintained by the Rajah.

PERGUNNAHS MHOWLEE AND MUGHUR.

Kaeths.—Took service as writers with the native rulers, and, on the British rule prevailing, came over in the same capacity.

PERGUNNAH AMORHA.

Tewarees.—Came from Satasee to their relatives amongst the Pandeys, and were granted some rent-free lands by the Rajah, to admit of their settling and founding a colony on his estates.

Shookuls.—Came from Satasee and other places at the request of the Rajah of Amorha, who granted them lands on which to settle.

PERGUNNAH AMORHA.

Mussulman Sheikhs.—Came from Delhi, and, in consequence of their being well educated, the Rajah of Amorha allowed them to settle in the pergunnah.

PERGUNNAHS BANSEE, RUSSOOLPORE GHOUS, AND BENAIKPORE WEST.

Mussulmans.—The number of Mussulmans exceeds that of Aheers. There are many Khanzadas who were originally Rajpoots. Their residence was in Delhi, and in consequence of the oppression of Mahomedan Kings, they became Mussulmans, and, settled in this district. They are good cultivators.

PERGUNNAH MHOWLEE AND MUGHUR.

Mussulmans.—The respectable classes are few in number, and their origin is involved in obscurity.

PERGUNNAH AMORHA.

Mussulman Syuds.—Came from Fyzabad to obtain employment, and were granted two villages to reside in.

Moguls.—Came from Lucknow and Fyzabad as Chuklehdars, and their ancestor, Mirza Ally Beg, received two villages from the Rajah to settle in. These were afterwards granted him rent-free by Nawab Asaf-ood-Dowla.

AZIMGURH.

Memorandum by C. J. H. Richardes, Esq., Collector, dated 24th April, 1866.

HINDOOS. Brahmins.—Of this it is said there were two tribes, Puncho Gour and Puncho Dravir. The descendants of the former—viz., Sotee, Ditchit, Pandey, Doobey, Chowbey, Budowa, Misser, Tewaree, Pattuck, Shookul, Upadhya, Oostee, Sursoot, &c.—originally came from Surwar, in Goruckpore, and Kunouj, and settled in this district; and in reference to their former residence, they were either called Surwareas or Kunoujeas. Most of them appear to have come as family priests, and to have obtained the different titles from the family in which they acted as priests.

Shakuldeepees.—Shakuldeepees are the aborigines of Sunguldeep, who also came as family priests and established themselves at Mugguh, where they gradually increased in



number and then scattered themselves in different localities, and where their services were required for religious or other purposes.

Chuttrees.—Various tribes, sprung up from this caste, will be found in different parts of the district; but traditions respecting few of them have been found, and are stated as follows:—

Goutums.—The Goutum clan appears to have originated in the district from Rajah Chunder Sein, of Urgul, who came here with his army, and settled at Mouzah Mehnuggur, by erecting a fort and establishing a bazaar in his name, which are still in existence. Abhmun Rai, his son, having quarrelled with his brother, went to Delhi and embraced Mahomedanism, for which the titles of Khan and Bahadoor were conferred upon him by the King of Delhi. On Abhmun Rai's death, his nephew also turned out an Islam, and succeeded him under the Royal authority. Salamut Shah, the present Rajah of Azimgurh, is a descendant of this family.

Bais.—The Bais appear to have come from Baiswara into Deogaon Pergunnah, where they established themselves by forcibly taking all the estates from the Sweeries (an inferior caste), then in possession thereof.

Oojains.—Oojains are the former inhabitants of Oojainee city. They came to Pergunnah Gopalpore, defeated the Rajbhurs (an inferior caste), and established their possession over that part of the country.

Soorhuneas.—Soorhuneas, of whom there are many in Suggree Pergunnah, appear to have come under the following circumstances:—About three hundred years ago, Sagur Rai, their ancestor, resident of Poorpuchoora, in Fyzabad District, came to the Rajah of Azimgurh as servant. At the time a notorious dacoit was fearlessly in the habit of plundering, and could not be checked or suppressed by the Rajah. Dhundi Rai, grandson of Sagur Rai, however, with the permission of the Rajah, apprehended and killed the dacoit, for which service an estate (Talooka Nyneejore) of fourteen miles in dimension, as grant, and the title of Soohuneea, was bestowed upon him by the Rajah.

Soorwars.—A man, by name Karutdeo, having come from Sreenuggur, turned out the Rajbhurs by taking possession of their estates, and established himself in the district. His posterity greatly increased, and are now residing in the pergunnahs of Gopalpore and Suggree, under the title of Soorwars.

Sreemuts, Bais, Sengurs, Burhyas, Donwars, Titiheas, Surpkhereas, Beerwars, and Narowlees.—Secunderpore was formerly inhabited by wild tribes; but the various Chuttree races,—viz., Sreemut, from Sutasee Goruckpore; Bys, from Kooba, of Deogaon; Sengur and Burhya, from Bughelcund; Donwar, from Jounpore; Titihea, from west country; Surpkherea, from Enar Kasar; Beerwar, from Peernuggur; and Narowlee, from Nurwargurh—migrated into this pergunnah, drove the wild tribes away, and took possession of the estates held by them.

Chundeles.—Chundeles are said to have come from Khupurha, in the Jounpore District.

Kakuns are said to be the aborigines of Goojrat,—their ancestor, by name Morebhut, having come in and settled in Nuthoopore Pergunnah. He had four wives, the issue of one of which became known under the title of Brahmin Byasee; of the 2nd, Bais Chuttree; of the 3rd, Lukhouncha Bhoohar; and of the 4th, Mull,—the latter of which has greatly increased in this pergunnah.

Pulwars.—The origin of the Pulwar tribes is thus stated:—

A man, by name Putraj and by caste Sonebunsee Chuttree, having come from Sandee Palee, in the surburbs of Delhi, to the village Bundeepore, in the Fyzabad District,

made himself known by the name Boorhdeo. He was robust and brave, fought hard against the Rajbhurs, and took possession of their estates entirely. He had four wives, of different castes—viz., Bhurin, Ahrin, Rajpoottin, and a wild woman—the issue of the first of which was called Bhurinea; of the 2nd, Ahrinea; of the 3rd, Kour; and of the 4th, Dynea. As the father of the four issues was also called Palwalla, the word after a certain time was turned to Pulwal, and the four descendants are consequently called under the collective title of Pulwar. They are a strong, turbulent caste.

Bhoonhars.—The ancestors of this caste are said to have come from Chainpore and Bhysoarah, and took some land rent-free from the Sweeries, and settled themselves in Suggree and Deogaon Pergunnahs. The Sweeries gradually grew weaker, and their trace is lost; the Bhoonhars have displaced them.

Goutum Bhoonhars.—Goutum Bhoonhars came from Bettia in the time of Kurut-deo, and established themselves here by obtaining as grant the whole Tuppeh Chenchul, given to them in lieu of some conspicuous services by the Rajah.

Kaeths.—This is also a primitive caste, which came from western countries by means of employment in records, &c.; and was established in the district by nunkars and jagkeers being settled on them by the Kings and Rajahs of this country. Their ramification in twelve known sub-divisions is from ancient times, and no classification has since taken place among the men of this caste.

Uggurwallas.—The men of this caste originally came from western countries, at a place called Agrowla; but having met with a severity from the authorities there, they left the place and settled in the towns of this district, carrying on mercantile pursuits.

Mahomedan Synds.—The men belonging to this tribe came under various circumstances—some by means of employment, and some as travellers or mendicants—when Mahomedan Kings were the rulers of this country. The ancestors of the Syuds, at Jeeanpore and Pareeputtee, and of Dhukwunah, were formerly appointed by Kings as Cazees; and those of Mahool, it is said, had fled from their own country by the oppression of Abhusees, and settled in this district. Syuds at Koth and Mahomedabad came from Bara and Agra respectively.

Sheikhs.—The ancestors of this tribe came under the following circumstances:—

Abdoollah Suttur received a grant of certain villages, and settled, in Suggree Pergunnah; his descendants are residing in different villages. Mahomed Hossein Oosmunee was appointed as Cazee by the King, and established at Gohsei. The Masoompore Sheikhs accompanied the King of Delhi to Jounpore, and thence came in this district. Those of Zahidpore came from Shiraz. The forefather of Phursatar Sheikhs was a general of the army of the Majhowlee Rajah, but, having incurred the displeasure of the Rajah, he gave up the service and settled in this district. The Mahomedabad Sheikhs appear to have come with Mahmood Ghuznavee, King, and to have settled in the district. The ancestor of the Beebeepore Sheikhs came with Salargazee, and joined in a battle fought against the Rajbhurs: they rendered eminent service, and received the title of Khan, under which they are still called by the people.

Moguls.—These came with Salar Mussood Gazee, and located under the title of Moguls and Mirzas, of whom there are few in this district.

Muliks.-Nothing can be traced out regarding these men.

Puthans.—These came as soldiers in armies, and gradually established themselves in various places of the district.

Pathans, who originally came from Afghanistan and Cabool, are few in this district; but Chuttrees who embraced Islamism are very numerous, and are called Khan by the people.

JOUNPORE.

Memorandum by H. A. Harrison, Officiating Collector, dated 12th May, 1866.

Brahmins.—According to Veds, Brahmins are the sons of Burmha. This class at first was known by the one name of Brahmin, but afterwards they took their names from the different cities and countries in which they settled at different times. By their living apart from each other they acquired manners and customs peculiar to themselves. There are at present nine denominations of Brahmins, and all of them differ one from the other in their manner of living; they do not intermarry one with the other. These nine denominations are—1, Maharasht; 2, Kanoujea; 3, Mythel; 4, Ootkul; 5, Gour; 6, Sarsut; 7, Tylung; 8, Goojrati; 9, Nagur. The inhabitants of Methelapooree, in Tirhoot, are called Mythels; and in the same way the dwellers of Gour, in Bengal, are called Gour Brahmins, or Goureyas; and in like manner the others took their names after the places they inhabited. The following are the different kinds of Brahmins found in all parts of the district: they all belong to the Kanouj family, but, owing to their long residence in Surwar, a district of Fyzabad, from whence they came here, they are known by the name of Surwariah:—

- 1. Oopadheas.—So called from the circumstance that their ancestors read one Shastur, under one gooroo (tutor).
- 2. Tewarees.—The head of the Tewaree tribe daily read three Veds, and hence he was called Tirpattee. Those descended from him are now called Tewaree.
- 3. Pathuks.—The profession of imparting education to others was the cause and origin of the name.
 - 4. Shookools.—A corruption of Soonderkool.
- 5. Missers.—The word Misser means union, or joining together. In early times the head of this family collected together facts of different kinds, and wrote them down—hence the name of Misser.
- 6. Pandeys.—A corruption of the word Pundit—the head of the tribe having been one.
- 7. Doobeys.—The head of this family was a professor of two Veds, hence the name Doobey.
 - 8. Dikshits.—Derived from the Sanscrit word ditcha, spiritual instruction.
 - 9. Chowbeys. Acknowledged four Veds; and hence the name.
- 10. Sakuldipis.—According to the tradition of Hindoos, the globe of the world is divided into seven dwips, or islands, one of which is Sakuldipi, or Ceylon. In the days of Sree Krishna some of the residents of Sunkuldeep emigrated here and intermarried among the Brahmins of this country.
- 11. Dasoundhis.—This race is from the Kunouj Brahmins; it originated from the intermarriage of a Brahmin with a Chuttree woman. The Brahmin was turned out of his caste, and was ordered to wander about the country (des). In the Shasturs this race is known by the name of Bundigun—the name being derived from the words des and bundigun.

The Chuttrees are also scattered over this district.

12. Chuttree Dhunosuts.—The true Chuttrees are said to be Surujbansee, or children of the sun, but from the time of Boodh the Chanderbans, or Lunar race, commenced. Of this last-named race there are many Rajahs. The last of this race was Rajah Yayatti, who had two sons, Pooroo and Judoo. Rajahs Yoodhisthir, &c., descended from this Pooroo family. Rajah Bindar, who had made Benares his seat of government, was also from this race. The last-named Rajah destroyed the garden of Kuthoo Misser, who cursed him, which caused the destruction of his family; but one of his sons, who

was at his grandmother's, at Goura Bulrampore, in Oudh, survived. He subsequently came and re-obtained the kingdom of his ancestor. His descendants are now known as Dhanosut.

- 13. Rughoobunsees.—Rugho Rajah of the Solar race, made Ajoodhia, or Fyzabad, his seat of government, and every one of his family is called Rughoobansee.
- 14. Ghurwars.—This race call themselves descendants of Bindar, of the Lunar race. They originated in Rewah. Akbar of Delhi was born at the house of some Rewah Chuttree; he therefore called Rewah his "ghur" (house), and hence the derivation of the name Ghurwar.
- 15. Chouput Khumbhs.—Two Brahmins, named Buldeo and Kooldeo, came from Surwar and took up their residence in Mouzah Putkholee, Pergunnah Kirakut, Zillah Jounpore. Rajah Jaichund, a descendant of Rajah Bindar, of the Lunar race, gave his daughter in marriage to Buldeo, and his descendants are called Chouput Khumbh. The origin of the name is from khumbh, a pillar. Kooldeo was annoyed with Buldeo for marrying out of his caste, and setting up a pillar of a degenerate family; hence the tribe was called Chouput Khumbh.
- 16. Chuttree Bhoomihars.—The tradition of this race is that three Brahmins of Kunouj sect emigrated from Surwar into this district, and, marrying in the family of Lunar Chuttree, received for downies landed property. They were called Bhoomihar, which means that they lost their caste in the exchange for bhoomi, or land.
- 17. Nikhumbhs.—Descended from the offspring of a Chanderbansee woman who became a prostitute; and hence the name Nikhumbh, or Nikummi (a degenerated race). In Pergunnah Murreahoo this race is more numerous than in other parts of the district.
- 18. Puchgotee Chuttrees.—This race is from the descendants of Prithiraj, of Delhi. He was a Chouhan Chuttree, and had four sons—viz., Usul, Ghatoom, Ghogh, and Rujwar. When the King of Delhi killed Prithiraj and seized his sons, Usul pretended that he was not of that family, but belonged to the Puchgotee caste; Ghatoom said he was a Mahomedan; Ghogh said he was a Rajcoomar; and Rujwar also denied being a Chouhan. They saved their lives, and their descendants are thence known after the names of Puchgotee, Ghatoom, Rujwar, and Rajcoomar. Of these Chuttrees, the Puchgotee and Rajcoomar are numerous; the other two but few. Near Muchleeshuhur and Pergunnah Oonglee there are Ghatooms. They call themselves Chouhans, but their manner of life is Mahomedan.
- 19. Rajcoomars.—A description of this caste has already been given in Puchgotee.
- 20. Punwars.—This race is scattered over the district. The tradition connected with their origin is as follows:—
- Rajah Jugurdeo Chanderbans, while worshipping on the banks of the Ganges, cut his head off and offered it to the river. The head miraculously joined with the body. Thus having obtained his life, he swam to the shore, hence the name.
- 21. Kaeths.—Kaeth belongs to original Soodra caste. The caste originated from Chiturgoopt, the head Mohurrir of Dhurumraj (Yum), who had twelve sons, and in honor of each son twelve different castes were formed, viz., Mathoor, Suksena, Bhutnugut, Sree Bastub, Sooraj Dhooj, Sree Gour, Sree Kurn, Sree Umisht, Sree Ushthan, Koolserisht, Sree Megum, Balmick. Of these castes the four just named are in the district, but the Sree Bastub is the one of these four that is numerous.
 - 22. Aheers.—The tradition connected with this caste is as follows:—



A drop of perspiration fell from a Chuttree into the belly of a fish, and a male child was born. As this mode of coming into the world was novel and not in the ordinary course of nature, the descendants of this child were called Aheers, the name being derived from the word ahurri, as distinguished from the tribes who obtained their life in ordinary course of nature from the God Hurree. This class is numerous in the district.

- 23. Gundereahs.—Descendants from the offspring of a Brahmin and a low-caste woman. They are in all parts of the district.
- 24. Koormees.—An Aheer had four sons—viz., Bin, Koormee, Palind, and Nikbad—and the succeeding generation of these four formed four different castes. The second and third named are in this district.
 - 25. Koeries .- This tribe came from the Deccan.
- 26. Lohars.—A man named Kirutdhuj, of the Chanderbans race, married with *woman of Palund caste; his descendants are called Lohar.
- 27. Koomhars.—The tradition regarding this caste is that a woman of the Palund caste ate the perspiration that fell from a Chuttree, and became thereby pregnant. The name of the caste is derived from koombh (earthen pots), the making of which is their profession. They are found in all parts of the district.
- 28. Dhurkars.—A Brahmin married with a Halalkhore woman, to whom were born seven sons,—viz., 1, Mohabrahmin; 2, Naoo; 3, Dhobee; 4, Teli; 5, Dhurkar; 6, Dome; 7, Chamar. These separated from each other and followed different professions, and are known by the above names. There are representatives of all the castes.
- 29. Mossers.—Descended from the issue of a Nekhumbh Chuttree and a Gunderea. There were six sons from this connection,—viz., 1, Moosser; 2, Khatick; 3, Koonjra; 4, Bheel; 5, Kole; 6, Mehud. The four first-named are represented in the district.
- 30. Gonds.—Descended from the three sons of a Chuttree by a low-caste woman, named Passee, Gond, and Bhur; and the three castes known under these names originated from them.
- 31. Halalkhores.—Descended from the issue of a high-caste man with a low-caste woman, there were born—Halalkhore, Seekkah, and Kahar; castes of these names originated from their sons. They separated from each other, following different professions.
- 32. Bundwars.—Descended from a Chuttree who married a Byce woman, the following six sons were born,—viz., Bundwar, Hulwae, Kolapooree, Kandoo, Kulwar, and Ugurhuree. Their descendants formed races in the names of their fathers.
 - 33. Kussodhuns.-Descended from issue of a Kandoo and Sonar.
 - 34. Sonars.—Descended from a Chuttree named Bhewur and an Aheer woman.
 - 35. Nuts.—Descended from issue of an Aheer and Gundereah.
- 36. Sheikhs, Syuds, Moguls, Pathans, &c., &c.—The Mussulmans came in when the country was conquered by them, and are scattered over the district.

MIRZAPORE.

Reports by the Tehseeldars of the Mirzapore District on the Prevalent Castes in the jurisdictions of their Tehseels.

TEHSEELDAR OF HUZOOR TEHSEEL.

BRAHMINS, Chuttrees, Gowtums, and Kuseras are the prevalent castes who have settled in this district. Mirzapore is in the midst of Benares and Allahabad, and is close to Bindachul. As these are places for Hindoo worship, the Brahmins, Chuttrees,

and Gowtums have settled here in great numbers. The reason of the Kuseras settling in great numbers is that the trade of brass and copper pots, &c., is actively carried on in this district. All the Kuseras here manufacture brass pots, &c., and despatch their articles of commodity to distant stations for sale.

Goutums have sprung up from Misr Brahmins, and Bhoortias from Goojurs.

In this tehseeldaree there are no other castes except Gowtums residing in Talooqua Mujhwa, and Bhoortias in Tuppeh Oproudh, who took their origin from the chief castes. The Gowtums were originally Surwuria Misrs, the most of whom, with a view to show their pomp and splendor on being ilaquadars, commenced smoking hookah, and consequently the rest of their brethren discontinued eating and drinking with them. These Gowtums being thus excommunicated, commenced intermarriages with Bhoinhars, who settled in the eastern districts, and since then this tribe is increasing.

As these Gowtums sprung up from Misrs, who had their gotra, or family title, Gowtum, they became known by that appellation.

The Bhoortias who inhabited Tuppeh Oproudh originally sprung up from Goojurs, who were residents of Goozerat. Owing to Goozerat being thickly populated, they abandoned their native place and emigrated to Tuppeh Oproudh, of this district, and here they assumed the title of Bhoortias, by which name they are now known, and forsook their primary title, Goojurs.

TEHSEELDAR OF CHUNAR.

Koonbees have settled within the jurisdiction of this tehseel in great numbers. It appears that they first came from Jeynuggur and other places in the east, and entered in the service of the Bijeypore Rajah; but when their numbers increased, most of them emigrated here, and became zemindars. Among them one Ujaeb Singh was a man of great influence, who invited others of his tribe from his native land to settle with him. The Koonbees are more numerous here; most of them are kashtkars and few as zemindars.

Most of the Brahmins who are residing here emigrated from Surwar; the rest from other localities. Some settled here to earn their livelihood by their own profession, punditaee (priesthood), and others to obtain Krishnarpun, and a few others came along with their relations and settled here. Now Brahmius have become very numerous here: most of them hold zemindaree and kashtkaree tenures.

Of the Bhoinhars, Gowtums, &c., who reside here, some came in search of employment, others settled as zemindars and kashtkars, and some came along with their relations from the Benares and Azimgurh Districts.

Chuttrees are said to have emigrated from the various localities in the east—some from Gurh Chittour, and some from Sousopur, close to Nuddee Poshkur, and other places. They came in search of employment, and settled here. Now most of them are kashtkars and zemindars.

There are no tribes within the jurisdiction of this tehseeldaree who have in course of time formed themselves into various sub-divisions, and eventually lost their primary castes. Among the Koonbees there are ramifications, but they are not very numerous. These sub-divisions are quite distinct from the beginning, and have undergone no change except this,—that those who came from Jeynuggur have commenced ploughing the land with their own hands, and making re-marriages (sugaee), which they never did before. The Koonbees who reside in Jeynuggur do not eat and drink with those that have settled here. Nothing can be known regarding the origin and position of this tribe; hence it has been concluded that they belong to very low caste. They received promotion in the service of the Setara Rajah, where, having accumulated wealth and possessed ilaquas, they reckoned themselves among the high castes.

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There are various classes among the Brahmins from the beginning. The real fact regarding them is this,—that the Brahmins are the earliest inhabitants of Kunouj, three of whom at first emigrated into Surwar; since that time the Surwars became famous and highly esteemed. From these three sprung up thirteen, which made the total sixteen; and from the latter started up three and a half more, making the aggregate number nineteen and a half, which, by gradually increasing reached to 1,25,000 in number—each of which was reckoned a separate clan. The reason of their being divided into numerous sects is this, that each of them assumed his family title from the name of the village he at first settled in, and is consequently known by that name. Most of the Brahmins who emigrated from Surwar having commenced taking dan (charity), and acting as priests, are permitted to eat and drink and to have inter-marriages with those Brahmins only who follow the same profession here. The Brahmins who are residing in Surwar abstain from eating and drinking with those settled here.

There are several sub-divisions among the Bhooinhars. They are the descendants of Ujach Brahmins. In this country the Ujach Brahmins are called Chitpawon. In other countries the Ujach Brahmins are known by different denominations. The Brahmins have gotras, which they have assumed from the Reeshees from whom they had sprung up; for instance, Gowtumbuns, who are said to be offsprings of Kithoo Misr, who descended from Gowtum Ujach Brahmin, Kripa Charje family. There is no distinction between them and the other Brahmins besides this,—that the former carry arms and lead a military life, and consequently they have assumed the title of "Singh," and have forsaken eating with other Brahmins. Owing to their title of "Singh" being celebrated, their original titles of Misr, Gonde, Opudhia, &c., have fallen into disuetude, Still up to this day in some places they are known by their old titles.

Chuttrees also from the beginning have various sub-divisions. Like the Brahmins, they were enumerated into 1,25,000 sects, which still exist, only their original titles are now changed in some respects.

In Pergunnah Kureeat Seekhur there are numerous Chuttrees whose ancestors are said to have emigrated from Sousonpur, close to Nuddee Poshkur, in the east, in search of employment. They were originally known in their native country by the appellation of Chumurgour. Since they arrived here, owing to their being the former inhabitants of Sousonpur, they are known as Sonepurwar, which has now been abbreviated into Surwar.

Within the jurisdiction of this tehseeldaree, Brahmins, Chuttrees, Bhoinhars, and Koonbees are more renowned.

TEHSEELDAR OF ROBERTSGUNGE.

In times of yore, when Balind was reigning over these parts, Coles, Khurwars, Mujhwars, and Chamars were the prevalent tribes who settled there, and Brahmins and Koonbees were very few. Since the Chundels obtained possession of the kingdom, the Surwaria Brahmins came from Goruckpore and Hoosainpore, in the district of Shahabad; and Koonbees from the latter place and Pergunnah Bhoelee, of this district, and, being well received by the Chundels, settled here. These classes of men are still found here in great numbers.

In Pergunnah Singrowlee, the Rajahs of Singrowlee, including their relations, were known as "Khurwars" formerly; but since they ruled over that part of the country they assumed the title of Benbuns Chuttree. Those Chundels, Bughails, and Khurwars who emigrated there from other places, owing to their having intermarriages with the Rajah of Singrowlee, were excommunicated from the castes they originally belonged to, and consequently they have now no connection with them.

TEHSEELDAR OF KERA MUNGRORE.

AHEERS are reckoned among Sodras. They subsist upon milk and curds; they prefer settling close to mountains and valleys, on account of their having ample pas-

turage there for their large herds of cattle. There are various ramifications in this caste, but here we have only Dhundore and Gowals.

Khurwars appear to have settled in these mountain tracts from a considerable time. There are various sub-divisions among this caste, which are known as Rujwars, Khurwars, Chero, Manjhees, &c. Some of these sub-divisions think themselves equal, some superior, and some inferior, to the others. Almost all these tribes are found to be upright and honest men. They seem to have sprung up from Neekhud, a primitive race. They are generally of dark complexion; their voice and features are unlike those of other tribes who inhabit these parts.

Chumars include themselves among the Hindoos. There was once among them a man known by the appellation of Raidoss Bhugut, a pious devotee and well-behaved man, and, as he was remarkable for his principles, all the Chumars take a pride in calling themselves Raidoss, and pretend to be the descendants of that personage, in order to share in the celebrity he had attained. They generally live upon carcasses of animals, and, as they deal in leather and skins, which in Hindee are called *chumra*, they have derived their title of Chumar from their profession.

The Brahmins are said to be the aborigines of Kunouj, from whence a portion of them emigrated to Sirwar and several other places. Among them there are two sects, Ghutkurma and Paikurma who inhabit the southern districts of India. They procure their livelihood by priesthood, agriculture, and other occupations in this pergunnah.

Almost all the villages in this pergunnah are populated by Rajpoots. Koonbees are comparatively fewer here then elsewhere. Most of them have the honorary distinction of Singh affixed to their names, like the Chuttrees. Somewhere they are reckoned among Soodras, i. e., lower easte.

Koerees cultivate the land, and deal in vegetables. Koerees and Koonbees are acquainted with the principles of agriculture.

This pergunnah is very thinly peopled with Kahars and Hujjams (barbers).

In certain villages and markets, Lohars, Burnhees, Mochees, Bunneahs, &c., are inhabited.

There are two tribes of Guhurwars here, viz., Hindoo and Mussulman.

TEHSEELDAR OF KONRH.

From enquiry it appears that among the high castes, Brahmins have settled here in great numbers. It seems that they came and settled here before the reign of Shahab-ood-deen Goree. As this pergunnah is in the centre of Benares and Allahabad, and close to Bindachul, which are all notable places for Hindoo worship, the Brahmins leaving their native countries—viz., Surwar, Kunouj, &c.—came and settled here. When Bhurs ruled over this country, they began to treat their subjects with tyranny and oppression, so much so that they forcibly abducted Brahminee women. One of the oppressed Brahmins went to complain to Rajah Ram, a Mownus, who then came from Umurgurh, taking his family along with him on a pilgrimage to Allahabad. The said Mownus, on hearing the grievances of the injured Brahmin, took his retinue, and marching via Sarai Jungau road, came up to Rajpoora, where Bhurs were then residing, and fought a battle with them. After a serious conflict the Mownus' party was victorious, and the Bhurs were totally routed. No trace is now found of them in this pergunnah. The few that still exist are quite unknown; they earn their livelihood by labor, and have now mixed themselves with the Passees.

The Mownuses then became owners of the country for a period of 250 years. Subsequently, when Maharajah Bulwunt Singh obtained possession and governed the country, Chuttrees of various sects, such as Bughails, Rajkoomars, Bais, Guhurwars, Beesains, Nunwogs, &c., in order to have an interview with the Maharajah, and in consideration of the relationships which existed between them and the Mownuses, came and settled here. In the Census taken for 1865, Brahmins of all kinds in Pergun-

nah Bhudohee were counted 64,469; Chuttrees of various sects, 17,119. Among the lower castes, Aheers were reckoned 34,539; Chumars, 29,117; Kewots, 14,897. Mahomedans and other castes are very few in the pergunnah. This pergunnah is more thickly populated since 150 years, owing to the Maharajah Bulwunt Singh granting lands to new settlers, for cultivation and for planting gardens.

The above castes still retain their primary character, and have undergone no change.

There is a sect of Chuttrees Mownus styled Bahadoors, who reside in Mouzah Toolapore, and another sect, said to be the offspring of Hurdas, who live in Mouzah More and other villages. These differ somewhat in their origin. The tradition extant regarding them is that there was a King known by the name of Jodh Rai among the Mownus, who brought a handsome young Aheerin from Kuntit and made her over to one of his dependants, a Bais Chuttree, by whom she had two children, Lulla and Buhadoor, who became very strong and able-bodied men. As they set up a pole in Jodh Rai's tank, which others failed to do, they were rewarded with the honorary distinction of Bahadoor for their meritorious achievement.

Now their descendants are allowed to have intermarriages, and to eat and drink with other classes of Chuttrees.

This is the story current regarding Hurdas, that there was a man known by the name of Purgasroy among the Mownus tribe, who found a newly-born male child in a pond, and brought him home and supported him, and named him Hurdas. When he arrived at maturity, he was married by Purgasroy, and joined in his own clan. Now their descendants are celebrated as Mownus, and they have free intercourse and relationships with other sects of Chuttrees.

There is a sect of Ditchit Bhoinhars inhabiting Mouzahs Soodhway, &c. Most of them among this class still retain their primary character, and make intermarriages among their own clan; and some of them following the manners and customs of the Surwarea Brahmins, have mixed with them.

BENARES.

Memorandum in regard to the mode in which the Prevalent Castes in the Benares District have settled themselves, and the Sub-division of Castes, by Mr. Niblett, Deputy Collector.

The prevalent castes in this district are Brahmins, Chuttrees, and Bhooehars. Of the advent of the ancestors of the Brahmins nothing is known. Of the Chuttrees there are two principal families. The one which goes under the denomination of Rughobunsees lives on the left bank of the River Ganges; they trace their origin from Rajah Chitrasen, who, it is said, came from Ajoodhia. The most illustrious among them was Domun Deo, who lived at the time of the Emperor Shere Shah. The other family inhabits the right bank of the river. These Chuttrees are called Burhouria, from Pergunnah Burhoul, where their ancestors, Pursotum Roy and Nurotum Roy, first settled themselves. It is said that these two brothers, who were Bhirgbunsees, came from Dehli.

Of the Bhooehars there are four descriptions. The principal among these is the one to which the Maharajah of Benares belongs. They are said to have descended from one Khittoo Misr, who came to this district from Ajoodhia, but at what period it is not known. Khittoo Misr was a Brahmin, but, owing to his accepting land in charity from the ruling power then in Benares, his descendants have been denominated Bhooehars. The second are said to be descendants from Brahmins, who also accepted land from Pursram (an incarnation of the Deity). The third are descendants of Bhugdunt Ditchit, who came from Muthra and obtained grant of lands from the Rajah of Cheynpore, and settled in this district. The fourth are said to be descendants of Dewunj Misr, who, it is supposed, came from Ajoodhia to Benares to study the Hindoo Shastras, but, hav-



ing fallen in love with an Aheer girl, settled himself there and obtained a livelihood by cultivating land. The word Bhooehar appears to be a compound word from bhoom, land, and har, a taker or tiller of it.

With reference to the sub-divisions of castes, the following has been ascertained:—

Bhats—Are descendants of Kuntra, a Brahmin, by his concubine, a Soodra woman, who followed the profession of making rhymes in praise of, or satires in condemnation of, the conduct of persons, and hence were called Bhats.

Aheers—Are the descendants of the son of a Chuttree slave girl and a foreign woman out of wedlock; these persons feed snakes with milk on festival days, and hence are called Aheers, from at, a snake, and heer, a lover.

Sonars—Are the descendants of a natural son of a Vaisha. They followed the profession of workers in gold, and hence were called Sonars.

Koormees.—Buttoo, the son of a Chuttree slave girl, married the daughter of a Vaisha slave girl. His descendants followed the profession of cultivating land, and were called Koormee from the meaning of that word in Sanscrit "to earn one's own livelihood."

Malees—Are the descendants in wedlock of a Soodra man and a Vaisha girl. These two persons were employed by a Brahmin to bring flowers and make flower necklaces for the poojah of Dabee (a Hindoo goddess): their descendants followed the same profession, and they were denominated Malees, from the word mal, a flower necklace.

Tumbolees—Are the descendants of the natural son of a Vaisha. They were called Tumbolees from the word tumbole, in Sanscrit, the leaf of the betel which they sold.

Kahars.—A Soodra named Dulein fell in love with a widow of the same caste, and in consequence they were excommunicated. Their descendants followed the profession of carrying persons, and therefore are called Kahars.

Koerees and Kachees.—Are the descendants of a Koormee and a Malee girl out of wedlock. They were considered very expert in planting trees, and in time became a caste of themselves.

Hajjams, or Naos, or Napits — Are the descendants of the natural son of a Brahmin, a resident of Nepaul, by a foreign woman.

Bhoojas, or Gonds—Are the descendants of a natural son of a Soodra who was put out of caste, save that he was only allowed the privilege of serving out parched grain.

Kandoo Hulwaies—Are the descendants of the natural son of a Soodra by a foreign woman.

Gurrerias.—A Koormee having been excommunicated from caste, went and lived in a forest, where he kept sheep and goats. His descendants are the Gurrerias.

Bhuderias, or Jotshees—Are the descendants of the natural son of a Brahmin and a Bhat woman, named Bhuddur; they followed the profession of astrologers, and were in consequence denominated Jotshees (astrologers), or Bhuderia, from the name of their mother, Bhuddur.

Lohars—Are the descendants of a Koormee by his concubine, and, being workers in iron, were called Lohars.

Durzees, or Sooechiks.—Vaishy, a slave girl, brought up two boys of unknown birth; their descendants followed the profession of tailors, and were called Sooechiks, from the word soee, a needle.

Khuticks-Are the descendants of the natural son of a Soodra.

Putwas, Thuteras, Kaseras, Laharas, Maimars, Burhees (carpenter), Muniars, Jurrahs, Koondeeghurs, Ootookuchs, Moosuwirs or Chiteris, Suntheeas (or eye doctor)—Are descendants of a Vaishya prostitute, and have received their names from the different kinds of trades they follow.

Socrees-Are the descendants of Chuttrees by a low-caste woman in wedlock.

Barees—Are descendants of a Koormee by a woman of unknown caste in wedlock, and, having followed the profession of torch-bearers, were denominated Barees, from bar, light.

Kulwars, or Kullears—Are the descendants of the natural son of an Aheer, who followed the profession of distilling spirit.

Kombhars or Konhars—Are the descendants of the natural son of a Soodra and a Kahar girl, and, as they followed the profession of making earthen vessels, they were called Koombhars, from the word koombh, an earthen vessel. The word Konhar is a corruption of the word Koombhar.

Dhobees-Are the descendants of a Soodr by Chuttree woman out of wedlock.

Kewuts or Mullahs, Noonias, Binds, Pasees, Bahelias, Dhurkars, Moosahars, Bhurs, Nuts, Domes, Hulalkhores or Sweepers, Kunjurs.—Rajah Ben, a Chuttree, had a son named Nikhad, who was turned out by his father for some fault; his descendants are these castes, which have been denominated according to the trade or profession they follow.

Tehlis.—The descendants of a Koormee by a Vaishya slave girl out of wedlock. They followed the profession of extracting oil, and were called Tehlees from the word tel, in Sanscrit, meaning oil.

Chamars, Dosadhs.—An Aheer having killed a cow, was excommunicated; his descendants by a Koormee girl and an Aheer girl out of wedlock are the Chamars and Dosadhs.

The above details have been received from Huranund Pundit, formerly Hindoo Law Officer of the Court of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and now a pensioner in this district, and Gungadhur, Pundit of Benares.

GHAZEEPORE.

Memo. compiled from Tehseeldars' Reports on the Prevalent Castes in Ghazeepore.

RAJPOOT Puchoturesas, in Tehseelee Ghazeepore.—A predatory band, under their leader, known by the name of Tulkusee Rai, came from Bejapore Bhalkhund, in the west, and took possession of Pergunnah Puchotur, where they settled. They intermarried with the other Rajpoots in the district, and now bear the name of Rajpoot Puchotureea. Some of them became Mahomedans in the time of Nawab Abdoolla Khan (then the only remedy for the weak to get his share of zemindaree from a powerful co-parcener), and are still to be found here and there in that pergunnah. From the time of their conversion they have imitated the habits and manners of the Mahomedans, and have mixed with them.

Rajpoot Kinwars, in Tehseelee Mahomdabad.—Amogh Ditchit, a Brahmin, came from Karnath Pudoompore, situated in the west of Delhi, and settled on the bank of the Ooknee River, in Mouzah Suhurmadeeh, Pergunnah Mahomdabad. Amogh Ditchit got three sons, who, when grown up, took the service of Rajah Teekum Deo, of that pergunnah, and, owing to their residence on the bank of the River Ooknee, were called in the Rajah's Court by the name of Ookneewar, which was in time abbreviated into Kinwar.

Subsequently one of the sons of the Ditchit curried the favor of the Delhi Court, and applied for the Raj of Mahomdabad, representing that Teekum Deo, the then Rajah,

was a great drunkard, and mismanaged his pergunnah. His request was granted: Teekum Deo was deposed, and he was installed in his place, under the name of Bhour Singh.

Amogh Ditchit's sons imitated the warlike habits of the other Rajpoots, intermarried with Gowtum, Donwar, &c., and, under the name of Bhoonyhars, inhabit the pergunnahs of Mahomdabad, Gurha, and Dehona.

Hyhobuns, in Tehseelee Bulliah.—A band of Rajpoots, descendants of Hyho, came from the west under a leader whose name is not known. They gradually settled in Godhna Manjhee, in Zillah Saurun, and when their numbers increased, they expelled the Cheros aborigines of the place, by fighting a series of battles. They extended their acquisitions up to Bulliah, which was also a portion of the Chero dominions. Cheros were eventually exterminated by the Hyhobuns. Dilapidated fortifications and ramparts are still to be met with here and there in the Bulliah and Beheea Pergunnahs, which are said to be the works of the Cheros. The principal zemindars are generally the Hyhobuns, in the Bulliah Tehseel.

Rughoobunsees, in Tehseelee Sydpore,—Say that they are the descendants of Rajah Rughoo, of Oudh. They give out that they emigrated from Oudh, and took possession of Khempore, in Sydpore, where they are still to be found in abundance.

Saingurs, in Tehseelee Rusrah.—The Saingurs of Rusrah say that they came from Paneeput, Kurnaul; that they are the descendants of Singee Rishee, who lived in Kooroo Chetra, close to Delhi. The story is that Hur Thakoor and Beer Thakoor, of the family of Singhee Rishee, originally settled in Pergunnah Bhudaon, in the Azimgurh District. The Pergunnah of Luknepore (Rusrah) was at that time in the possession of Raj Bhurs.

The descendants of Hur Thakoor and Beer Thakoor increased in numbers, and they wished to wrest the pergunnah of Lucknepore from the Raj Bhurs, whom they massacred by fighting several battles, and gained their object. The present zemindars of Luknepore are all Saingurs.

Konsicks, in Tehseelee Rusrah—Also came from Paneeput, Kurnaul, and took possession of the present station of Ghazeepore. They say that their ancestor was Rajah Gadh, from whom Ghazeepore derived its present name. They also say that Rajah Chuttoor Sein, the son of Rajah Gadh, took possession of Kopachit.

The zemindars of Burragaon, in Pergunnah Kopachit, are all Konsicks, and gave a lot of trouble in the mutinies.

AJMERE.

Mcmorandum by Major A. G. Davidson, Deputy Commissioner, dated 31st May, 1866.

The delay in the preparation of the report on castes has been chiefly caused by a suspicion that came upon the people, upon the slightest enquiries being made from the Canoongoes and heads of castes, as to the object the Government had in view in making the enquiry. The people in these isolated districts are nearly as suspicious as those in the Native States, and very great care is necessary in conducting enquiries of this nature, for the most absurd, but still mischievous, rumours are at once spread. In the present instance it was rumored that Government intended turning all into one caste. The present time also is unfortunate, and required still more caution and explanation on my part, as in Marwar and round about rumours have for some time past been flying about that the Government intended disarming the Rajpoots, and Christianizing them in two years. I have obtained a certain amount of information, which I now beg to submit.

- 2. Our prevalent castes are—1st, Rajpoots, who are the original settlers of all this part of the country. The tradition is that they sprang direct from Bramha's arms; they were, however, the ancient rulers of the whole of Rajwarah. Of the other different branches of Hindoos we have the Uggurwallahs, Ouswalls, Aheers, Suraogees, Dhollees, and small numbers of all Hindoo castes; and in the Mhairwarrah District, the Mhairs and Mhairats.
- 3. The Uggurwallahs give as their tradition that they were originally inhabitants of Agroha, in the Hissar District, and descended from Rajah Oograsein; that they took their name from the name of their town.
- 4. The tradition of the Ouswalls is to the effect that they sprung from Rajpoots, and were originally inhabitants of Oushanugguree, in Marwar; that in Sumbut 116, a Jain Juttee came to the town of Oushanugguree, and, by the virtue of his holiness, restored to life the young Rajah, who had died; that such faith was placed by the population in this Jain Juttee, that they embraced his religion and took the name of Ouswalls from their town.
- 5. The Aheers, too, also in these parts claim original descent from Rajpoots, but they can afford no worthy information.
- 6. The Dhollees, also numerous in these districts as musicians and songsters, claim original descent from the Rajpoots.
- 7. Of the Mhairs and Mhairats, the original settlers in the whole of the Mhairwarrah tract, and of whom, as being our peculiar and prevalent class, I will give as full an account as possible, we have only the tradition of their Bhats to depend upon. Colonel Hall, who was the first British officer who had any direct dealing with these tribes, took great pains to ascertain the origin of their race from narratives furnished by themselves. All circumstances so elicited have been recorded by the late Commissioner, Colonel Dixon, in his sketch of Mhairwarrah, and I cannot do better than give in a condensed form the tradition of these peoples' origin as recorded by that officer in his sketch. He says,-"Of the inhabitants of the Mugra or hilly tracts previous to the time from which the present Mhairs date their origin, little seems to be known. must have been a vast, impenetrable jungle, a refuge for all who had fled from the laws of their country, or had been ejected from castes by their brethren: all these, on seeking the protection of the banditti of the hills, were received as brethren. Hence arose the extraordinary melange, dignified by the name of religion, at present professed by the Mhairs and Mhairats. The Chundela Goojurs were said to have inhabited the hills in the neighbourhood of the ancient village of Chang, while the caste of Bhatee Rajpoots were located in Boorwah, and the hills near Kallinjur, Saroth, and Bhairlan were inhabited by Brahmins. Further to the south-west, Burar and Chetanin, the Todgurh Pergunnah, were peopled by Daeemahs and Dakul Meenahs.

The Mhairs claim descent from Pirtheeraj Chouhan, who reigned in Ajmere early in the twelfth century; he was brother to Khanday Rao, King of Delhi. These two brothers, with other Indian princes, defeated the Afghan invader, Mahomed Ghoree, at the village of Sirauree, on the banks of the Suruswuttee, about 80 miles from Delhi. The Afghan army was completely routed, and he marched out of Hindoostan. In two years, however, he returned with a large army, and in a contest the Hindoos were defeated. Khanday Rao, King of Delhi, was killed, and Pirthee Raj taken prisoner and put to death. Mahomed Ghoree, however, placed Pirthee Raj's son, by name Gola, upon the throne of Ajmere. Pirthee Raj, while reigning at Ajmere, attacked the city of Boondee, then inhabited by the caste of Harra Rajpoots, and carried off a girl of the caste of Asawurree Meenahs, by name Sehdeo, and gave her to his son, Jodh-la-khun, by whom she had two sons, named Unhul and Unoop. Jodh-la-khun supposed his partner to have been of pure caste until his two sons were reaching manhood. He one night questioned Sehdeo as to her caste, and, when told she was a Meenee, his indignation was great, and

he turned Sehdeo with her two sons out of his house. The mother and sons went to Chang, in Mhairwarrah, and were received kindly by the Chundeylla Goojurs. For five generations the descendants of Unhul and Unoop resided at Chang, and are reported to have eventually exterminated the Goojurs.

In the fifth generation, two brothers were born in the family of Unhul, called Kanha and Kala, and from them arose two great castes of Bur and Cheetah. Kanha and Kala, though sole masters of Chang, could find no one willing to marry with their children: their progeny were therefore obliged to intermarry amongst themselves, and soon became numerous and powerful. Kala went to Kulwara, in Meywar, and Kanha remained at Chang, and his male descendants began to marry indiscriminately with any woman opportunity threw in their way. Thus Meenees, Bheelnees, Dakul Meenees, and others became Mhair matrons. The clan of Cheetahs flourished, and from the descendants of Kanha sprung the twenty-four clans of Mhairs, comprehended under the general distinguishing title of Cheetah; while the progeny of Kala also formed twenty-four septs, under the common denomination of Bur.

These forty-eight class of Mhairs originally professed the Hindoo religion. Of the origin of the large family of Mhairats who profess the Mahomedan religion the following account is given:—

A man named Heerah, a Cheetah, went to Delhi and took service under the Emperor Alumgeer. One night, being on sentry duty at the gate of the palace, a terrific thunder-storm occurred; and, while the rest of the guard sought shelter in buildings, Heerah stood out firmly. This conscientious performance of duty won for him the favor of the Emperor. He is related to have said,—"In the Marwar tongue, they call a stout soldier kata: let this man's title be henceforth kata, for he has proved himself stout and brave." Soon after, Heerah became a convert to Mahomedanism, and the Emperor bestowed upon him the name of Kata Daood Khan. Heerah afterwards returned to his village of Chang, and marrying, handed down his adopted faith to a numerous progeny, and from a grandson of his, of the name of Mehra, was derived the name now borne by the whole sect—viz., Mhairats.

We have also castes of Motees and Dakul Mhairs. Of their origin, the following tradition is related:—Bharlan is shown to have originally been inhabited by Brahmins, and this district had been a thoroughfare for Bunjars. It is affirmed that a Bunjara woman went to the cell of a certain Byragee, who lived in a cave in a mountain, since called Mokut, where she was delivered of twin boys. She declared Rooghdass, the Byragee, to be their father. He was very indignant, and turned her and her children adrift. She was received and sheltered by a Brahmin, where she remained a considerable time. The twin brothers, when old enough, were employed by the Brahmin to tend his cows at graze. It is related that these boys killed one or more of the sacred cows. The old Brahmin was so enraged that he drove the mother and sons out of the place. In the fifth generation of the progeny of these boys, one Mokut was born, who, having conceived a hatred of the Brahmins of Bharlan for their treatment to his progenitors, waged war against them, massacred nearly all of them, and himself took the district of Bharlan. This individual is still much venerated by the Mhairs, and the mountain where the Bunjarun brought forth the twin founders of his race was named Mokut, after him. He is worshipped especially by the Motees who still inhabit the Bharlan district. A Brahmin who escaped the above slaughter in Bharlan fled to the village of Burar, then inhabited by Dakul Meenas. He threw aside his caste, and took a girl of the Meenee caste as a wife, from whom have sprung eventually the several clans of Dakul Mhair now extant."

8. I think there can be little doubt that our Mhairs and Mhairats all originally sprung from Rajpoots, who from various causes had to seek shelter in the hills. Even to this day the physique of these men closely resembles that of the Rajpoots: they are a tall, stout, handsome, and well-made race of men, quite different to the general race of small hill men, such as the Bheels, &c.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM

ON THE DIFFERENT

CASTES AND TRIBES IN THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

[This Report was received on the 18th March, 1867, after Appendix B. had been printed.]

THE sources of the limited information I have been able to collect regarding Hindoo castes are for the most part the vaguest family traditions: such a thing as a record of any castes, or any family history, nowhere exists. The traditions, as might be expected, are a strange combination of bad history, impossibilities, and fanciful stories—all firmly believed, and all tending to exaggerate the importance of the tribes and families to which they relate.

Family pride has kept alive, and probably added to, the traditionary parts relating to the high origin of the different castes, or families, or tribes—for the three terms often mean the same; whilst the matter-of-fact history has been nearly lost sight of, and ignorance has prevented the correction of the general obscurity.

Thus, if tradition is to be believed, there is not one single family or tribe of Mahomedans, and hardly one Hindoo caste, which does not trace its descent direct from some great independent or nearly independent chief or commander of invading forces, or some holy man; and they abide by their traditions by scrupulously keeping their caste or family intact from strange alliances; but in truth there seems little reason to question the fact that the origin of almost all must have been the gangs of half soldiers, half adventurers—Hindoo and Mahomedan—who followed the fortunes of Soobadars and Wuzzeers, under the orders of the Mahomedan Emperors.

All enquiry shows that the civilization of this district, and its reclamation from the primitive jungle, was of comparatively recent date—that is, within 450 years. Very few of the Mahomedans claim diecent from the followers of Shahab-ood-deen; but few Hindoos trace back beyond the reign of Jeychund of Kunouj, whose followers, when defeated by Shahab-ood-deen, populated a portion of this district; but almost all state that their ancestors took possession of those jungly tracts which form their present estates within the period I have mentioned.

East of the Ganges and south of the Jumna, the aboriginal ruling race was the Bhurs. East of the Ganges no trace of them remains: they were swept away by Hindoos from Oudh, by Mahomedan hordes from the north-west, and were finally extirpated in an invasion by the King of Jounpore. The invaders seized the Bhur forts, and appropriated the adjoining jungly country, which they speedily partially cleared and populated. The limits of these separate conquests can be clearly traced in the talooquas existing to this day, and each is mainly inhabited by the direct descendants of the successful invaders.

These have no traditions of further invasion or conquest: they appear to have settled down, and to have remained undisturbed until our times. Perhaps this fact may make their accounts of their remote origin more reliable than they would otherwise appear to be. They escaped those vicissitudes of existence which weaken all family traditions.

North of the Ganges, but little more is heard of the Bhurs. There are two reports of the fate of this race—one, that they were almost all cut off by the Jounpore invaders;

the other, that they fied to the east, and received some territory from the neighbouring chiefs (whoever they were) in the Budhoe Pergunnahs. Several bazaars and villages bear the name of the last and greatest Bhur King, the Rajah Leelee.

Remains of old Bhur forts and towns are not uncommon in the pergunnah of Khyragurh, south of the Tonse River. This is a wild jungly country, where the Bhurs probably remained undisturbed long after they were expelled from the more civilised tracts. They were finally extirpated or driven from these tracts by the ancestors of the present Manda Rajah. There were Bhurs also in the Arail and Barrah Pergunnahs, but they were dispossessed by Chuttree Hindoos from the northern districts of Hindoostan, followers and soldiers of the Mahomedan invaders.

Perhaps I have digressed too long to relate what is now known of a bygone race; but the history of some existing castes merges into their history: one is incomplete without the other.

Three influential local castes or class claim an admixture of Bhur blood. These are the Bhurors, Gurhors, and Tikaits. The two former are not numerous or influential; they are landed proprietors in the southern portions of this district, and appear to be a connecting link between the higher castes, who are generally landed proprietors, and those inferior castes whose lot is servitude.

The Tikaits are numerous, and possess much influence: they are decended from one of three Chowhan leaders under a Bhur chieftain.

One of these Chowhans carried off his chief's daughter. The descendants from this mixed alliance are Tikaits, and are still proprietors of a portion of that Bhur chief's possessions.

Their relatives, descended from the other two Chowhan chiefs, without the Bhur cross, are Kuraits and Putaits. These are simply Chowhans; the origin of their surname is untraceable.

Of Hindoo tribes of the higher classes, all, without exception, claim their descent from Oudh or the northern provinces of Hindustan. Their emigration to this district was in most instances of comparatively recent date; and the cause of their coming was almost always the same,—they were soldiers or adventurers.

Thakoors, Chowhans, and Chuttrees are the generic names which include all the various sub-divisions of these Hindoo colonists. These are the warrior castes which in former days composed all native armies. The heads of all these clans commanded their own men in the armies of Hindoo invaders, or were refugees from the early Mahomedan conquerors, or, in later days, followers of their fortunes. Each clan seems to have settled in its allotted portion of the conquered country, and the ancient limits of each portion are still pretty accurately defined.

Those who claim consanguinity with the Oudh tribes are naturally to be found in the trans-Ganges pergunnahs, which formed a portion of the Nawabi territory; those who claim a common ancestry with the Rajpoots of Mynpoory and other tribes in the Upper Doab districts are to be found in the Doab pergunnahs.

The southern pergunnahs are more sparsely peopled than any other portions of this district; but almost every landed proprietor is of one of the foreign clans or castes, aliens from far-off countries. As it is my object to confine myself to describing any peculiar local castes, or explaining any strange class nomenclature, I will say no more of these numerous and generally prevalent classes, who are to be found in every district.

The more one enters into this subject, the less real cause one finds for the endless ramifications of caste: a mere accident, a nickname, a legend, a personal qualification, a locality—even the number of members of a family, is sufficient to separate a family, which afterwards assumes and receives all the distinctions of a separate caste.

The most notable Hindoo in the district is the Rajah of Manda—a direct descendant of Rajah Jeychund, of Kunouj. He is a Chuttree. Rajah Jeychund was defeated and killed by Sultan Shahab-ood-deen Ghoree in 1193 A.D. Some of his family and followers fled to these southern districts, and settled in portions of what are now Jounpore, Benares, Mirzapore, and Allahabad. These large possessions have dwindled down to the estates now held in this district alone.

Akin to the Manda Rajah is the Rajah of Dyah: he is of the Gurwar clan, an influential sub-division of the Chuttree caste. I believe this is purely a local clan. These are Chanderbansee Chuttrees, or descendants from the moon, in contradistinction from the Soorujbansees, or descendants from the sun. There is rivalry between these two castes, and I believe they have nothing in common. The Soorujbansees and Chanderbansees are as widely known as Hindooism itself.

South of the Jumna is to be found the only colony of Purehar Rajpoots. They came from Mynpoory. They are of that caste who murder their female children; and it is certain they must have adhered to this custom of their clan until a quite recent date. It may be as well to notice here that they have been under constant but unobtrusive supervision for the last 25 years; and though they may still at heart cherish their old custom, it is certain they have ceased to practice it, for the recent Census shows that their female children bear a just proportion to their sons.

In their neighbourhood, in the Barrah Pergunnah, are some Bun Beis families. The "Beis" proper are Oudh Chuttrees. These are of that clan also, and the affix "Bun" is to commemorate the fame of their leader in former days, under whom they exterminated the Bhur and Cole residents of the jungle (bun), and took possession of their villages.

The Bugheyl clan are represented by the Rajah of Barrah. He claims a common descent with the Maharajah of Rewah and the Chief of Kotah, from a Goojerat chief, by name Bughesdeo, who, in Sumbut 606 or 1,800 years, was a pilgrim from Goojerat to the Hindoo shrines in Northern India. The pilgrimage, according to tradition, was abandoned by this famous chief, who seized on Kirwee, Banda, and the southern portions of this district, which formed the original possessions of one of his sons, from whom the Barrah Rajah claims his descent. The name of Bughurdeo, and the name of the clan "Bugheyl," have a common derivation in the legend—that this famous warrior chief was fed when a child on a tigress' milk. It is the notion of a savage to prefer this to the more natural food of an infant; but the whole clan take great pride in this quaint tradition-a Bugheyl may not marry but with a Bugheyl, under penalty of excommunication. The most notorious gang of dacoits who for three generations has infested the south of this district are of this clan, and this claim of consanguinity with the Rewah Maharajah has ensured their constant protection in his territories: and certainly the savage nature of the prototype of their race has pervaded the acts of these noted robbers. Each of their feats has shown the extremes of craft, treachery, and the meanest cowardice. When armed and in numbers they have murdered the single and unarmed; they have beaten women and killed children.

In Pergunnah Meh there is a caste called "Tussaiyah," whose cognomen is susceptible of explanation. They were Chuttrees of Etawah; and tradition has it that the founder of this clan was sent by Timoor Shah to take possession of a tract of country from the Bhurs: this was done; and the name Tusseyah is a corruption of "Teg Shahigah," the sword of the King, explanatory alike of the nature of the mission and its originator.

The Chundel is an out-caste Bugheyl, excommunicated for having intermarried with a Rajpoot, and having thus disgraced his tribe.

The Brahmin caste are few—Misser, Tewaree, Doobey, Chowbey, Sookool, Pandey, and so forth. These came from Kunouj and other noted Hindoo cities, either as followers of the fighting castes or by invitation from Hindoo chiefs. There is but one family whose prenomen requires notice and explanation. The Chuppun Pandey are merely the fifty-six (chuppun) grandsons of one prolific Brahmin in the Kurrah Pergunnah.

One numerous and influential clan of Brahmin landed proprietors are called Chowdrees. This is generally a title, more than a caste name. They have large possessions on the bank of the Ganges. Their story is that their founder was a saint from Goruckpore. In a great strait, a Mahomedan King at Jhoosee required the prayers of all pious men. This Brahmin's prayers were considered of such efficacy that he received in reward 84 villages, still peopled by his descendants; but their loyalty has departed from them, for they are a generation of rebels.

The Kayeths are numerous in Pergunnah Kurrah. They seem to have been the marked recipients of favor from the Mahomedan Emperors. The Canoongoeships of several pergunnahs, and other possessions, were given to several families of Delhi Kayeths.

There is one family of Kayeths in Kurrah who are apostates to Mahomedanism. This was either to obtain or to retain a Canoongoeship. The Canoongoeship is gone, but they are still Mahomedans, though they retain the Kayeth customs as far as is compatible with their new religion.

There are a few instances of a compulsory conversion from Hindooism to Mahomedanism. In one family the Mahomedan title of *Mullick* was given to an apostate Tusseyah (Teg Shahiga); the others are called Bugheyl Mahomedans. The cause of the Mullick's conversion was simply imprisonment for non-payment of revenue to Delhi. He never paid, but obtained his freedom by apostacy.

The Bugheyl Mahomedans are descendants of a Rewah chief, a staunch adherent of Akbur Shah. Akbur Shah in return for his service gave the Bugheyl chief whatever country he could obtain from the Bhurs across the Ganges; and the Bugheyl chief, out of gratitude, apostacised.

In Chail there is one clan of Chowhan Mahomedans, and, strongest of all in Meh Pergunnah, in Musaree village, is a colony of professed Syuds, whose Hindoo ancestry is undoubted.

There is more reliable history and less wild tradition in the accounts of the pure Mahomedan races. To believe their own accounts, there is not a race of western or northern Asia which is not represented in its original purity in the Mahomedan population.

There are four pergunnahs where the chief proprietors are all Mahomedans; these are—Syuds in Kurallee, Sheiks in Chail and Meh, and Rewaree Pathans in Chail; and a few Moguls also in Chail, and some of all the three first-named classes throughout the district.

Some of these families trace their descent to the time of the invasions of Shah Mahmood of Ghuznee, A. D. 984; a greater number to the more recent invasions of Sahab-ood-deen; and the majority state that their progenitors were established within 400 years by the later Mahomedan Emperors.

If I am to believe the accounts before me, scarcely a nation in Asia is unrepresented by these people. There are tribes from Arabia, Persia, Sustan, Khorasan and Bokhara, and Toorkistan—individuals whose direct ancestors came from Medina, Macca, Meshed, and Ghuznee; a few who claim direct descent from a daughter of their Prophet, and two who sprang from the First Caliph. These are all to be found in the villages where they were first established; most of them retain the proprietary rights in these villages, and almost all are careful to keep their race intact from any alliances with other tribes.



The first Syud is reported to have been a wandering pilgrim, by name Kootub-ood-deen, of Medina. His wanderings took him to Kurrah, in the Kurrah Pergunnah, where he was illtreated by Rajah Jeychund. In retaliation this wandering saint induced Shahab-ood-deen to invade the country. The saint accompanied the invasion, and took possession as a conquerer of Kurrah itself. A mohullah in that town is called after him to this day.

Perhaps it will be as well to reject the fanciful legend of the insulted saint and his revenge, and to assume that Kootub-ood-deen was a man of mark in the invading forces. His direct descendants still live in Kurrah, and have property in the neighbouring villages.

The Kuralee Syuds claim a far more recent origin. They must have been a numerous, as well as an influential, band, for the greater portion of the Kuralee Pergunnah belongs to them. They settled on their present possessions about 1450 A. D., in the time of Beloli Lodi. They claim to be of pure Persian extraction.

The pergunnah of Chail is almost entirely owned by different tribes of Mahomedans. The times of their settlement in their new possessions are as various as their races. There are some influential Syuds, but the generality are Sheikhs.

The village of Muhgaon was the stronghold of the most influential of all these Mahomedan families. In the reign of Shah Mahmood of Ghuznee, one Salar Baha-ood-deen took possession of this village. His tomb is still shown there, and his direct descendants still reside there; but by the inexorable sale law, or by confiscation, their possessions have gone from them. In later days their most conspicuous representative was Moulvee Leakut Ally, now in hiding, and a proclaimed rebel.

The proprietors of the Bisowna Talooqua are Syuds, colonists since the time of Shahab-ood-deen. Their great ancestor was Ubbas, alumburdar, or spear-holder, in the army of Emam Hossein, in the battle of Kurbellah. In this village, as in many others also, is shown the tomb of their founder, Asasoodeen.

In Seoundah village the inhabitants are chiefly of Arab extraction, though some few claim a descent from one Mobaruk Shah, who came with Sultan Shahab-ood-deen from Ghore.

The Pawun and Hosseinpore people claim a high origin—no less than a direct descent from Siddeek Akbur, the first Caliph of the Prophet.

In Mukdoompore the proprietors are Arabs; and thus traditions and scraps of history ascribe a distinguished foreign origin to all the principal Mahomedans in this pergunnah. By far the greater number were followers of Shabab-ood-deen. It is difficult to believe they were all of such note and importance as their descendants declare they were; probably they were hordes of adventurers and riff-raff of every town in Asia, without one really high-born chief amongst them.

Syud Sorawun, as its name implies, was a Syud colony. Their founder was a pure adventurer—no immediate follower of Shahab-ood-deen, but one attracted from Arabia by the fame of Shahab-ood-deen's conquests. He came, with 7,000 Arab horsemen at his back, to seek service under the great conqueror, and seized on Syud Sorawun. But in time the Syuds quarrelled with some of their followers (it was about an insult offered to a slave girl); and the Syuds abandoned the village in a body, and proceeded to conquer for themselves some other possessions across the Ganges. A curse is to this day hanging over the head of all this clan if they in any way make use of any product of that village from which, 800 years ago, they departed in anger.

There are several large villages near to and including Alumchund owned by an influential race, the descendants of Kazee Hissam-ood-deen, who was a descendant of the First Caliph and a Brahminee woman. This famous woman was the mother of

twelve sons, who founded the caste of the Chuppun Brahmins, whom I have above-mentioned. She was carried of by Kazee Hissam-ood-deen, and had four more sons by him. The descendants, whether Brahmin or Mahomedan, still retain all their old villages, and are notorious for a most strict observance of all their ancient religious and family customs, and marriage and funeral ceremonies.

In the immediate neighbourhood of this city are the pure descendants of the only Afghan colony in the district. They are Pathans from Chuk Huzarah, in Cabul. They state they were originally refugees in Hindustan, after some great defeat of their tribe in Cabul; and they were established in various parts of his possessions by Akbar Shah. The settlers in this place were destined for some far-off country in Bengal; but the rains overtook them here, and they were permitted to remain. They divided; and one portion found their way back to Cabul; the remaining portion is called the Eradut Kheyl. They have extensive possessions in Arail, received in lieu of pay from one of the Mahomedan Emperors; but they are a degenerate race, with every Pathan vice, and but few of the very few Pathan good qualities; and their estates and influence are fast wasting away. There is a Syud colony in Daragunge, established there in Akbar's time. They came from Bokhara about 1570 or 1580 A. D., and settled in Daragunge when the great embankment protecting the city from the Ganges was erected. The name Daragunge was given from Dara Shikoh, son of Shahjehan.

In the suburb of Bahadoorgunge is to be found a colony who settled there in the time of Shahjehan, in 1642. In Khooldabad are the followers of the Ameer Khoosro, son of Jehangeer. In the suburb of Shahrarabaugh, the old confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, is a colony from Jounpore, established in the reign of Mahomed Shah (1719 A. D.); and there appears little else to note regarding the Mahomedans in the Doab Pergunnahs.

Across the Ganges, in Kewaee, are a few, and in Meh there are many, Mahomedan colonies.

The Syuds of Aswah are descended from an Arab ancestor, from Medina. How he found his way here is not related; but there were men of note in his family, for one of them was an influential Soobadar in the days of Mahomed Shah, from whom the family obtained twelve villages rent-free. Of these, but one, Aswah, remains.

The Sheikhs of Talooqua Utraow and Jasurpore claim descent from one Sultan Ibrahim, a King of Bokhara. He abdicated his throne, and became a wandering mendicant, emigrating with his family from Bokhara to Delhi. Thence his family emigrated to Jounpore, and Sooltan Ibrahim Shirkee, of Jounpore, made one of them the Kazee of the Pergunnah Meh, giving him the whole pergunnah as a jagheer. The present proprietors are the Kazee's direct descendants, residing in Rewnee or Rownukabad, so called in commemoration of their distinguished ancestor.

In this pergunnah, in Kurrah and adjoining villages, are the Syuds, who some 250 years ago, as I have above related, departed from Syud Surawan, in Chail, and conquered these villages from the Bhurs.

The Toorkoman race are represented in the zemindars of Talooqua Musaree, formerly a jungle waste, presented as a suitable reward to his Toorkoman followers by Shah Ala-od-deen Ghoree.

There is a sect called Sheikh Ulwes in Burgut village. They are descended from a Korasanee ancestor, who, though originally a servant, rose to be a Dewan, and some 400 years ago acquired this village.

The last requiring mention are the Bugheyl Mahomedans of Talooqua Julalpore, descendants of Rajah Tekhun Singh Bugheyl, of the house of Rewah. How he was a



supporter of Akbar Shah, and how he apostacised, have been already related. After his conversion he assumed the name of Morhur Shah, but retained the Hindoo title of Rajah. It is an influential clan to this day.

It is reported that all these numerous races keep entirely to themselves. Family pride seems to be the cause of this seclusion, though there seems but little beyond mere accident to be proud of. Each tribe thinks all others beneath the honor of an alliance.

Regarding the numerous inferior tribes of Mahomedans, it may generally be assumed that they were Hindoos of the lower classes, forcibly converted to Mahomedanism.

Allahabad Collectorship:

The 6th March, 1867.

G. RICKETTS,
Collector.

APPENDIX C.

REMARKS ON THE CENSUS

ETAWAH DISTRICT.

No. 366.

FROM

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME, Esq., C.B.,

Collector of Etawah,

To

W. C. PLOWDEN, Esq.,

Secretary to Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.

Dated Elowah, the 1st September, 1865.

SIR.

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I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the Abstract Tabular Statements noted

NAME.

-Primary Population Return. Note 1.--Population Totals. " 2.—Castes. 3.—Occupations. Statistical Population Return. 54 6 Note.—Europeans and Eurasians.
—Classified Schedule of Towns and Vil-

lages IAges.

IV.—Statistical Area, &c., Return (prepared according to Circular B. of the 8th March, 1864).

Note 4.—Abstract of Changes in Jumma,

and Classification of Land since Settle-

Note 5.—Alteration of Area and Jumma, explanatory of Note. Note 6.—Territorial Changes since last

Census

Appendix L.—Percentages on Land and Dwellings.

Appendix II.—Percentages of Males and Females (including II. A. and Notes a. b. c. d. e.).

Appendix III.—Percentages of adults and 13 19

20

infants.
Appendix IV.—Increase and decrease of Lakhiraj.

— A — Doduced life-table for all Appendix A .- Deduced life-table for all 21

ages, for various countries of Europe, population being supposed stationary.

Appendix B.—Deduced average life-table 22

for all ages, population increasing and decreasing at various rates.

in the margin, recording the results of. or having reference to, the Census of the Etawah District, taken on the night of the 10th January, 1865.

2. Due precautions were taken to ensure accuracy. Several months before the Census was to be taken, the Tehseeldars, the best of their Amlah, the picked Putwarees, and certain candidates for Government service, went about from village to village, and hamlet to hamlet. determining what were to be considered enclosures. On the door, or at the doorway of each enclosure, a number was painted, being a serial number for the whole township. As many of the enclosures contained more than one house, the next step was to number the houses. This was done, beginning with enclosure No. 1, the house numbers being painted or cut. &c., on or beside the several house doors, as

well as on or near the main door, below the enclosure number. It was settled that there should be one serial number only for every enclosure (whether situated in the main village or in the outlying hamlets) belonging to each township, but that a separate serial should be used for the house numbers of the main village and each of its outlying hamlets, and similarly for each of the different parishes (mohullahs) of the several towns and cities.

3. In practice, it was not found easy to adhere strictly to this rule; much confusion was created by the arbitrary nature (in this district, at least) of the so-called townships. On the one hand, every little hamlet, ten of which may be included in one township, has often its separate lands and separate proprietors, two and three clearly different; and in former days independent townships, sill inhabited by different pro-

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^{*} Of the Statements, notes, &c., marginally noted. Nos. 1 to 10 have been incorporated with the General Statements and the detailed Tables of the accompanying General Consus Report, and Nos. 11 to 22 are appended to this Report.

prietary communities, have often been included at the last Settlement in one mehal, and reckoned as one township. On the other hand, several of what were then called independent townships, and settled as separate mehals, belong all to the same community, who reside in the same village, and who hold to this day (though the mehals are avowedly distinct) large tracts in commonalty,—to say nothing of large portions of their lands being khetbut.

- 4. Misapprehensions owing to these difficulties caused a diversity of enumeration, but no actual errors. The obvious and only possible rule was "whatever was called a township at Settlement, that, and that only, call a township now;" and in accordance with this principle our returns have been made up in the sudder station. As regards the mofussil, no numerical error affecting the Census totals could result, since, although differences existed in the method of enumeration, still every house and person was equally counted under both systems. Every enclosure and every house was permanently numbered, and the numbers entered in lists, with the names of the house-owners, and these lists (for every single hamlet, village, &c.,) re-tested on the spot, to see that every house and enclosure did actually bear some number, that no two bore the same number, and that there was really a house bearing every number entered in the list.
- 5. Simple as this seems in writing, this was the great work of the Census; it occupied several months, and gave a firm basis to all subsequent operations. Its correctness was tested separately in every pergunnah by one or more European Officers, the Superintendent of Police, &c. Besides enclosures and houses, on these first lists were noted peraos, ghâts, &c.,—in fact, all places at which people might be, and for an examination of which on the night of the Census provision had to be made.
- 6. Though the Educational Department kindly put all the village school-masters at our disposal, and though every official available was made use of in some capacity or another, we experienced much difficulty in procuring the required number of enumerators; and several of the volunteers did their work so carelessly, that, but for the system adopted, the Census would have contained a large element of error.
- 7. As it was, all the papers were ready, and had been fully filled in by Putwarees, school-masters, &c., and had been thoroughly tested by responsible officials before the date fixed. All the volunteer enumerators had to do, was to go round from house to house, and see that at the hour fixed the houses really contained the exact numbers entered in their lists, or, if not, make the necessary corrections; yet several of them gave in their papers unverified, some scratched them all over with hieroglyphics, some lost, and most dirtied them. Luckily we placed no great dependence on them, and the next morning all the doubtful ones were looked up and re-tested or re-drawn.
- 8. During the next fortnight the village and town returns were extensively tested, not only by the Tehseeldars and their subordinates, but by all the Civil officials of the district. The system of numbering adopted enabled us to test, in the most perfect manner, the correctness of the returns; and I am of opinion that the village and town returns, as finally accepted, are as nearly accurate as could be hoped for. I should note that the testing was not confined to re-enumerating the population in every house, and ascertaining the cause of every discrepancy between the (1) preparatory Census, the (2) Census proper, and the (3) past Census; but that, wherever the number of males and females differed very greatly, the proportion of adults to children, or of cultivated land to each agriculturist, &c., exceeded the average, &c., &c., separate subsequent investigations were made which in every single case confirmed the accuracy of the return, and in many cases explained satisfactorily the abnormal feature that had attracted attention.
- 9. I need not trouble you with further details as to the measures adopted to secure an accurate enumeration of persons at ghâts, peraos, boats on the river, &c.; but I should note that, in accordance with your instructions, persons passing through the district in the railway trains were not counted; and that Messrs. Boyce and others of the Railway Establishment proper, residing in the Railway bungalows, furnished their returns direct to Allahabad, and not to us, and are hence excluded both



from Statement II. and its Note. I ought to add that for a week or more previous, and for a somewhat longer time subsquent, to the Census day, my subordinates and myself, each in special charge of the Census of one pergunnah, were on the spot, personally checking and directing the operations.

- 10. The compilation of these village returns (and the preparation therefrom of the required Abstract Statements) has been a work of extreme labor, as will be seen. Every column* (some 200 in number) of every one of these statements has been first prepared independently mouzahwar; so that there have been nearly 1,500×200 = 3,00,000† sums of addition to do, some containing two and three thousand terms each, though many of them quite short. As all these separate accounts now at last agree and correspond, I presume that no error can exist in the compilation. The compilation has been entirely done in the sudder station. Every one of the population statements was drawn out in full detail by houses for each mouzah; these were totalled independently by four separate hands, and the approved totals written in English and vernacular at the bottom of each. The English mouzahwar totals belonging to each perguunah were then copied out into separate books and separately totalled, and thus the pergunnah or Tehseelwar (for in this district each Tehseel comprises only one pergunnah) totals are those that appear in the statements.
- 11. Some of the papers of the 1852 Census were less carefully prepared than they should have been. Amongst other things, the Census was taken in some places according to hulkas (survey circles), instead of according to townships. The returns then rendered of the different classes of lands, culturable, cultivated, &c., may possibly not have been wholly erroneous; but it is impossible to discover how they were got at, and equally impossible to accept them as a standard of comparison with the present ones. Again, the present limits of the district are widely different from those which obtained when the last Census was taken,—thus rendering comparison between the past and present results somewhat difficult.
- 12. Statement IV. gives full details of the present real classification of lands, territorial extent, and land revenue of the district. In Note 4 are the pergunnahwar abstracts of five volumes (submitted with the other papers), which show and explain mouzahwar every difference between the statu quo at Settlement (within our present limits) and the existing status,—To these volumes, which were prepared to give full effect to the Board's wishes, conveyed in their Circular B. of the 8th of March, 1864, I would call particular attention. Their preparation has involved more than a year's incessant labor, and, without arrogating to them perfect accuracy, it may be confidently asserted that they represent fully as correctly the real existing state of affairs, as the original Settlement Returns ever can have done that of their own time.
- 13. Note 4 is an abstract of these volumes. Note 5, prepared from the same volumes, shows in abstract, not the changes of land from one class to another (the chief object of Note 4), but the differences in the total recorded areas, resulting partly from fluvial action, and partly from errors in the Settlement measurement, but chiefly from certain omissions of the Settlement Surveyors.
- 14. Note No. 6, again, takes the number of townships and population of our present pergunnahs, as they existed at the last Census, and then, adding and subtracting the townships and population due to transfers of territory since 1852, deduces what, according to the Census of 1852, the population of the district, as now limited, then was. Beneath this the results of the present Census are recorded for facility of comparison.
- 15. It has been found impossible to ascertain correctly the relative amounts of the cultivated, culturable, and other classes of lands at the time of the last Census for the district, as at present limited. The return submitted at that time for the *then* limits of the district proves, wherever we have been able to test it, unreliable, and we have no materials at our command for the re-construction of such a return as regards the district as now limited.

^{*} Every distinct column, of course-not where two columns in different statements are identical.

[†] This is exclusive of nearly double as much work in the calculation of the Appendices.

16. According to the printed Census Report of 1852, the townships and population of the district stood as follows:—

No. of Townships. Population. 1,495 8,10,965

but corrected to present limits, adding what we received from Futtehgurh, and deducting what we transferred to Mynpoory in 1857, and, moreover, correcting the mistakes made at the last Settlement between hulkas and mouzahs, we should have—

	Townships.	Population.
Excluding 85 uninhabited (see States	ments	
III. and IV.),	1,473	5,87,950
While the present Census gives,	1,473	6,26,444
Shewing an increase of	•••	38,494

or 6.54 per cent. in the 13 years that have elapsed since we last numbered the people.

17. Slow as this increase at first sight seems, I cannot consider it altogether unsatisfactory.

Taking the population of England and Wales in 1861 at 20,061,725, then being about 344 to the square mile, we find the percentage of increase as follows:—

From 1801-1811 1811-1821 1821-31 1831-41 1841-51 1851-61
14 18 16 14 13 less than 12

- 16. Now, of course, over a large tract of country (though not in towns), after a certain density is attained, the thicker the population, the smaller will yearly be the percentage of increase: in modern phraseology, the struggle for existence will increase in intensity. Even dividing our total population over our whole area, we have already (see Appendix I.) no less than 384 to the square mile; while if it is borne in mind that, putting aside ordinary barren plots, such as occur elsewhere, aggregating about one-fifth of the whole area, there remains still rather more than one-fifth of the district which is utterly uninhabitable, unculturable, and almost untraversable ravines and dense dhâk jungle, it will be admitted that this number 384 very imperfectly represents the real * density of the population within that area in which increase is possible. We could not, therefore, under the most favorable circumstances, have expected a very large percentage of increase on so dense a population.
- the great and memorable break in settled government which, for the space of more than a year, plunged this district, in common with others, into a state of civil war and anarchy, and entailed, directly and indirectly, the sacrifice even here of thousands and thousands of lives. Setting aside the men, the mortality amongst young children and women in those times was notoriously excessive; numbers of villages, with all their grain, were burnt, and fright, exposure, and want of food did their wonted cruel work. It will be observed that it is just in Dulellnuggur, where the warfare raged the fiercest and the longest, that the percentage is the lowest—3.85, as compared with 8.27 in Etawah, and 9.46 in Phuppoond, where, owing to circumstances, not one blow was ever struck or village burnt.
- 20. The low percentage of increase in Bidhoonah (only 4.11) presents at first some difficulty, because, though the Rooroo Rajah turned rebel, and though rapine and warfare occasionally disturbed this pergunnah, the latter never rose to a sufficient height to account for the vast difference of rate observable between Bidhoonah on the one hand, and Phuppoond, Etawah, and Bhurtenah on the other. Many of the Bidhoonah villages came from Futtehgurh, and in these I note that the percentage of increase is considerably lower than in the rest of the pergunnah. As there appears positively no other difference between these two sets of villages, this may not improbably be due either to the last Futtehgurh Census having been too high, or that of Etawah too low. Now, this latter, from very careful enquiry in regard to a few villages taken at random, does not appear to have been the case, and I am therefore disposed to believe that the



^{*} In reality, considerably exceeds the highest European average for any whole country. The highest in 1859 was Belgium,—408.

1852 Census—of that portion, at least, of the Futtehgurh District which has been transferred to Etawah—was rather too high, and that this has tended to keep the apparent rate of increase in the Bidhoonah pergunnah below its real level. Another thing to be noticed is that this Pergunnah and Dulellnuggur contain a larger percentage of Thakoors than any of the others, and that the Thakoors of the two localities are a more lawless set, and were more implicated in the crimes of the rebellion than any of the rest of the inhabitants of the district. They did not do much in Bidhoonah, but they went away to fight and plunder elsewhere; and numbers even of well-known men have never returned. Lastly, it is amongst the non-agriculturists,—especially the traders, artizans, &c.,—that the increase is chiefly observable, whereas the percentage of these classes is lower in Bidhoonah than in most of the others, being only 33 to 46 in Etawah, 41 in Dulellnuggur, 36 in Phuppoond, and 33 in Bhurtenah.

- 21. Taking all things into consideration, this increase of rather more than 6½ per cent. will probably appear satisfactory, and may in all likelihood exceed the increase observable in some at least of our other districts. To the railroad probably we owe somewhat; but I confess that I at least cherish the hope that the peculiarly lenient and conciliatory policy pursued here throughout the disturbances,—the construction of large and commodious new market-places at Etawah, Phuppoond, and three other places in the district, coupled with the opening out of 400 miles of new road,—may not have altogether failed to contribute to the result. Certain facts connected with the increase deserve notice. Though its exact limits at the past and present Census were not the same, still for many purposes the district remains virtually little changed. We transferred a purely agricultural tract, without a single town, but with a main road running through it, and with some pretty large villages: we received a purely agricultural tract, without a single road, and with scarcely any place bigger than a hamlet, though some of the townships, such as Takah, exhibit, owing to the multitude of their hamlets and outlying farmsteads, a considerable population.
- 22. This transfer cannot materially have affected the nature of the population; if anything, however, the change should have increased the proportion of agriculturists: as it is, the proportion of non-agriculturists appears to have increased.

In 1852, the percentage of the agricultural on the total population was 67.2.

In 1865, this percentage (see Appendix I.) is only 61.59. Now, from careful enquiries, I do not think that our present classification differs materially from that adopted in practice at the last Census, and I therefore conclude that there has, bond fide, been a greater apparent increase amongst the non-agricultural classes.

- 23. This is due to two causes. During these past 13 years, the Ganges Canal, with all its bridges, escapes, &c., and with hundreds of miles of rajbuhas,—the Railway, with its constant demand for workmen and wood,—have crept across the district; and since 1856 I have gradually opened out a net-work of more than 400 miles of roads, with more than 1,000 bridges and culverts, to say nothing of constructing large market-places in all the principal towns, new public offices of every description, &c., &c. A large class of day-laborers has thus been created; the poorer and less successful cultivators, tired of the bitter, never-ending struggle against starvation and the village usurer, cleared all past accounts by absconding and seeking employment on public works. Thus the non-agricultural classes have been certainly recruited from the agricultural; and, despite the general increase in the population, the actual number of cultivators may possibly have diminished, or, at any rate, remained stationary. In 1852, each agriculturist on the average held only 1.35 acres of cultivated land; in 1865 he holds 1.395 acres.
- 24. The interpretation of this slight change is complicated by the consideration that if much uncultivated land had been brought under cultivation during this period, the increased area per head would not be incompatible with an increase even amongst the agriculturists. If, however, any reliance can be placed on the returns of cultivated and culturable lands submitted at the last Census, there has been a decrease, and not an increase, in the former, and, consequently, a marked decrease in the

number of agriculturists. This appears still more likely from the fact that, according to the old limits of the district, we had in 1852, 4,10,694 agriculturists, out of a total of 6,10,965; while, according to the new limits, we have in 1855, 3,85,868 agriculturists only, out of a total of 6,26,444; and it is an unquestionable fact that we have now in this district, according to the lowest estimate, from 4,000 to 6,000 adult male laborers, representing from 12,000 to 15,000 of all ages and sexes, who have during the last 8 or 10 years seceded, to our knowledge, from the cultivating classes.

- 25. Another, though minor cause of increase amongst the non-agriculturists, has been the increase of trade consequent on the opening of several large new market-places and grain marts, in which the traders of Furruckabad, Gwalior, Bhind, Myn-poory, and Cawnpore now occupy shops.
- 26. Other changes, probably indicative of an improved condition of the people, may be here noticed. There are fewer people than formerly in each enclosure, fewer in each house. Thus we had—

		Per enclosure.	Per house.
In 1852,	•••	7.26	5.03
In 1865,	•••	6.34	4· 6 5

Has this any connection with the increase of the non-agricultural classes? I cannot trace the coincidence in other districts, but here it would seem that, in proportion as the percentage of agriculturists in any pergunnah is high, nearly in the same proportion are the dwellings crowded.

27. The progress that has been made agriculturally in the district since the Settlement is very considerable: more than 13,000 acres of so-called barren land and some 75,000 of culturable waste have been reclaimed. Per contra, there has been an apparent increase of nearly 8,000 acres of unassessed land (lakhiraj). In reality, some 3,600

Grants,	•••	•••	7,462
Railway,	• 50	•••	1,032
Canal,	•••	•••	1,685
District Ro	ads,	***	88
Miscellane	ous.	•••	248
(Vide Ann		IV)	

acres of what was lakhiraj at Settlement has since been resumed or assessed (vide Appendix IV.), while lands as per margin have been granted rent-free as rewards for loyalty or assumed for various public purposes, and thus included amongst non-rent-paying lands.

28. The district is entirely a Hindoo one,—the Mahomedans little exceeding 5 per cent. of the whole population. The predominant castes are, as will be seen from the subjoined table, Brahmins, Chumars, Aheers, and Thakors:

Name of Castes.				Percentage on total Population.
Brahmin,	•••	•••	•••	14.39
Chumar,	•••	•••	•••	12.78
Aheer,	•••	•••	•••	10.66
Thakoor,	•••	•••	•••	8.42
Kachee,	•••	•••	•••	7 ·08
Lodhee,	•••	•••	•••	5.00
Miscellaneous H	indoos,	Total,	•••	58·33 36·38 5·29
,				100.00

29. The proportion which the numbers of the two sexes bear to each other so materially affects the moral, social, and physical welfare of the people, that the (to European ideas) abnormal deficiency of females revealed by the present Census cannot be passed over in silence. The facts collected by Sykes, Balfour, and others, had previously led to the conclusion that in India "the males greatly outnumber the females among children under 12 years of age, and are also in excess to a greater or less extent among the entire population." The recent Census in this district entirely confirms

this conclusion. 55% per cent. of the whole population are males, while of the children no less than 58% per cent. are males.

- 30. Turning to Appendix II., it first appears that no very large proportion of the excess of males can be due to female infanticide, since, although no Mahomedans murder their female children, the percentage of male on total Mahomedan infants is no less than 56.48, against 58.86 of Hindoos.
- 31. In order to determine whether the small difference that does exist (viz., 2.38 per cent.) in this particular between Mahomedans and Hindoos, or any part of it, arises in any perceptible degree from female infanticide, it was necessary to analyse every caste separately; and accordingly, in Appendix II. A., and Notes a, b, c, d, and e, this has been done for the whole district, as well as for each pergunnah. This has been an immense labor, but it was absolutely necessary; in order to enable us to form a correct opinion on this moot point. Neglecting all castes of which the district did not contain at least 1,000 male infants, as furnishing too narrowly-based data to permit of safe generalization, we may exhibit the following results as the most instructive:—

TABLE I.

				PROPORTION OF MALE INFANTS TO TOTAL INFANTS.								
	Name of (Zaste.		In the whole District.	In the Pergunah of Etawah.	In the Pergraphs of Bhurtenah.	In the Pergranah of Bidhoonah.	In the Pergrunah of Phuppoond.	In the Pergunnah of Dulellauggur.			
	1.			2.	8.	· 4.	5.	6.	7.			
1.	Thakoor,	•••	•••	{ 56·38 } 64·58 }	67·50	64·43	:63 ·66	· 63 ·84	·· 63 ·35			
2.	Aheer,	•••		\$ 55.80 } 60.63 }	·:: 64·42	::: 61·67	: 57:31	•:57·18	56.78			
3.	Kachee,	•••		52.93 59.92	61-21	·· 6 0-68	:57-91	• 58-38	• 60-89			
4.	Carpenter, &c.,	•••		55.03 } 58.87 }	61·3 8	58-63	57-12	§ 55-66	59:80			
5.	Chumar,	•••		52.52	·:: 61·54	57·70	57-80	57.48	: 58-45			
6.	Brahmin,	•••		55.17	::61.56	60-59	: 58 ·3 0	56-85	. :55-37			
7.	Persootes,	•••		52.36 }	† 63 [.] 71	57 ·10	* 50-00	* 53-40	61•79			
8.	Mullah,	•••		54·25 } 58·69 }	58.70	§ 59·04	* 59-09	* 55·55	58.65			
	Mahajun,	•••		55.64	63-79	56-95	<i>55-</i> 89	§ 54·56	§ 61:05			
10.	Koree,	•••		52-69	- 60-65	5 8·18	56-95	56-17	54·62			
11.	Naee,	•••		53·52 57·74	59-84	56-75	56-03	58-26	57·2 7			
12.	Gudhurees,	•••		53.24 57.61	- 62-67	57:38	56-01	55-28	55.85			
13.	Lodhee,	•••		53·93 57·51	:61.43	58-04	:55:44	• 53-53	- 59-06			
14.	Telee,			52·83 } 57·36 }	61-78	55.33	56.31	55.76	55-60			
15.	Koomhar,	•••		\$ 51.41 } \$ 57.34 }	61:43	54.64	57 ·21	§ 55·36	§ 55·55			
16.	Kuhar,	•••		51·11 } 57·15 }	59.09	58-13	55-82	56-92	55.08			
17.	Dhobee,	•••		\$ 53·13 } \$ 56·13 }	59.78	55-62	58:44	§ 55·04	§ 55·76			
18.	Dhanook,	•••	· }	\$ 51·13 } \$ 56·00 }	58.71	55.70	54-05	57:28	55:93			
19.	Buneea,	•••		54·14 } 55·26 }	55.74	53:40	53:84	58.55	55 •25			
20.	Kaet,	•••		53·53 55·25	55-19	§ 59 ·70	‡ 49·46	55.55	§ 55·10			
	Average	8,		<pre>{ 52.53 } 58.63 }</pre>	61.00	57 · 98	56-06	56.52	57.55			

Note.—Figures marked * are founded on an average of less than 50 male children.

""" "" "" "" 100 to 200 ""

100 to 200 ""

100 to 200 ""

100 to 300 ""

Figures without any distinguishing mark are founded on averages of "" 300 to 1,000 ""

with 1 dot before them "" "" 1,000 to 1,500 ""

"" 2 dots "" "" "" 1,500 to 2,500 ""

"" 3 dots "" "" "" 2,500 to 3,500 "" &c.

- 32. The first thing that has to be noticed is the very material differences observable in the same caste in different pergunnahs, even after rejecting those percentages derived from too small a number of instances to be reliable. Thus, the percentage in Thakoors varies in different localities from 67½ to less than 63½ (4); in Aheers, from nearly 64½ to 56½ (7½); in Brahmins, from 61½ to less than 55½ (6); in Mahajuns, from 63½ to 55¾ (8); in Gudhureeas, from more than 62½ to 56 (6½); in Lodhees, from 61½ to 53½ (8); in Dhobees, from 59¾ to 53½ (6½); and in others, in a less degree. Did I not personally know how great care has been exercised in the original Census and in the preparation of these returns, these discrepancies would, I confess, have greatly diminished my faith in the reliability of the figured results. As it is, though at present unable to explain all these startling differences, I yet feel convinced that time will enable us to account fully for what now seems so suspicious.
- 33. Even now we might, as regards certain castes, throw some light on the differences that exist; but, to render the explanation more comprehensible, and enable us more effectually to realize the significance of Table I., I must first introduce and say a few words about

TABLE II.

Showing the percentage of the children of the undermentioned castes on the total population of the caste.

	Male children.				en.	Female children.			children	in per	le.		No. of	No. of
	Description caste.	of	Total caste.	Total male child- ren.	Per- centage.	Total caste.	Total female child- ren.	Per- centage.	Number of male chiper per mille.	No. of female children mille.	Total children per mille.	o. of caste if arrang No. of children of sexes.	if arranged by girls.	No. if arranged by l boys.
1.	2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
			•	•••					_	_				
1	Thakoor,		52,763	10,695	20.26	52,763	5,865	11.11	208	311	314	20	20	15
2	Aheer,		66,805	14,815	22.17	66,805	9,619	14:39	222	144	366	9	13	1
3	Kachee,	•••	44,343	9,646	21.75	44,343	6,451	14.54	217	145	362	10	12	, 3
4	Carpenter,	•••	10,711	2,239	20.90	10,711	1.564	14.60	209	146	355	12	11	12
5	Chumar,	•••	80,115	16,818	20.99	80,115	11,747	14.66	210	147	357	11	10	11
6	Brahmin,	•••	90,198	17,389	19.27	90,198	12,153	13.47	193	135	328	16	19	17
7	Persootea,	•••	8,532			8,532		14.36	205	144	349	14	14	13
8	Mullah,	•••	6,245	1,371		6,245	965	15.45	219	154	373	4	8	2
9	Mahajun,	•••	13,529	2,509	18.54	13,529	1,813	13.62	185	136	321	17	18	18
10	Koree,	•••	20,558			20,558		14.41	199	144	343	15	15	16
11	Nace,	•••	13,086	2,677	20.46	13,086		14.96	205	150	355	13	9	14
12	Gudhurees,	•••	19,884	4,208	21.16	19,884		15.57	212		368	6	7	7
13	Lodhee,	•••	31,381	6,708	21.36	31,381		15.77	214	158	379	5	4	5
14	Telee,	•••	11,672	2,464	21.10	11,672		15.69	211	157	368	8	5	10
15	Koomhar,	•••	8,673			8,673	1,361	15.69	211		368		6	8
16	Kuhar,	•••	12,782			12,782		16.11	218	161	376	3	3	4
17	Dhobee,	***	9,515	2,009	21.11	9,515		16.50	21	165	376	2	2	9
18	Dhanook,	•••	12,559		21.35	12,559	2,106	16.77	213	168	381		1	1 6
19	Buneca,	•••.	19,229			19,229		14.30	177	143	320		16	19
20	Kaet,	•••	8,596	1,518	17.60	8,596		14.25	170	149	318	1 19	17	20

From this second table it will be seen at once that the greater or less preponderance of male children, as compared with total children in any caste, may depend on either of two things—(1), an abnormal preponderance of boys, or (2) an abnormal deficiency of girls; and this second table enables us to decide to which of these causes the variations observed in the first column of Table I. is mainly attributable, and also gives us a clue to many other interesting facts.

34. Rejecting the Thakoor female infants from our calculations, it is clear that on an average, in every 1,000 of the castes above enumerated, there should be 205 to 206 boys, and 153 girls, or say 57 to 43 per cent.; and it follows that, whether a caste by careful rearing brings up 220 boys, instead of only the average 206, or by neglect or infanticide reduces the girls to 140, instead of the normal average 153, the preponderance of male infants over total infants is similarly enhanced.

- 35. Turning to column 2 of Table I., and columns 9, 10, and 11 of Table II., we find that the high percentage of the Thakoors is almost solely due to the abnormal deficiency of female children. They have only two less boys per thousand than, as an average, we might expect to find; but instead of 153 girls they have only 111! Out of every thousand of the Thakoor population, there are at least 42 girls, below the age of 12, missing! Amongst the Aheers, again, the high percentage observable is due partly to a deficiency of girls, but principally to a superahundance of boys. They are a healthy out-door-dwelling race, and they beget more children, and, I think, more males. Accordingly, we find that they have 16 more boys, and only 9 less girls, per thousand than the normal average. On the other hand, the Buneeas and Kaets, while they have about the same number of girls per thousand as the Aheers, have 45 less boys! A sedentary race, they probably beget less children and less males, and those they have are less healthy; with all their care (and they are generally fond of their children), they can only rear 177 boys and 143 girls, while the Aheer (some of whose tribes do certainly murder their girls) bring up 222 boys and 144 girls in every 1,000 of their race. To the Kachees, likewise, all that I have said of the Aheers will apply verbatim. Like them, they are an out-door race, have many healthy children, rear an abnormally large number of boys, less than the due average of girls, and far less of these latter than we had a right to expect, from the great number of boys they rear and the healthy lives they lead.
- 36. For, be it observed (columns 12, 13, 14), with the exception of Aheers and Kachees (and even these are 1st and 3rd for the number of boys), it is all the out-door-living and hard-working races who have most boys, most girls, most children; and the in-door-dwelling and inactive classes who have the smallest number; thus:—

```
The Dhanooks are 6th for boys,
                                    1st for girls,
                                                    1st for
                                                             total of children.
    Dhobees
                 are 9th
                                     2nd
                                                    2nd
                                                               ,,
                                                                        ,,
    Kuhars,
                 are 4th
                                     3rd
                                                    3rd
    Lodhees,
                 are 5th
                                     4th
                                                    5th
                              ,,
                                             ,,
                                                                        ,,
    Gudhureeas, are 7th
                                     7th
                                                    6th
                                             ,,
                              ,,
                                                               ,,
                                                                        ,,
    Mullahs
                 are 2nd
                                     8th
                                                    4th
```

On the other hand-

```
The Kaets
               are 20th for boys, 17th for girls,
                                                    19th for total of children.
    Buneeas
                   19th
                                    16th
                                                    18th
               are
                                                              "
                                                                       "
    Korees
                     16th
                                    15th
                                                    15th
               are
                                                                       ,,
    Mahajuns are
                                     18th
                                                     17th
                     18th
                                              ,,
                              ,,
                                                              24
                                                                       "
                                    19th
                                                     16th
    Brahmins are
                    17th
                              ,,
                                              ,,
                                                              ,,
                                                                       ,,
```

Now, the Kachees and Aheers are active out-door races, and we should have expected to find them in the first category. Accordingly, the Aheers are 1st for boys, but only 13th for girls, and hence 9th for total of children.

The Kachees are 3rd for boys, 12th for girls, and 10th for total of children.

Again, the Thakoors, though anything but hard-working, ought yet to have beaten all the 2nd group in children; and accordingly the Thakoors are 15th for boys, but only 20th for girls, and hence 20th for total of children.

37. Returning now to the marked variations of the percentages observable in columns 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Table I. in the same caste in different pergunnahs, it is scarcely necessary to repeat that these are due nearly as often to an excess of boys as to a deficiency of girls. What these excesses and deficiencies are due to in every case, we cannot, of course, certainly affirm, but we may predicate generally—lst, that averages founded on such a comparatively small number of particular instances as a single pergunnah affords, are primal facie likely to differ considerably; 2nd, that differences of soil, locality, and occupation will greatly influence averages of this description; 3rd, that particular customs of particular tribes will affect the general averages of the whole caste, differently in different localities, according as those tribes are, or are not, predominant.

- 38. As regards the latter, it may be explained that not all races of Thakoors, and only certain tribes of Aheers, and exceptional tribes of Kachees, are addicted to female infanticide. Where those tribes and races who practise the crime prevail, the percentage will be higher; where such are scarce, it will be lower. Unfortunately, a distinction of tribes was not made in the Census papers, and we cannot trace the distinctions clearly. but some facts are patent. For instance, the Thakoors of Etawah and Burpoorah were in times past notoriously the worst in this respect in the district, and one would expect that the great predominance in males in Etawah (column 3, Table I.), as compared with other pergunnahs, would be due to a greater prevalence of infanticide. We fancied we had put the crime down, and, doubtless, much of the infanticide to which these sad figures bear record was perpetrated during the two years of trouble, but the fact remains that the Thakoors of the Etawah Pergunnah (including Burpoorah) have only 96 girls per mille, against 119 in Bhurtenah and Dullelnuggur, and a normal average of 153. Again, it is asserted that the Aheers of the eastern portion of the district never kill their little daughters, but, if not disposed to keep them, sell them in their own caste. This, if true, accounts for the comparatively low percentage of the male infants in Bidhoonnh, Dulellnuggur, and Phuppoond, where it is certain that the Aheers have 157 girls per thousand, against only 121 in Etawah. Many other similar differences might be explained after the same fashion, if we only knew more about the matter.
- 39. What may, perhaps, seem even more incredible, and what is more unaccountable tome at present, is, that the whole average of the percentages of all the 20 principal castes is materially higher in one pergunnah than in the others,—being 61* in Etawah, to 56 in Bidhoonah, and 56½ in Phuppoond. This is due almost exclusively to a comparative deficiency of female infants in most castes in the Etawah Pergunnah. I cannot conceive that there is anything in the climate of the Etawah Pergunnah specially favorable to male children; still the fact remains that, taking all castes together, there are—

In the Etawah Pergunnah, 207 boys and 131 girls per thousand.

-			,	J		F
,,	Bhurtenah	,,	210	,,	145	"
,,	Bedhoonah	,)	202	"	151	,,
,,	Phuppoond	"	201	27	153	"
,,	Dulellnuggur	,,	202	22	148	,,

—the difference not arising from the predominance of one caste, but being noticeable in 17 out of the 20 principal castes. It is not that Etawah contains two towns, for I find the preponderance of male infants considerably less in towns than in the villages, owing, doubtless, to the greater value of girls for immoral purposes in the former than the latter; nor have I as yet been able to discover any adequate cause, but that the difference bond fide exists, I have in some instances satisfied myself.

- 40. Notwithstanding these difficulties, one thing is clearly observable,—viz., that in every single pergunnah the percentage of male Thakoor infants is far larger than that of any other caste in the same pergunnah, and that the actual number of female infants per thousand is far less; and when this is coupled with the fact that for the whole district the next highest percentage is that of Aheers, many tribes of which also practise infanticide—a crime to which none of the other 18 castes entered in the above statement (if, indeed, we except certain septs of Kachees) are here addicted,—no reasonable doubt can well exist as to one at least of the causes to which the Thakoors and Aheers owe their unenviable pre-eminence in this respect.
- 41. I cannot explain the high percentage of the Kachees on any other principle than that applied to the foregoing; yet Kachees, it is asserted, do not, as a rule, or even nearly as commonly as Aheers, murder their female children. I have no data enabling me to discriminate between families or septs of Kachees addicted and not addicted to

[•] The difference will not be quite so great if, instead of the 20 castes only, we take all the castes,—vide totals of column 18 of Notes a, b, c, d, and e.

this crime; therefore, retaining the Kachees, and excluding the Thakoors and Aheers. who unquestion by do murder their female infants, I find that the real average percentage for the rest of the Hindoos is exactly 58, against the 58.86, the result when these castes are included Hence we may fairly conclude that out of the 2.32 per cent. difference between Hin locs and Mahomedans in this respect, .86 is due to female infanticide. If it be asked what this is equivalent to in numbers, it may be stated that it indicates, according to Table I., a yearly loss or murder of 61 per cent. more of Thakoor, and 21 per cent. of Aheer, female infants, than of those of other Hindoos; and that in this district, for instance, where there are 52,763 Thakoors, and consequently some 5,500 infants yearly born, it indicates an extra loss of some 180 female Thakoor infants per annum. Amongst the Aheers, again, the births will be here about 6,950, and the extra loss nearly 90. According to Table II., the yearly loss amongst the Thakoors is 42 per thousand on a total of 53,000 divided by 12 (the number of years), or 185; while that amongst the Aheers would not exceed 50. But this latter result is founded on an average of female children too low for the healthy and prolific Aheers; and the result obtained from Table I. is probably the nearest to the truth. I do not assert that these are all murders, but merely that they are deaths over and above what would occur in other castes. Amongst all Hindoos, and in a less degree amongst Mahomedans (and I trust this may be particularly noticed), the mothers and other female relatives take much less care of the female than the male infants; but, allowing for the same amount of carelessness and neglect of female children prevalent in most native families, there still remains the above indicated excess loss of life of Thakoor and Aheer female infants (say 270 per annum) to be accounted for by actual murder and wilful neglect of a degree unknown amongst other races.

42. There remains still a difference of some 1½ per cent. between the percentage of Hindoo and Mahomedan male infants. But it must be noticed that though, out of the total Hindoo children, exclusive of Aheers and Thakoors, only 42 per cent. are girls, while out of the total of Mahomedan children 43½ are girls, this does not, as explained in para. 33, sufficiently elucidate the real state of affairs. It is not only that the Hindoos rear somewhat fewer girls, they also rear many more boys, than the Mahomedans, and, taking the two together, rear on the whole more children. Thus, to every 1,000 of the population (excluding Aheers and Thakoors) there are—

		Of all Hindoos.	Of all Mahomedans.
Boys,	•••	204	194
Girls,	•••	147	149

Total,	•••	351	343

So that, on the whole, the Hindoos rear eight per thousand more children than the Mahomedans, and 5-6ths of the excess preponderance of Hindoo male children (exclusive of Thakoors and Aheers) is due to the Hindoos actually rearing more of these, and only 1-6th to their rearing less female children. If the Mahomedan only reared as many male children as his Hindoo neighbour, his percentage would be 57.7 to the latter's 58—a difference too trifling to need further enquiry.

43. As to what may be called the normal difference found to exist between the numbers of the children of the two sexes, and which may, perhaps, be most fairly stated (after eliminating abnormal excesses) at 57 males to 43 females, I am inclined to believe that one very important secondary cause is the comparative indifference of all native mothers towards their female infants. It is for boys they pray,—it is for them they go pilgrimages,—it is male children that are a native mother's glory,—it is these she loads with ornaments,—it is for these that she will watch, toil, and steal, if need be. As for the little girls, these are a wholly secondary consideration; the maternal instinct can never be wholly obliterated, but the force of custom and prejudice weakens it indefinitely. I myself have no doubt, from my own personal experience, that one great cause of the deficiency of girls is the comparative neglect with which they are treated by the common people of every caste.

- 44. What other causes may contribute to swell the proportion of male children, we are hardly yet in a position to determine; but, from investigations on a small scale in this district, I have had reason to believe that there is a considerable excess of male births, more especially amongst the hardier races. When births and deaths have been carefully registered throughout these Provinces for a few years, we shall be in a better position to deal with this and kindred questions.
- 45. The proportion in which the excess of the male population is used up in after-life is also an important question. From a consideration of Appendix II. A., it will be seen that—

Ctheir nercentage

The Buneeas,	whose, p	percentage o total infants i	f } 55·26,	lose in after-life only about	} 1 percent.,		on total being	54·14
Kaets,	"	"	55·25	29	1# per cent.	"	"	53.53
Mahajuns,	99	"	58-05	,,	21 per cent.	n	>>	55.64
Dhobees,	,,	"	56.13	"	3 per cent.	22	n	53 ·13
Lodhees,	22	**	57.51	>>	31 per cent.	99	**	53.93
Carpenters,	. 33	29	58.87	23	3‡ per cent.	29	"	55.03
Brahmins,	>>	,,	5 8·8 6	29	3‡ per cent.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	"	55.17
Naces,	23	29	57.74	>>	41 per cent.	,,	"	53.52
Mullah,	. >>	"	58.69	>>	41 per cent.	**	"	54.25
Gudhurees	, ,,	22	<i>5</i> 7·61	"	41 per cent.	,,	19	53.24
Telee,	33	22	57·3 6	>>	41 per cent.	,,,	"	52.83
Aheer,	99	99	60.63	"	4ª per cent.	"	,,	55 •80
Dhanook,	99	99	56.00	99	4ª per cent.	,,	99	51.13
Kooree,	>>	,,	57.98	,	51 per cent	, ,,	"	52.69
Koomhar,	"	"	57:34	»	6 per cent.	,,,	,,,	51.41
Kahar,	99	>>	57.15	22	6 per cent.	• 59	,,	51.11
Kachee,	>>	29	59 •92	>>	6 per cent.	2)	"	53-93
Chamar,	>>	. 99	58.87	>>	61 per cent.	,,,	,,	52.52
Persootees	, ,,	,,	58.85	,,	61 per cent	, ,,	,,	52 ·36
Thakoor,	"	11	64.58	"	81 per cent	• "	n	56·3 8

- 46. Here one point is observable: the Buneeas, Kaets, Mahajuns, Dhobees, who stand at the head of the list, are the four castes (almost in the very order in which they stand) in which amongst the children the males are most nearly equal to the females. The Thakoors, who are at the very bottom of the list, are those in which the greatest inequality exists; and the Kachees, Chumars, and Persooteeas, who stand next above the Thakoors, are three more in which great inequality obtains. True, the Dhanooks, who stand half-way down the list, ought to rank, according to this list, with the Dhobees; but the very much more arduous life led by the former, who here are either thieves or watchmen, and the miserably poor way in which they are compelled to live, fully accounts for the greater mortality. True, the Aheers, Mullahs, and Carpenters are higher in the scale than they should be, but the hardy, healthful, and, in this district, comfortable lives led by the two former, and the light, easy work and good pay of the latter, to me account sufficiently for there being somewhat less mortality amongst them than might have been expected. Generally, it seems to me that in proportion to the scarcity of females, is the waste of adult male life. Some at least of the causes of this are too manifest to require more particular notice, and I need only add that there is little doubt that much of the prostitution, and of that still more detestable vice so inconceivably prevalent in all grades of native society, owes its origin to the large preponderance of the male over the female portion of the community.
- 47. The proportion that the number of children up to a certain given age bears to the total population at any time is most important. By skilful manipulation, this proportion may become a subtle test of the accuracy of present and past Censuses. This proposition has never, as far as I am aware, been clearly put forward, and therefore, although the absence of accurate knowledge as regards the past, and of certain necessary statistical data as regards the present, much impede in India the present practical application of the test, it seems desirable to put it clearly on record for future use.
- 48. Suppose in any country we ascertain by practical experiment that out of 100,000 children, 73,766 live to complete their first year, 65,553 to complete their second,

61,600 to complete the third, and so on, then it is clear that if the subjects of our observations were fair average specimens, and the century they lived in a fair average time, and lastly, if the population were stationary (i. e., the same average yearly number of births and deaths occur), we could always predicate beforehand the exact percentage which at any Census all the children up to a certain given age ought to bear to the rest of the population; for at any Census all the children up to the said given age, say 12 years, will consist of children of 1 year and under, of children above 1 and up to 2 years, of those above 2 and less than 3 years; and so on, till the list is closed by those above 11 and up to 12 years. Similarly, too, we can analyse the grand total of the population above 12 years into yearly totals. Now, if we know the number who survive to the end of their 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, &c., years, out of a given number who are born, we can also compute the proportion of children alive at any time of and under each age. Say that the population is such that 100,000 are born yearly. Now, if these were all born in the first minute of the first hour of the first day of the year, at midnight of the last day of that year there would be, according to certain European observations, some 73,766 only alive. On the other hand, if all were born in the last moment of the year, the whole 100,000 would be alive at its close. Practically, however, all the children are neither born at the very commencement nor the very end of any year, but (with certain seasonal variations directly connected with temperature, and obscurely with magnetic changes) in nearly equal numbers throughout the two halves of the year. Thus, the number of children really alive at any given time of 1 year and under, in a stationary population in which 100,000 are yearly born, would be neither 100,000 nor 73,766, but, roughly, the mean of these,—viz., 86,883. Similarly, we can deduce the number that will be alive of more than 1 and up to 2 years,—viz., 69,649, or thereabouts, &c. Adding now together the se veral totals up to any given age, and the totals of all ages above this limit, we can at once deduce the percentage that the children up to such age ought to bear to the total population.

49. Now, tables of mortality (deduced not unfrequently from many millions of instances), showing how many persons on an average, out of a given number born at the same time, may be expected to be alive at the end of each year, from the 1st to 100th from date of birth, have been made out by different statists for most of the countries of Europe; and from 12 of these I have deduced the original table given in Appendix A., from which we obtain the following:—

Table showing the proportion likely to exist in various countries of Europe between children up to 12 years of age and the rest of the population, supposing the latter to have remained stationary (i. e., neither increased nor diminished materially) for the last 100 years.

											,		
-	London.	England, 1st.	England, 2nd.	France, 1st.	France, 2nd.	France, 3rd.	Austria.	Silesia.	Prussia.	Sweden.	Holland.	Switzerland	Average.
Proportion of adults to total	!	ł	1	i			30·04 69·95	}		1			

From this it appears that in a stationary population in Europe we might expect to find a trifle more than one-fourth of the community below, and somewhat less than three-fourths above, the age of 12.

50. But, in practice, populations rarely remain stationary; and in civilized countries, in a normal state of affairs, there is generally an increase. In England since the

beginning of this century there has been considerably more* than an increase of 1 per cent. per annum.

Taking, now, our European average, and calculating out the results for a population increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, instead of, as before, for one that is stationary, we obtain the sub-noted results. No population for any very long-continued period has ever increased at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum (equivalent to 724½ per cent. in the century); but still, to show how far the rate at which the population increases affects the proportion between youth and adults, I subjoin the proportion of these, calculated on corrected European data, for a people increasing at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, as well as for others increasing and decreasing at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum:—

Table showing the proportion between youth and adults in an increasing, decreasing, and stationary population (founded on the averages of 12 standard European tables of mortality (for details, vide original table in Appendix B.).

	POPULATION.									
	Stationary.	Increasing at § per cent. per annum.	Increasing at 1 per cent. per annum.	Increasing at 2 per cent, per annum.	Decreasing at 1 per cent. per annum.					
Youths (to 12 years),	 25·18	28.43	31:48	37:73	22 ·2 9					
Adults (more than 12),	 74:71	71.56	68-51	62-26	77.70					

Similarly we can calculatet for any given percentage of increase or decrease, or alternations of both, the population that on any assumed basis of mortality ought to exist between the youth and adults of any community, and thus it might at first sight appear easy to construct a simple and certain test of the trustworthiness of any series of Censuses; but practically an accurate knowledge of the social history of the past is required in order to make this test very efficient. Emigration, immigration, exceptional seasons of mortality, and exceptional diseases attacking only young or old, and many other minor sources of error, need all to be eleminated or allowed for before correct results can be arrived at. No doubt the past history of these Provinces for the last 60 years has been (with one sad exception) peculiarly free from such disturbing causes; but still we have even here one very great difficulty to contend with. Up to the present time, we have no reliable mortuary statistics for the natives of Upper India. There is no sort of doubt that the tables of mortality on which my calculations are founded are as nearly correct, for the countries to which they pertain, and for the times to which they refer, as anything human can well be. They form the apex of a pyramid whose base is so broad that it can scarcely fail in stability. They are the average of innumerable general averages, themselves deduced from an incredible number of particular instances! But are they equally applicable to the population with which we have to deal?

52. My impression is that the average period of life amongst the natives of India is considerably shorter than that of the inhabitants of Northern and Central

^{*} Really about 1½. Total increase from 1801 to 1861, 225 per cent. $A=a.(1 \times r) \pi$ —Log. of $2.25=350248\div60=005833$, whilst the Log. of 1.0135=005823. In other words, to turn a population of 100 into 225 in 60 years, we should require an annual increase of about 1½ per cent.

[†] It is a very complicated and frightfully tedious operation. The little table above given, though I have used logarithms freely, represents several men's work for several weeks. The question is rendered still more troublesome if alternate periods of increase and decrease have occurred, but the calculations can nevertheless be equally correctly made.

Europe, on which my calculations have been founded, and that, consequently, in this country the percentage of children up to 12 years of age ought to be considerably greater than in Europe. Taking the European average as our basis, the proportion between children up to 12 and adults above this age ought, as above shown, to be, for a population increasing, as ours would appear to have been, at about the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, something like $28\frac{1}{2}$ to $71\frac{1}{2}$, whereas by our Census it is nearly 35 to 65.

- 53. Several causes may have combined to produce this result: 1s/, the average duration of life in India is probably shorter than in Europe, and the mortality basis on which our calculations are founded probably requires corresponding modifications; 2nd, it is not improbable that since the Mutiny the actual rate of increase has been very much larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., though, owing to the great losses during the Mutiny, this increase is not apparent in the tables; 3rd, the increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. may not have been equally divided—much the largest portion may be due to the last three or two years of plenty. Any one of these three causes would largely increase the proportion of children to adults.
- 54. Moreover, the question, though well deserving attention, is as yet greatly complicated by the startling differences observable in the most celebrated mortality tables, calculated for different portions of the same country for the same period.
- 55. Calculated on the average European rates for a population increasing at a rate of 1.35 per cent., the proportion in England between children and adults ought to be $33\frac{1}{2}$ to $66\frac{1}{2}$; but calculated on three different sets of English tables, it would range from rather more than 40 to 60 in London, to less than 31 to 69 in the Northern counties. Practically, in 1861 the proportion for the whole kingdom was $39\frac{1}{2}$ to $60\frac{1}{2}$!—at least, if the figures which you kindly furnished me (and which do not differ widely from those given in Keith Johnson's latest edition) are correct.
- 56. I have unfortunately no time to go deeper into the question, nor, considering the many elements of inaccuracy that still mingle in our calculations, is it perhaps desirable, but I would invite the Board's particular attention to my two Appendices A and B., which are both original, and which, subject to the remarks contained in the foregoing paras., may, to a certain extent, assist the comparison of different Censuses.
- 57. I had intended to go somewhat deeply into the more important questions connected with the results of the late Census, and had prepared many more or less elaborate tables illustrative of the subject, but the extreme difficulty of obtaining reliable data from other parts of India for comparison compelled me to suspend my labors, and ill-health and press of other work has now (sorely against my will) obliged me to abandon the idea. The Board will, I trust, under these circumstances, receive indulgently this very crude and imperfect report on a collection of facts which, mute as they now are, might, if properly apprehended and manipulated, teach us lessons for the future, that neither the history of the past nor the experience of the present appear to have as yet afforded.

I have the honor to be, SIR, Your most obedient Servant,

ALLAN HUME,

ETAWAH COLLECTORATE: 7 The 1st September, 1865.

Collector.



Note.—The Census gave only quinquennial periods, but the number between 10 and 15 can be divided with great approximate accuracy between the several years, on the same principles as those on which the tables were based. Of the total number between the ages of 10 and 15, in a population increasing at the rate of 1.35 per cent, rather more than 41 per cent, would be 11 and 12, and rather less than 59 per cent. would be 13, 14, 15.

ENCLOSURE No. 11 of Mr. HUME'S REPORT (vide foot-note to page 1, Appendix C.).
Appendix I.

Percentage of agricultural on total population.	53-97	67.25	66.22	64:31	68.79	61.59
Average rate of population per house.	4.49	5.04	4.69	4.84	4.26	4.66
Average rate of population per enclosure.	98.9	11.7	6.31	5.63	5.51	6.34
Average rate of population per mouzah.	490.67	430.75	422:33	388-1	372.35	425-28
Population to equare miles.	424:3	345·1	389.1	406-6	358.7	383.9
noisaluqoq lasoT.	170,756	139,135	119,521	93,144	103,888	626,444
reslim square miles.	402.4	403.1	307-1	229-06	289.6	1,631-4
Number of malgooraree acres to each agricultur- ist.	1.653	1.500	1.398	1.436	1.914	1.570
Number of cultivated acres to each agriculturist.	1.477	1.361	1.128	1.318	1.754	1.398
Total number of agricul- furiats.	92,163	93,576	79,147	59,905	61,078	385,868
Total cultivated area.	136,184	127,384	88,857	79,001	107,167	538,593
Total malgoozaree area.	152,351	140,428	110,279	86,029	116,944	606,031
Total area in acres.	257,577	258,004	196,665	146,697	185,390	1,044,123
	:	:	•	•	:	. :
unnsh.	:	:	. :	:	E	Total,
Name of Pergunnah.	:	:	:	•	:	,
Natt	Etawah,	Bhurtnah,	Bidhoonah,	Phuppoond,	Dulelnugger,	
.dalliah.						

ENCLOSURE NO. 12. PERCENTAGES OF MALES AND FEMALES.

Appendix. II.

e children	ercentage.	38.88 40.78 43.20 43.20	41.26		38-37	42.77	42.14			39.65	42.68	44.19
Percentage of female children on total children.	otal children of the Per- gunnah.	7 57,699 49,302 42,260 32,885	218,457		53,180	40,421	207,179		7 101	1,378	1,839	1,722
Percenta	emale chil- dren.	22,399 20,109 18,075 14,209	90,130		20, 409	13,383	85,222		1 990 !	546	785	761
children en.	.ercentage.	61.17 59.21 57.22 56.79	58.74		61.62	56.91	28.86		55.96	28.09	54.61	55.80
Percentage of male children on total children.	Cotal children of the Per- gunnah.	7,699 49,302 42,260 32,885 36,311	218,457		53,180	40,421 31,065 34,589	207,179		4,519	1,378	1,839	11,978
Percentag on t	Male children.	35,300 29,193 24,185 18,676 20,973	128,327		32,771	23,131 17,682 20,012	121,957		2,529	832	994	6.370
e adults	Percentage.	47.05 45.72 44.24 45.46 46.56	45.91		46.90	44·10 45·23 46·28	45.73		48.69	48.98	49.03	49.10
Percentage of female adults on total adults.	Total adults of the Pergun- nah.	113,057 89,833 77,261 60,259	407,987	l and	104,041	73,973 56,633 64,510	386,412	1	9,016	2,578	3,626	21,575
Percentag on	Female adults.	53,195 41,080 34,182 27,393 31,467	187,317		48,805	32,628 25,615 29,858	176,723		4,390	1,263	1,778	10,594
adults	Percentage.	52.94 54.27 55.75 54.54 53.43	24.08		53.09	54.77 54.77 53.71	54.26	- Alban	51.30	51.00	50.96	20.88
Percentage of male adults on total adults.	Total adults of the Pergun- nah.	113,057 89,833 77,261 60,259 67,577	407,987	HINDOOS.	104,041	73,973 56,633 64,510	386,412	EDANS.	9,016	3,288	3,626	21,575
Percenta	Male adults.	59,862 48,753 43,079 32,866 36,110	220,670	HIMI	55,236	41,345 31,018 34,652	209,689	MAHOMEDANS	4,626	1,515	1,848	086,01
les on	Percentage.	44.27 43.98 43.72 44.66 45.05	44.29		44.02	44.46 44.83	4413		47-13	45.62	47-81	47.18
Percentage of females on total population.	Total popula- tion of the Pergunnah,	170,756 139,135 119,521 93,144 103,888	226,444		135,221	87,698 99,099	593,591		13,535	5,127	5,446	32,853
Percenta total	Females.	75,594 61,189 52,257 41,602 46,805	277,447		69,214 59,380	38,998 44,435	261,945		1,809	2,339	2,604	15,502
les on	Регсептаge.	55.73 56.02 56.28 55.33 54.95	55.71		55.98	55.16	22.87		52-86	54.37	52.18	52.81
Percentage of males on total population.	Total popula- tion of the Pergunnah,	170,756 139,135 119,521 93,144 103,888	626,444		157,221	87,698 99,099	593,591		13,535	5,127	5,446	32,853
Percenta total	Male.	95,162 77,946 67,264 51,542 57,083	348,997		88,007 75,799 64,476	48,700	331,646		7,155	2,788	2,842	17,351
		11111	:		:::	11	:		::	:	::	:
		11111	Total,		: : :	::	Total,		::	:	: :	Total,
		Etawah, Bhurtnah, Bidhoonah, Phuppoond, Dulelnugger,			Etawah, Bhurtnah, Bidhoonah,	Phuppoond, Dulchugger,			Etawah, Bhurtnah,	Bidhoonah,	Dulelnugger,	

Table showing the relative proportions of males and females, adults and infants, in each caste in the District of Elawah.—(N.B.—The same is shown separately for each Pergunnah in the annexed Tables, a, b, c, d, e.)
Appendix II. A. ENCLOSURE No. 13.

9 8 3	Percentage.	,163 41-18 ,865 35-41 82 42-70 ,451 40-71 8,619 40-07 ,461 40-07 ,461 40-07 130 42-18 130 44-12 655 42-23 655 42-23 125 68-51 125 68-51 125 68-51
ercentage of fe- male children on total children.	Total female children.	1,21 1,22,1 1,22,4 1,00,0 1,00
Percentage male child total ch	Total children.	29,542 16,560 192 2,738 2,738 2,588 16,097 11,654 1,808 1,870 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551 1,551
	Percentage.	5,790 44.82 5,790 43.61 2,720 44.35 5,770 45.65 2,722 46.46 3,710 46.06 3,010 46.76 3,010 47.76 3,010 47.76 3,10 48.95 602 46.73 5,888 44.01 3,898 48.88 5,142.60 3,143.46.44
Percentage of female adults on total adults	Total female adults.	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Percent adults o	Total adults.	60,656 36,203 13,035 13,635 1,368 1,260 11,280 11,2
	Percentage.	,542 43·61 ,665 41·04 3,748 45·49 3,947 46·91 9,577 45·14 9,670 46·94 9,670 46·94 9,670 46·96 9,670 46·96 9,670 46·96 9,670 46·96 9,670 46·96 9,670 46·96 1,943 43·39 440 46·61 1,943 43·39 43 35·67 441 41·17
Percentage of total males on total casi	Total females.	
male Percentage of male Percentage of total adults. children on total children. females on total caste.	Total of caste.	90,198 688 19,229 8,596 1,984 19,843 19,884 19,884 19,884 19,843 19,884 19,884 19,781 19,782 19,782
ale Idren.	Percentage.	58-86 64-58 57-29 55-26 55-25 59-92 60-63 57-61 56-61 56-81 58-87
Percentage of male ildren on total childre	Total male children.	17,389 10,695 110 110 1,513 3,423 1,513 6,703 1,
Percenta ildren on	Total children.	29,542 19,560 192 6,194 27,38 16,097 7,304 1,304 1,270 1,270 1,564 1,865 3,803 1,567 1,567 1,567 1,567 1,567 4,808 86 86 86 86 86 4,332 4,332
male adults. ch	Percentage.	55.17 56.38 56.38 56.38 53.53 55.80 55.80 55.80 55.80 55.80 55.80 55.90 55.90 55.90 55.90 55.90 55.90 55.90 55.90 55.90 55.90 56.90
•.	Total male adults.	33,467 20,418 2768 7,068 3,136 687 115,236 6,699 10,639 10,639 11,150 686 9,802 1,638 1,138 1,138 6,699 6,699 6,699 1,138 1,13
Percentage of adults on total	.asluba latoT	60,656 36,203 496 113,035 5,858 1,363 28,324 42,371 19,88 6,908 6,908 7,974 7,974 3,194
<u>.</u>	Percentage.	56.38 56.95 56.10 56.10 56.10 56.11 57.56 56.11 56.30
ge of total	Total males.	50,856 31,108 31,108 10,481 4,649 1,018 1,018 10,907 17,342 10,907 17,342 11,47 17,342 1,147 1,1
Percentage males on to	Total of easte.	90,198 52,763 688 19,229 8,596 1,921 1,921 1,921 19,884 31,381 3,523 2,063 10,711 4,477 12,782 2,063 12,782 2,063
	.latoT bnar.	90,198 52,763 688 19,229 8,526 1,921 14,343 6,805 19,884 31,381 947 3,623 2,053 10,711 4,477 12,782 12,782 12,782 12,783
	Total.	39,342 21,655 8,748 8,748 3,947 903 19,461 14,039 1,654 906 4,670 1,943 1,946
Female	Children.	12,153 5,865 82 2,771 1,222 227 6,451 9,619 3,096 4,951 139 551 3,096 4,951 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 13
	Adults.	27,189 15,790 5,977 2,772 6,762 6,762 18,727 18,727 19,088 3,010 11,103 6,088 1,103 1,103
	Total	50,856 31,108 386 10,481 4,649 1,018 24,882 38,459 11,347 11,347 11,47 6,041 115 6,824 6,824 115 7,532
Male	Children.	17,389 10,695 110,695 3,423 1,513 1,513 9,646 1,208 6,703 1,76 1,76 1,76 1,76 1,76 1,76 1,76 1,76
	Adulte.	33,467 20,4187 7,058 3,136 6,699 10,639 10,6
	Name of Caste.	Brahmin, Thakoor, Thakoor, Khutree, Baneea, Kaith, Koormee, Garureea, Gurureea, Halee, Bhaut, Bhudree, Carpenter, Char, Kahar, Beldar, Beragee, Boonar,

																		`				•																
43 39.44	965 41.30	23 43 39	60.76	01 61 20	98.00	16.00.00	905.42.61	958 42.25	879 46.55	681 42.29	482 49.80	310 43.17	831 42.63	347 42-73	89,43.84	43.86	42.01	137 45.50	236 45-91	43.99	341 45.10	41.33	41.14	41.12	45.65	96 44.23	37,55-22	38 38.00	25 42.37	11 44.93	703 43.12	32.84	43.28	37.93	11:11			25.
200	965	23	110	-	6	2	905	988	67.6	983	489	310	1.831	347	68	1.570 43.86	2,963 42.0	137	236	2,106 43.99	341	31	1,226 41.14	11,747 41.12	1,361 42.65	96	37	88	23	Ξ	203	\$	4,796	Ξ	_			90,130
109	2,336	53	100	104 998	2 5	19	1 2	4.636	839	1.610	1,126	718	4.295	812	203	3,579	7,053	801	514	4.787	756	75	2,980	28,565	3,191	217	67	100	69	247	1,630	137	11,005	29	6	<u>;</u>		407,987 187,317 45.91 218,457 90,130 41.25
128 48.85	,788 45.74	81.28	46.90	91 46.13	38.88	41.26	403 47-83	46.47	739 46.10	46.43	44.74	614 46.79	47.16	46.58	177 46-94	46.86	47.30	248 49.79	430 46.89	48.86	573 47.43	77 43.50	47.63	47.47	48.28	215 43.87	41.98	91 51.411	50 43.47	207 55.20	46.20	84 10.42	46.90	42.37	44.44	Ī		45.91
128	1,788	65	99	161		26	403	8.928	739	1,810 46.43	937	614	3,479 47.16	621	177	2,782 46.86	6,388 47-30	248	430	3,798 48.86	573	77	2,640 47.63	24,459,47.47	2,660 48.58	215	9.	<u></u>	20	207	1,310	8	10,376	25 42.37	12			187,317
262	8,909	126	14	414	38	63	853	8.451	1,603	2,821	2,094	1,312	7,377	1,333	377	5,936	13,505	498	917	7,772	1,208	177	5,542	51,550	5,482	490	18	177	115	375	2,835	805	22,122	69	27			407,987
16.09	14:08	97.6	15.26	1.60	33-33	40.77	96.9	14.97	16.91	14.93	14.06	12.21	67.91	15.45	98.51	46.73	45.48	81.8	16.25	47.01	46.23	45.82	45.30	12.19	46.36	43.98	45.50	46.57	43.10	21.12	45.08	13.73	45.79	40.90	36.11	1		87.58
171	2,753	2 0		285	9	42	613	5.886	1,118	1,991		924	5,310	896	266	4,352		385	999		914	108	3,866	36,206	4,021	31	113		75	318	2,030	129	15,172	98	13			17,447
371	6,245	9 7 7 8	943	689	30	103	1,334	13,086	2.435	4,431	3,220	2,030	11,672	2,145	280	9,515	20,588	199	1,431	12,559	1,964	252	8,532	80,115	8,673	707	248	277	174	622	4,465	686	33,127	88	36	-		126,327 06 74 026,444 277,447 44 28
66 60.55	69.89	00.00	56.86	58.55	25.00	00.09	57.38	57.74	453 54-44	929 57.70	67.3	56.82	57.36	57.56	26.15	56.13	27.98	54.49	24.08	26.00	24.89	28.66	58.85	58.87	57.34	07.00	77.44	00.70	70.70	00.00	20.95	91./9	14.00	90.79	88.98			20.74
92	1,371	8 1 2	80	131	6	24	276	2,677 57-74	453	929	644	408	2,464	465	114	2,009 56.13	4,090	164	278	2,681	415	44	1,764	16,818	1,830	121	9 6				27	76	607.0		80			726,321
109	2,336	825	102	225	12	9	481	4,635	833	1,610	1,126	718	4,295	813	203	8,579	7,053	301	214	4,787	126	75	2,980	28,565	181,8	/17	2	3	60	7 7	1,630	13/	c00,11	29	6			702'017
134 51-14	2,121 54.25	59-19	53.19	223 53.86	11 61 11	58.73	52.16	523 53.52	53.89	,511 53-56	55.52	53.30	52.33	53.41	23.02	53.18	25.69	20.50	53.10	21,13	25.26	100 56 49	2,902 52.36	52.52	822 51.41	20.02	10.90	40.00	20 00	100 44 80	67.50	20.02	50.03		25.23		- 007	5
134	2,121	926	75	223	=	37	445	4,523	864	1,511	1,157	869	3,898	712	8	3,154	7,117	250	487	3,974	635	100	2,00	27,091 52.52	2,822 51.41	2/3	COL	0 4	3 5	100	0201	~ 01/	11,40,05,05	4 ;	2		079 000	0.000
360	8,909	1.615	141	414	18	63	853	8,451	1,603	2,821	2,094	1,312	7,377	1,333	377	5,936	13,505	498	917	7,772	1,208	177	5,542	51,550	20,482	101	101	1	110	010	2,00,7	200	22,122	0	?		700 407	100
53.90 55.62	55.91	60.2	54.73	55.39	99.99	59.55	54.04	55.05	24.08	22.06	55.93	54.48	54.50	54.54	54-13	54.26	24.01	51.81	53.47	52.98	53.46	57.14	54.03	54.60	56.01	54.43	59.45	66.80	20.00	40.07	16.50	00.70	2 4 5	60.66	20.50		KK.7.1	3
200	6 6	1.470	133	354	8	9	721	7,200	1,317	2,440	1,801	1,106	6,362	1,170	314	5,163	11,207	414	765	6,655	1,050	144	4,656	43,909	2004	195	200	9 0	100	4 4 6 9	20+02	17 055	0006/1	200	23		248 007	100,010
371																									0,010									808			90 130 977 447 636 444 9696 444 948 907 86-71	6070
371	6,245	2,440	243	639	ജ	103	1,334	13,086	2,435	4,431	3,220	2,030	11,672	2,145	280	9,515	20,5%5	799	1,431	12,559	1,964	252	8,033	60,110	0,000	0.0	010	11.	# / T	770	7,400	107	121,00	20 0	8		6.06 4.44	,
171	2,753	926	110	285	01	2	613	2,886	3,18	1,991	1,419	924	5,310	896	998	4,352	1,351	385	999	5,904	+16	108	00000	30,200	1704	113	1.00	3 5	9 0	9 0	200,	1K 179	77.0	9 5	3		977 447	
84 80 80	965	311	44	94	က	16	202	1,958	379	189	485	310	1,831	347	200	1,570	2,200	13/	230	2,100	45.	200	1,220	1 961	96,	2.5	3 8	8	=	703	4	4 70¢		= -	-		90.130	
128	1,7881	629	99	191	7	56	408	3,928	£ .	1,310	937	614	3,479	179	//1	2,782	0,000	24.5	430	26.75	9/3	7 5	2,040	604,47	915	2,5	2 5	5 2	902	1810	2,0	10 276	200	3 2	71	İ	187.317	
287	3,492	1,470	133	354	8	19	721	7,200	1,317	2,440	1,801	1,106	6,362	1,177	418	5,163	11,201	4 .	765	6,655	1,050	144	000,6	45,303	306	185	148	9	808	9 459	2013	17 055	6	0 6	2		348 997	
97	1,371	514	28	131	6	75	276	2,677	453	929	644	408	2,464	604	#11 d	2,009	080	104	8/3	7,681	0.4	* * *	10,01	10,010	191	30	3	7	136	007	3 3	000	2,0	9	0	İ	108 307	
134	2,121	926	12	223	-	, i	. 445	4,523	864	1,511	1,157	869	3,898	717	3	40,5	711,	007	184	4,6,5	S .	001	200,2	160,18	975	10.5	9	2 4	391	765	27.0	746	7.6	**	<u>.</u>	İ	7187.317	20,01
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Pund ah , Putwah,	Mullah, Jat	Goojur,	Memar,	Kurera,	Chobd ur,	Jachuk,	khera.	Nace,	Barec,	Bhoorjee,	Failor,	Tumoleo,	relee,	Nonerah,	hooreley,	Dhobee,	Korce,	Nut,	Buhelea,	Dhanooku,	Khuteek,	Bhugteea,	Fursooteca,	Chumar,	Noninar,	Brwsiec,	Dernee,	Cuerpes,	newarec,	Jogee,	Sweeper,	Mis. Hindoos,	Moosuinan,	curobean,	kulawut,		Ę	10144,
22 P	24 M		36 M	27 K	ت ه	29	<u>ج</u> ج ج	31	200		_	35 T	ج ا		5 8	<u></u> ;	4;	Z :	27 5	<u>ئ</u>	¥ ;	2 4	<u> </u>	٠ ۲	4 5	200	2 2	26	2 -		2	7 y		ਜ : ਨ	¥1 €3		-	<u>.</u>

ENCLOSURE No. 14.

PERGUNNAH ETAWAH. Appendix II. A., Note a.

			3327889988
		Percentage.	590 38-43 112 32-49 69 43-12 667 44-25 371 44-80 154 38-78 491 35-57 605 37-32 364 38-05 56 44-09 85 45-21 113 34-76 4417 38-61
Percentage of fe- male children on total children.		Total female children.	2,590 38-43 69 43-12 667 44-25 371 44-80 15-18 38-78 2,491 36-57 605 37-32 1,364 38-56 1,364 38-78 1,364 38-78 1,364 38-78 1,364 38-78 85 45-21 113 34-76 417 38-61
Percer male (•	Total children.	6,736 3,422 1,607 828 399 4,945 7,003 1,601 1,603 1,603 1,70
nale !		Percentage.	553 45.72 172 47.25 523 45.17 884 45.42 884 45.42 886 47.96 900 46.36 366 47.74 920 47.84 185 46.36 262 46.28 925 46.28
adults on total adults on total adults.		Total female adults.	6,653 45·72 3,685 45·27 1,523 45·17 1,523 45·17 884 45·42 600 46·36 1,366 47·74 2,920 47·84 126 48·74 126 48·26 185 46·26 925 46·28
Percentage of female adults on total adults.		Total adults.	14,549 8,139 3,371 1,946 1,095 1,095 1,2724 2,861 6,103 2,61 3,99 1,979
otal l		Percentage.	243 43.42 241 46.00 190 44.89 255 45.24 271 44.73 264 44.73 391 42.63 391 42.63 371 43.98 371 44.44 372 44.44 372 46.90 372 48.91
ercentage of to females on totul caste.		Total females.	9,243 43.42 4,797 41.49 241 46.00 2,190 44.89 1,255 45.24 44.72 6,254 44.72 6,254 44.72 8,391 42.53 1,971 43.98 4,284 44.44 4,284 46.44 4,284 46.90 270 45.98 375 42.08 1,342 43.87
Percentage of total females on total caste.		Total of caste.	21,287 11,561 524 4,878 2,774 1,998 19,727 4,482 9,640 9,640 891 587 587 587 587 587 587 587 587 587 587
male		Percentage.	148 61.56 310 67.50 91 56.87 840 55.74 457 55.19 024 61.21 016 62.67 173 61.42 016 62.67 173 61.43 173 61.43 173 61.43 173 61.43 173 61.43 173 61.43 173 61.43
Percentage of male children on total children.		Total male children.	4 9 9 4 4 9
Percen childs		Total children.	6,738 3,423 3,423 1,507 1,607 1,603 1,621 1,821 1,88 1,080 1,080
male adults.	-	Percentage.	54.27 54.27 52.74 54.87 54.67 53.63 53.63 53.63 53.63 53.63 53.63 53.63 53.63 53.63 53.63
Percentage of male dults on total aduli	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Total male adulta.	7,896 4,454 1,954 1,062 1,062 4,704 6,824 1,496 3,183 3,183 1,364 1,064 1,064
Percentage of male adults on total adults.		Total adults.	14,559 8,139 3,371 1,996 1,095 9,040 12,246 1,278 6,103 8,999 8,103 8,696 1,979
total caste.		Percentage.	56.57 58.50 58.10 58.10 58.10 56.02 56.02 56.02 56.03 56.03 56.03 56.03 56.03 56.03
Percentage of total vales on total caste		Total males.	12,044 6,764 2,688 1,618 7,731 11,336 5,356 8,176 8,177 11,717 11,717
Percent males on		Total of caste.	21,287 11,561 4,878 4,878 2,774 1,494 13,985 19,727 4,482 9,640 9,640 3,059
		Grand Total.	21,287 11,561 524 4,878 2,774 13,985 19,727 4,482 9,640 388 587 587 587 587 587
		LatoT.	9,243 4,797 241 241 241 271 6,254 8,391 1,931 1,931 1,342 1,342 1,342 1,342 1,342
	Femals	Children.	2,590 1,112 667 677 371 1,918 2,491 605 1,564 856 856 856 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 86
Detail.	. ,	Adulta.	6,633 3,685 172 1,523 1,523 660 6,900 1,366 2,920 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126
		.latoT	12,044 6,764 283 2,688 1,519 1,336 2,511 5,356 206 317 1,771
	Магв	Children.	4,148 9,310 91 840 840 4,512 1,016 2,173 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 10
		Adults.	7,896 4,454 1,928 1,848 1,036 6,824 6,824 1,495 1,495 1,35 1,054 1,054
1	Caste.		
i j	Name of Caste.		
	Name		Brahmin, Thakoor, Thakoor, Khutree, Bunees, Kaith, Koormee, Kachee, A heer, Gururees, Lodhee, Malee, Bhaut, Bhaut, Ebudrees, Lohar,
·		Number	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

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40.90	20.00	42.72	36.50	46.66	48.38	7 14	40.0X	10.00	46.00	10.04			40.15	42.65			38.39	38.21	37.80	:	40.2	39.34	41.81	41.06	30.50	50.00	36.28		38.26	22.55	57.14	41.02		49.70	20.04	44.05	40.74	11:11			38-82	
414	N 6	196	319	-	15	020	, [7	* 5	77	:	4 4	473	9	168	125	43	436	31	:	837	996	27 6	3 5	0 0	3 46	41	3,041	359	8		9	:	07.0		1.979		-			22,399 38.82	
1,012	ာ် ထိ	459	188	12	127	2 4	2 6	; =	2 9	3	- :	6	1.181	143	385	309	112	1,141	85	:	838	2,455	00	1 1 5 0	200	12	113	7,908	931	о б.	- 6	ŝ	:	609	1	4.492	27	6		İ	57,699	_
49.97	4.50	7.33	4.45	44.4	10.00		800	20.00	47.74	r -	33.33	47.69	48.34	44.93	45.89	45.69	44.31	48.02	5.50	•	76.27	40.00	42.50	49.81	45.05	42.85	\$6.19	88.4	49.72	8.77	62.29	40.0	27.80	7.29	02.84	48.73	42.10	44.44		<u> </u> 	7.05	_
911	7 6	426 4	914	164	6674		α α	,,,			<u></u>	314		149 4	324 4		113 4		65 4	-	703	2,443	7 7	959	151	4			822 4	19		9	44.5	489 4	2		24 4				53,195 47.05	
1,823	258	006	2,056	30	1 449	46	12.2	2 2	=======================================	:	- e:	25.			902	6 04	255	2,130	154		1,437		0 4	1.61	335	21	206	14,756 7	1,653	49	6 :		14	1.034	176			27			1,13,057 53	
73	32.06	92	41.00	200	22	38	93	9	18		85	02	25	22	60	92	20	09	67		- 1-		96	69	66	45				200	41	-	- 27	95	88	17	99	=	 -	-		
1,325 46.73	109 32			7 5 43 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	987 44.51						3 42.85	87 43.02	,597 45 55				156 42.50	29 44.60	96 40.	40.4					230 42.99		148 46.39			21 36.20	15 57 03	2	59 50.42					13 36-11	_		94 44.27	
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2,835	340	1,35	2,937	o <u>-</u>	2.21	9	99	ัล	17	•	:	8	3,506	459	1,09	913	367	3,271	7 33	6	7,547	144	116	3.069	535	83	319	22,664	2,584	ãã	116	-	117	1,656	180	13,451	84	<u></u>			170,756	
598 59.09	26.09	57.29	63.79	60.00	58.70	56.54	47.62	00.09	55.00	3	20.00		59.84	57.35	56.36	59.54	09.19	61.78	65.19	:	489 60.65	50.00	50.33	58.71	09.09	50.00	63.71	61.54	61.43	77.77	42.85		63.41	56.97	50.00			88.88			61.17	
598	50	263	299		455	6	20	9	33	•	ભ	15	708	85	217	184	69	705	19		1 489	68	28	089	121	9	72	4,867	572	~ 6	9	7	26	350		2,513	16	80			35,300 61.17	
1,012	85	459	881	3 6	775	91	22	2	8	:	*	<u>e</u>	1,181	143	382	808	112	141	28	98.0	9.455	55	84	1,158	200	12	113	7,908	156	7 6	66	;	41	622	4	4,492	27	6			57,699	
50.02	70.25	25.66	55.54	49.38	53.74	20.00	00.09	20.00	52.52	:	99.99	52.30	29.19	55.06	24.10	54.30	22.68	76.10	6//0	61.07	52.02	47.19	54.41	50.18	24.94	57.14	48.02	52.11	27.09	49.10	49.35	100.00	42.10	52.70	97.15	21.56	62.49	22.22	-		52.94	
912	181	474	1,142	4	775	23	27	20	89	į	G1	34	1,201	174	385	328	142	1,107	ŝ	734	2.649	42	37	-959	184	12	66	7,690	83.	3 °	o g	14	32	545	171	4,593	ဗ္ဗ	12			59,862	
1,823	258	006	2,056	3 2	1,442	46	45	15	111	:	တ	99	2,325	316	106	200	255	2,130	104	1.437	5,092	89	89	1,911	335	2	506	14,756	1,653	2 0	77	<u></u>	92	1,034	176	8,959	22	23			113,057	
6 3·26	67.94	54.23	54.90	20.00	55.48	19.19	90.99	65.00	53.21	:	57.14	26.92	54.44	22.11	04.50	20.00	64.70	80.00	20 60	54.2a	54.82	51.38	56.03	53.40	22.00	54.54	53.60	55.40	62.40	19.30	52.58	00.001	49.57	24.04	11.96	28.29	58.33	63.88	Ì		55.72	
1,510	231	737	1,704	929	1,230	32	37	Ξ	16	:	4	49	1,909	256	660	017	122	700,	₹	1.235	4,138	74	65	1,639	305	18	171	12,567	1,403	ò =	- 5	14	89	895	173	7,106	4 0	83			95,162	_
2,835	340	1,359	72,67	112	2,217	62	99	20	171	:		98	3,506	40	1,091	210	000	0,271	3	2,275	7,547	144	116	3,069	535	8	319	22,664	400'4 88	98	116	7	117	1,656	180	13,451	4 6	38	j	-	170,756	-
2,835	340	1,359	55.	112	2,217	62	99	2	171	:	Ē,	98	3,506	#0# -	1,001	010	000	1960		2,275	7,547	144	116	8,069	535	88	618	42,004 9 F 0 4	4 5 7 8	26	116	7	117	1,656	180	13,451	4 6	90	1		170,756	_
1,325	109	622	23	26	887	ဓ္က	53	o.	08 8	:	က	37	1,597	203	707	104	1 450	90	9	1,040	3,409	2	19	1,430	230	15	148	70101	1,101	12	22	:	69	192	_	6,345	99	2	1			_
4 2	85	910	1	15	320	7	=	4 (27	:	<u>α</u>	9	2/3	100	306	43	436	8	;	337	996	23	8	478	79	٠ ;	140	350	3 8	*	16	:	15	272	24	978,1	= -	-	Ì		22,399 7	_
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1,510	231	1.704	28	99	1,230	7 1	7	= 7	<u>,</u>	:	4 6	6	976	000	519	211	1.812	140	:	1,235	4,138	7.4	65	1,639	cos.	1,10	19 557	1.403	37	Ξ	61	4 ;	80 6	26.5	100	40	66		İ		59,862 35,300 95,162 53,195 22,399 75,594	-
598	200	562	00	16	455	, c	3 9	0 6	ခွဲ ရ	:	NY	200	6	217	184	69	705	51	:	201	1,489	35	8 6	196	121		4.867	572	7	တ	83	:	97.0	6	0 K12	16	9 00	•	Ī		35,300	-
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																																		_	•		•			(Total,	
Kahar, Beldar,	Beragee,	Mahajun.	Pundah,	Putwa,	Mullah,	Jar,	Googler,	Meniar,	Nusera, Chobiles	Cnoodar,	Jachuk,	Noon	Raroe	Shooriee.	Pailor.	Lumoly.	relee.	Nonerah,	Chooreley,	Dhoby,	Koree,	Nut,	Buhelcea,	Unanook,	Anuteek, Rhugtis	Directoria.	Chumar.	Koomhar,	Marwaree,	Bernee,	Cheepee,	Kewarec,	Jogee,	Sweeper,	Mooniman	European.	Kulawut.	,				
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ENCLOSURE No. 15.

PERGUNNAH BHURTNAH. Appendix IIA, Note b.

			00 200 - 0 - 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0
female total		Percentage.	39.40 35.56 46.60 40.29 39.31 38.32 38.32 38.42 41.96 41.96 41.40 41.40
Percentage of female Percentage of Female adults on total children on total adults.		Total female children.	3,107 1,384 1,384 193 1,408 2,866 641 292 292 292 293 105 640 640 640 84
Percent chila		Total children.	7,885 3,891 1,408 479 479 3,581 1,504 1,696 52 233 128 967
female total		Percentage.	45.40 45.40 46.03 48.77 48.77 48.65 48.65 48.66 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48
age of f on to adults.		Total female adults.	7,424 3,570 1,153 422 1,2778 1,218 1
Percenta adults		Total adults.	16,350 7,720 8,2502 964 12,454 11,194 1112 2,52 1,112 1,116 1,116 1,116 1,116 1,116 1,116
		Percentage.	43.45 46.26 46.26 46.26 42.62 42.62 42.62 42.62 44.61 44.61 44.47
ercentage of tota females on total caste,		Total females.	4,954 4,954 1,809 615 22 4,186 8,203 1,859 1,859 73 287 1,197 1,197
Percentage of total Jemales on total caste,		Total of caste.	24,235 11,611 1,617 3,910 1,443 19,932 4,130 1,890 1,890 104 600 880 380 2,663 574
male total		Percentage.	60.59 64.43 1000.00 53.40 69.70 60.63 61.67 61.67 67.38 61.67 67.38 67.38 61.67 67.49 68.94 68.94 68.93 68.94 68.93 68.9
Percentage of male children on total children.		Total male children.	4,778 2,507 752 286 286 4,612 863 404 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128
Percent child ch		Total children.	7,885 3,891 1,408 479 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,504 1,204 233 128
male dults.	İ	Регсептаве.	54.59 100.00 100.00 56.22 60.52 60.52 67.14 57.75 56.41 58.55 66.53
Percentage of male adults on total adults.		Total male adults.	8,926 4,150 6,150 1,349 2,426 7,117 1,408 654 654 654 919
Perces		Total adults.	16,350 7,720 8,502 9,604 112,454 1,194 1,194 1,194 1,194 1,194 1,116 1,716
total caste.		Percentage.	56.54 100-00 100 1
Percentage of total nales on total caste.		Total males.	13,704 6,657 7 2,101 828 35 5,599 11,729 2,271 1,058 1,058 313 313 313 326
Percen		Total of caste.	24,235 11,611 1,611 1,443 57 9,785 19,932 1,890 1,890 8800 880 874 674 674 674 674 674 674 674 674 674 6
		Grand Total.	24,235 11,611 3,917 1,443 67 9,785 19,932 4,130 1,890 1,890 1,890 380 380 380 380 2,683
		.IatoT	4,954 4,954 1,809 615 615 4,186 8,203 1,859 832 73 287 1,859 1,197 1,197
	FRMALIN	Children.	3,107 1,384 1566 193 7 1,408 2,866 641 292 23 292 292 293 105 694 84
Detail,		Adults.	7,424 3,570 1,15 1,15 1,15 1,218 5,337 1,218 540 540 540 116 116
·		_TatoT_	13,704 6,657 7 2,101 828 35 5,599 11,729 2,271 1,058 313 313 313 826
	MALE	Children.	2,778 2,507 752 1286 2,863 4,612 4,612 4,613 128 128 128 118
		Adults.	8,926 4,150 1,349 542 23,426 7,117 1,408 654 654 185 136 136 136
			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
·	Name of Caste.		
	Z		Brahmin, Thakoor, Thakoor, Thakoor, Bunea, Kaith, Koormee, Kachee, Aheer, Guurreea, Lodhee, Malee, Bhaut, Bhaut, Carpenter,
		Number,	100470700011011

46.081 41.095 41	1 4
176 402 176 402 185 199 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	20,109
49 366 934 16 16 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	49,302
288.38 46.57.35 46.67.21 48.88.39 39.92 47.69 47.69 47.69 47.69 47.69 47.69 47.69 48.61 48.61 48.61 46.25 46.26 46.28 46	45.72
2857 816 826 836 837 837 643 837 813 1143 1143 1143 1143 1143 1143 1143	41,080
155 606 606 609 47 136 699 481 130 130 130 130 1460 1460 1473 1473 1480 1480 1480 1480 1480 1480 1480 1480	89,833
31.37 45.08 46.09 46.09 47.24 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.37 48.38 48	
463 463 463 1,218 293 202 306 90 90 90 90 90 90 1,218 418 418 418 418 418 418 418 1,728 1,628 1,144 1,728 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,628 1,74 1,74 1,74 1,74 1,78 1,7	61,189
204 972 972 978 638 638 1119 127 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	139,135
661918 661929 66	
283 288 248 248 248 30 30 30 30 474 471 467 73 688 73 888 888 73 888 888 888 888 888 888	29,193
22 934 16 16 16 16 16 17 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
711.61 553.42 553.42 553.42 553.42 553.42 60.07 60.	-
111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111	48,753
156 1,752 1,752 1,752 1,752 1,80 1,460 1,460 1,460 1,460 1,460 1,460 1,773 2,43 1,773	89,833
68.62 68.62 60.40 60	75.00
1,540 1,468 1,468 1,468 1,110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	3 77,946
2,844, 2,844, 2,844, 2,844, 2,844, 3,653, 1,1119, 20,653, 1,1119, 20,459, 2,459, 4,959, 2,459	139,135
2,844 2,686 65 1,119 65 7,75 1,119 65 1,119 1,119 1,119 1,080	48,753 29,193 77,946 41,080 20,109 61,189 139,135
1,304 1,204 1,218 289 289 289 560 90 90 1,141 1,141 1,282 1,672 1,780 1,672 1,780 1,	1 61,189
2002 176 176 176 176 177 177 185 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 19	
8.51 8.16	1,080
140 140 140 140 140 140 111 110 111 110 110	3 3 3 4 6 7,946
629 629 632 632 632 632 633 630 630 630 630 630 630 630	9,193 7
9111 319 936 26 26 27 369 307 41 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	3,753
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
	TOTAL,
17 Beldar, 18 Bergee, 18 Bergee, 20 Mahajun, 21 Pundah, 22 Putwa, 22 Putwa, 24 Jat, 25 Goojur, 26 Goojur, 26 Goojur, 26 Goojur, 27 Chobdar, 28 Jachuk, 29 Jachuk, 31 Nace, 32 Baree, 33 Baree, 34 Tailor, 35 Baree, 36 Choorheley, 36 Telee, 37 Nonerah, 38 Choorheley, 36 Telee, 37 Nonerah, 38 Choorheley, 36 Telee, 37 Nonerah, 38 Choorheley, 36 Dhoobee, 37 Nonerah, 38 Choorheley, 36 Choorheley, 36 Dhoobee, 37 Chumar, 48 Koomhar, 49 Marwaree, 56 Bernee, 56 Rewaree, 56 Rewaree, 56 Mis. Hindoos, 56 Mis. Hindoos,	European,

ENCLOSURE No. 16.

PERGUNNAH BIDHOONAH.

		·····	1	177706588888
	950 :		Percentage.	44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56 44.56
	rcentage of a total children total children.		Total female children.	1,934 1,363 1,363 1,914 1,914 1,276
1	Percentage of female children on total children.		Total children.	4,639 3,751 819 3,724 2,828 1,489 1,489 2,864 80 80 80 158 158 158 158 168 168 168 178 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 16
-	nale	•	Percentage.	4,068 42:28 8,479 40:84 830 44:14 145 186 13,11 45:20 1,045 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94 2,064 43:94
	centage of fen adults on total adults.		Total female adults.	4,068 42.28 3,479 40.84 331 44.79 14 51.85 3,111 45.20 3,211 45.20 3,211 45.20 7,144.65 7,144.65 1,058 43.94 1,058
	Percentage of female adults on total adults.		Total adults.	9,620 8,518 1,880 739 739 7,681 7,681 159 4,789 159 159 159 1,381 808
-		•	Percentage.	6,002 42.09 4,842 39.43 1,208 44.76 520 66.72 4,722 44.08 5,155 42.37 1,700 43.96 391 45.89 391 45.89 889 44.35 889 44.35
	e of to on tota ite.		Total female.	6,002 1,208 1,208 22 4,722 3,340 11,700 11,700 11,55 889 889
	Percentage of total females on total custe.		Total of caste.	14,259 12,269 1,113 1,113 10,710 12,165 13,867 7,658 7,658 12,185
-	ale tal		Percentage.	2,705 58:30 11,538 65:30 11,58 19:46 186 19:46 2,217 57:91 2,570 57:31 834 56:01 1,58 53:93 178 53:93 178 53:93 178 53:93 178 57:83
	ntage of m dren on to children,		Total male children.	ଷ୍ଷ୍: ଖ୍ୟୁ ଲ
	Percentage of male children on total children.		Total children.	4,639 3,751 819 374 8,484 1,488 1,486 1,486 89 80 80 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 1
.	ale ults.		Percentage	5,552 57.71 1,050 55.85 4,08 55.20 4,440 57.80 1,333 56.05 2,723 56.05 2,723 56.05 1,835 56.05 1,835 56.05 1,835 56.05 1,835 56.05 1,835 56.05 1,936 56.05 1,937 56.05 1,938 56.05 1,938 56.05 1,938 56.05 1,938 56.05 1,948
Note	e of m total ad		Total male adults.	5,552 5,030 1,050 408 1,337 1,532 2,725 288 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
11 4,	Percentage of male adults on total adults.		Total adults.	9,620 8,518 1,880 7,39 2,378 2,378 4,789 1,789 1,382 1,382 1,382 1,382
dix			Percentage	8,257,57.90 7,427,60.54 1,491,56.24 26,54.16 7,010,57.62 2,167,66.03 4,313,66.03 4,313,65.64 13,09,57.62 207,55.64 6,98,56.94
ppendi	ige of total total caste.		Total males.	8,257 7,427 1,421 1,491 2,65,988 7,010 2,167 4,313 136 461 207 1,209 1,209 1,209
V	Percentag		Total of caste.	14,259 12,269 1,113 1,113 1,113 1,167 1,653 1,653 1,653 1,253 1,243 1,241
			JatoT bnarð	14,259 12,269 2,699 1,113 10,710 12,165 3,867 7,653 848 852 872 872 872 872 872 872 872 872 872 87
			.LatoT	6,002 4,842 1,208 220 220 220 220 1,700 3,340 1,65 889 889 549 165
		Female	Children.	1,934 1,363 378 189 1,914 1,914 1,914 130 60 60 307
	Detail,	14 .	Adults.	4,068 3,479 830 331 111 3,241 1,045 2,064 2,064 2,064 3,111 3,241 1,045 2,064 3,111 3,241 1,045 3,111 2,064 3,111 3,
			Total.	8,257 7,427 1,491 593 5,988 5,988 7,010 2,167 4,313 136 461 1,209
		MALE	Children.	2,705 2,388 1,441 1,588
	·		Adults.	5,552 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,333 2,771 1,333 2,725 88 2,83 109 800 454
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		11111111111111
		Nome of Casts		hmin, akoor, utree, ith, ith, ormee, cer, crurees, liee, lee, aut, aut, aut, aut, aut, aut,

44.17 48.07 42.46 44.10 333.33 54.16	25.00 50.00 40.00	43.68 42.61 40.21 47.05 43.68	45.50 48.50 48.50 47.77 47.77 47.77 48.90 66.66 86.66 81.34 48.91	42.77
25 25 25 10 3 3 10 8 10 8		437 56 153 113 40 891	162 473 473 473 473 473 106 106 106 106 106 118 252 252 252 11 11 11 12 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	18,075
1,227 57 58 365 1,594 24 22	8 2 2 2	994 147 359 281 85 895	356 668 1,099 1,099 225 225 8,451 8 8 8 8 1,594 1,594 1,594 1,594 1.594	42,260 18,075
48.29 45.61 33.96 43.51 47.36 41.17 46.42	50.00 52.63 42.85	45.47 43.72 44.76 44.13 45.40	48.20 45.23 45.23 45.23 46.49 46.49 46.99 47.11 46.99 47.22 47.22 47.22 47.23 47.24 47.24 47.25 47.26 47.26 47.27	<u> </u>
200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	2000		4 4 4 7 4 4 4 4 7 7 4 4 4 7 7 4 4 4 7 7 4 4 4 7 7 4 4 4 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 7	34,182 44.24
2,019 106 632 8,817 38 51 28	38 7	1,711 279 621 621 469 151	502 1,046 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,065 1,	77,261 34
117 46.73 51 44.73 61 38.60 30 43.12 37 45.55 21 44.67 22 44.00	2 66.66 13 40.62 30 51.73 5 41.66		4 4 47 08 6 44 17 08 8 48 17 47 47 9 48 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	7 43.72
7, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	<u> </u>	·		52,257
3,246 114 158 1897 4,911 75 75		2,705 426 980 750 236 2,375	868 628 1,713 3,0173 8,062 167 167 167 1,664 1,664 1,689 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1,19,521
885 55 82 82 56 14 27 51 97 891 57 83 6 66 66 11 45 83	76.00	56.03 61.90 57.38 59.78 52.94	56.449 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00 66.00	57.22
882 891 891 111	90 :	557 91 206 168 168	194 133 3626 6266 6266 47 347 1119 133 133 133 133 148 182 182 182 182 182 182 183 190 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	24,185
24. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26	: 878	994 147 359 281 85 85	356 6683 1,099 1,206 2,22 2,24 2,45 3,589	42,260 24,185 57.22
1,044 51.70 31 54.38 70 66.03 357 56.48 1,783 53.75 30 58.82 15 58.57	100 50-00 47-36	54.62 56.27 56.23 56.83 50.33	551.79 54.06 54.06 56.20 56.20 56.20 56.20 66.00	
1,044 357 1,783 30 30	1001	348 348 76 76 808	260 23 560 561 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	43,079 55-75
2,019 67 106 632 3,317 88 88	38	1,711 279 621 469 161 1,480	202 1,046 1,046 1,046 1,066 1,	77,261
53.26 61.39 55.36 56.87 55.32 55.32 56.00	38-33 59-37 48-27	55.08 58.21 56.03 57.33 51.27	55.91 56.95 56.95 56.95 56.96 47.61 56.88 47.61 56.89 41.66 64.53 64.17 66.28 64.44	16.27
1,729 53.26 93 55.26 97 61.39 567 56.87 2,674 54.44 26 55.32 41 64.66	288	1,490 248 549 430 121 1,312	454 1,667 1,677 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,612 1,613 1,61	7,264 56-27
3,246 114 158 997 4,911 75 76		24.4 980 980 980 525 536 546	868 820 8,017 8,025 622 622 167 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,067 1,07	119,521
3,246 114 158 997 47 75 60	8 8 8 B	2,705 426 980 750 236 375	858 820 840 840 840 850 850 850 850 850 851 857 857 857 857 857 857 857 857	119,521
1,517 617 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618	. 8 % , 2	1,216 178 431 320 116		•
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1,729 63 97 2,674 2,674 2,674	:	1,490 248 248 549 430 121	267 1,613 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	67,264
88. 89.0 89.0 89.0 89.0 89.0 89.0 89.0 8	9 9	267 91 906 168 168 604	194 138 139 139 119 26 119 26 3,151 119 133 133 138 148 810	4,185
1,044 31 357 1,783 30 30	100	933 157 343 76 76 808	260 283 565 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	43 079 24,185 67,264 34,182 18,075 52,257
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				Topal,
	ı.	, s a -	loosi	
Kahar, Beldar, Biragee, Sonar, Mabajun, Pundah, Putwa,	Jat, Goojur, Memar, Kurera, Chobdar, Jachuk,	Lakhera, Nace, Barce, Bhoorjee, Tailor, Tumolee,	Nonerah, Nonerah, Dhobee, Koree, Nut, Buhelia, Buhelia, Bhugtia, Purzootia, Chumar, Koomhar, Koomhar, Kewaree, Bernee, Cheepee, Seweper, Sweeper, Mia. Hindoos, Mussulman,	
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ENCLOSURE No. 17.

PERGUNNAH PHUPPOOND. Appendix IIA., Note d.

		1	450440
٠٠ ١		Percentage.	569 36 15 1 38 33 386 41 44 26 52 08 26 52 08 37 38 44 15 718 4 31 16 590 46 46 6 35 29 12 35 24 33 160 48 13
Percentage of fe- male children on total children.		Total female children.	1,918 43·14 589 36 15 1 38·33 386 41·44 265 44·44 26 52·08 834 41·81 1,718 41·81 1,290 46·46 6 35·29 123 43·31 120 46·33 123 48·31 120 46·46 123 43·31 120 46·46 120 46
Percent male c. total		Total ohildren.	2,444 1,629 929 929 4,004 1,297 1,297 2,776 78 78 78 856
female		Percentage.	583 45.11 683 40.35 8 20.51 954 44.66 614 48.42 86 42.35 681 45.29 046 47.07 086 45.97 046 47.14 48 47.15 290 42.16
		Total female adulta.	3,733 43:11 1,533 40:35 954 44:66 614 48:42 86 42:35 1,681 46:72 1,046 47:07 2,088 45:97 15 46:97 2,088 45:97 48 47:74 48 47:74 48 47:74 48 47:74 48 47:74 48 47:74 48 47:74
Percentage of adults on adults.		Total adults.	9,658 1,268 1,268 1,268 1,268 1,288 1,548 1,548 1,548 1,588 1,588 1,588 1,588 1,588
stal ad		Регсепіяде.	2,122 89-09 9 21-48 1,339 43-68 866 47-19 61 45-86 4,761 44-63 1,626 46-80 3,378 46-16 3,378 46-16 3,77 46-20 90 622 42-71
tage of the caste.		Total females.	2,122 39·09 2,122 39·09 9 21·48 1,539 43·68 866 47·19 61 45·86 4,760 43·64 1,626 46·20 1,626 46·20 3,378 46·16 3,378 46·16 3,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16 8,378 46·16
Percentage of total females on total caste.		Total of caste.	13,103 5,428 3,065 1,835 10,931 7,318 11,456 1,044
male		Percentage.	527 56-86 544 58-55 544 58-55 815 55-55 81 55-55 717 56-28 717 56-28 11 64-70 16 56-65 895 55-65 895 55-65 895 55-65
Percentage of male children on total children.		Total male children.	2,527 66-86 1,040 63:84 2,66:66 544 58:55 38 65:55 28 67:91 1,170 68:38 2,295 67:18 1,486 63:53 1,486 63:53 11 6470 16 16 66:93 86 46:16 206 67:86
Percent childr ch	•	Total children.	1,629 929 929 929 11,297 284 284 29776 284 366
ale ults.		Percentage.	566 88 799 64 799 64 51 67 64 67 64 68 70 68 70 68 20
ge of m total ad		Total male adulta.	2,926 66 68 8 1,182 56 98 1,182 56 98 1,182 56 98 1,940 57 0,940 57 0,940 57 0,940 57 0,940 57 0,940 58 98 58 98 58 98 58 98 88 58 98 58 58 98 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58
Percentage of male adults on total adults.		atinba latoT	6.68 6.68
total caste.		Percentisge.	,452 66.87 38 06.90 38 06.90 38 06.90 38 06.90 38 06.90 37 06.41 37 06.41 37 06.45 48 08.79 48 08.79 48 08.79 48 08.78 60.60 60.60
ital of		Total males.	7,452 66.87 3,80 60.90 38 78.67 1,726 66.81 969 58.80 56.171 56.45 1,898 58.79 4.89 58.78 4.89 58.78 604 67.86
Percentag males on u		Total of caste.	13,103 5,428 8,065 1,835 1,835 5,635 10,931 7,318 49 816 1,456
-		Grand Total.	13,103 6,428 8,062 1,835 1,835 6,635 10,931 3,518 7,318 816 1,456 1,466
		LatoT	2, 12, 2, 13, 29, 13, 29, 13, 29, 13, 29, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20
id.	FEKALE	Children.	1,918 885 862 862 862 875 1,718 1,718 6 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,290 1,200 1,
Detail.	E	. Adults.	8 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
		Total	3,462 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,893 1,803 1,803 1,803 1,803 1,803 1,803 1,803 1,803 1,803 1,803
	Male	Сріјфтев.	2,527 1,040 1,040 315 315 315 2,295 1,117 1,486 11 11 11 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
	~	Adults.	2,466 1,189 1,189 1,198
	d		* * : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
	900		
	Name of cento		Brahmin, Thakoor, Thakoor, Thakoor, Khutree, Kaoth, Koormee, Kashee, A heer, Gurreea, Malee, Bhat, Bhat, Bhat, Carpenter,
		Иштрет.	

	1
353344540 80 . 103444 448844 444448 868	43.20
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	14,209
1010 1010	32,885
3543440758888 84444444 44644 44487408408	#2.46
78 9 1 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	
114, 101, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104,	60,259 27,393
45.47 46.47 46.47 46.47 47.60 48.48 48	: 44
1,082 1818 1818 199 100 111 110 100 100 100 100 100 100	41,602 44.66
25.5 25.5 25.7	93,144
88.88 68.4.88 68.7.44 68.7.44 68.7.44 68.7.69 68.98 68.88 68.88 68.88 68.88 68.90 68.00 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	
25 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	18,676
1,620	
254 61:31 136 62:60 536 65:67 538 65:68 138:33 138:33 138:33 138:33 138:33 140:66 117 66:68 118:52 128:68 138:68 140:68 150:68 150:69 160:69 178:68	54.64 82,886
2008 2008	
114, 144, 164,	
88 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	: 59
203 203 390 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 8	
8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	98,144 61,64
8 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	98,144
188 11,009 1	11,602
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684 1110 1	32,866 18,676 51,542 27,393 14,209 41,602
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	51,642
828 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8,676
774 101 106 80 80 80 80 101 101 105 101 105 101 105 105 105 10	2,866
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Kahar, Biragee, Sonar, Mahajun, Mahajun, Putwa, Jat, Jat, Jath Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Jachuk, Banee, Baree, Baree, Baree, Choreley, Choreley, Choreley, Choreley, Banee, Choreley, Banee, Choreley, Banee, Choreley, Banee, Choreley, Banee, Choreley, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Banee, Barree, Banee,	nussuinau, European, Toral,
	22

ENCLOSURE No. 18. PERGUNNAH DULLELNUGUR.
Appendix IIA., Note e.

emale		Percentage.	44.62 36.64 42.85 44.74 46.47 39.10 43.33 42.03 42.03 42.03 42.03 42.03 42.03 42.03
Percentage of female Percentage of female adults on total children.		Total female children.	2,604 1,417 1,417 1,417 886 880 880 680 680 615 729 108 36 206 109
Percent childs		Total children.	5,835 3,865 286 1,531 490 11,739 1,739 1,781 1,7
emale		Percentage.	46.26 46.97 46.97 46.93 46.93 46.93 47.62 67.34 66.10 45.85
age of) its on to adults.		Total female adults.	5311 3,523 40 1,517 471 1,104 1,207 1,206 1,476 1,476 1,416 221 71
Percente adul		Total adulta.	8,027 8,027 8,027 8,146 941 118 12,594 9,099 8,099 8,099 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 1
1		Percentage.	45.71 47.08 47.91 47.91 47.44 47.44 46.75 46.75 46.75 46.78
fercentage of tot females on total caste.		Total females.	2,915 6915 1,837 1,887 1,887 1,887 1,887 1,000 1000 1000 1000
Percentage of total finales on total caste.		Total of caste.	11,314 11,894 11,894 1,677 1,431 1,431 4,050 3,886 4,080 4,880 6,880 6,880 1,416 1,416
male		Percentage.	65.37 67.14 67.14 66.25 66.89 66.89 66.73 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.66 66.73 66.73 66.73
Percentage of male children on total children.		Total male children.	3,231 16,2450 116,846 27,053 1
Percent child		Total children.	5,835 9,867 1,531 1,739 1,466 1,393 1,781 2,510 610
male dults.		Percentage.	58.73 56.11 56.11 69.94 66.77 66.77 65.64 63.46 51.62 62.37 62.37 62.37 63.89 64.97
Percentage of male adults on total adults.		Total male adults.	6,166 4,504 470 1,629 470 67 1,386 1,387 1,623 1,623 1,624 1
Percen adults o		T'otal adults.	8,027 8,027 8,146 9,146 118 2,489 2,694 2,694 3,099 68 68 411 154 154 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 16
otal aste.		Percentage.	54.58 54.58 55.59 57.50
Percentuge of total males on total caste		Total males.	9,399 7,064 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,065
Percent males or		Sieso to teste.	17,314 11,894 1115 4,677 1,431 1,83 4,050 5,886 4,880 6,88 9,880 1,810 1,416 1,990
		Grand total,	17,314 11,894 111,894 1,617 1,421 4,050 3,886 4,880 98 668 230 1,415 1,290
-		.IatoT	7,915 4,940 2,202 2,202 691 1,784 1,837 1,837 1,837 1,837 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03 1,03
	FEMALE	Children,	2,604 1,417 12 885 220 33 680 630 630 13 10 10 20 20 13
Detail,	H	Adults.	5,311 3,523 1,517 40 1,104 1,207 1,206 1,2
		.LatoT	9,399 6,954 2,413 1,40 2,213 2,613 3,60 3,60 3,60 3,60 3,60 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20
	Male	Children.	3,231 2,450 16 270 38 1,059 1,059 1,059 1,059 1,059 1,053 1,
		Adults.	6,168 4,504 47 1,629 470 67 1,387 1,287 1,623 190 89 89
			11111111111111
	æste.	,	
	Name of Caste.		
	Nam		nin, oor, oor, iee, iee, iee, iee, iee, iter,
			Brahmin, Thakoor. Thakoor. Khutree, Bunnea, Kacth, Koormee, Kachee, Alheer, Gurureea, Lodhee, Bhat, Bhat, Bhat, Carpenter, Corpenter,
		Number	- 0 C 4 7 0 1 - 0 0 - 0 0 4 5

44.45 44.45 44.45 45.45 46	42.54
25	15,338
830 170 170 170 170 170 180 180 180 180 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 19	36,311
49.49 49.49	31,467 46.56
401 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 8	31,467
959 231 121 1000 100	67,577
444.6 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	45.05 67,577
730 171 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 17	
1,529 1,529 1,592 1,592 1,592 1,592 1,593	67.75 103,888 46,805
58.820 661.05 661.05 661.05 661.05 661.05 661.05 661.03	57-78
\$ 101 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20,973
83 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	36,311
50.05 50	53.43
488 989 989 989 989 989 989 989	36,110
959 233 2607 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1	67,677
52.25 68.35 68.35 68.35 69.40 69	54-94
799 289 906 66 66 66 922 923 925 925 925 925 925 925 925 925	57,083
1,529 1,408 1,408 1,592 1,592 1,592 1,439 1,439 1,439 1,439 1,439 1,439 1,384	103,888
1,529 400 1580 1,408 1250 1,408 1250 1,502 1,502 1,503	36,110 20,973 57,083 31,467 15,338 46,805 103,888 103,888
730 171 602 502 502 503 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,193	
26 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 1	15,338
747 989 9816 98	31,467
299 906 906 906 906 906 928 929 929 929 929 935 935 935 935 935 935 935 93	57,083
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	20,973
4886 1886 1887 1887 1887 1887 1887 1887 1	36,110
	:
17 Beldar, 18 Biragee, 19 Soonar, 19 Soonar, 19 Soonar, 19 Pundah, 12 Purwah, 12 Purwah, 12 Mullah, 12 Mullah, 12 Mullah, 13 Mullah, 14 Jar, 15 Kurera, 18 Benee, 18 Bhore, 18 Bhore, 18 Chooreley, 18 Bhore, 19 Chore, 19 Chore, 19 Bhore, 19 Chore, 10 Chore,	Total,
Kahar, 17 Kahar, 18 Bilage, 19 Soonar, 22 Pundah 22 Pundah 22 Pundah 22 Putwah 22 Putwah 22 Goolur, 22 Goolur, 23 Goolur, 24 Jat, 25 Goolur, 27 Kurera, 27 Kurera, 28 Tundoh 28 Tundoh 29 Jacke, 21 Jacke, 21 Jacke, 22 Jacke, 23 Jacke, 23 Jacke, 24 Jacke, 25 Jacke, 26 Jacke, 26 Jacke, 27 Jacke, 28 Jacke, 28 Jacke, 28 Jacke, 29 Jacke, 20 Jacke,	
H.	

ENCLOSURE No. 19.

PERCENTAGES OF ADULTS AND INFANTS.

Appendix III.

		of Per	ige of tota yunnah on n of Pergu	total po-	dren of	ge of total Pergunna tion of Per	h on total	dren of	e of total fo Pergunnal ion of Perg	on total
Name of Pergunnal			Total children of Pergunnah.	Percentage.	Total population of Pergunnah.	Total male children of Pergunnah.	Percentage.	Total population of Pergunnah.	Total female children of Pergunnah.	Percentage.
Etawah, Bhurtnah, Bidhoonah, Phuppoend, Dulelnugger,	•••	170,756 139,135 119,521 93,144 103,888	57,699 49,302 42,260 32,885 36,311	33·78 35·43 35·35 35·30 34·95	170,756 139,135 119,521 93,144 103,888	29,193 24,185	20°67 20°98 20°23 20°06 20°18	170,756 139,135 119,521 93,144 103,888	22,399 20,109 18,075 14,209 15,338	13·11 14·45 15·12 15·25 14·76
Total,	•••	626,444	218,457	34.87	626,444	128,327	20.49	626,444	90,130	14:39
				F	IINDOO.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Etawah, Bhurtnah, Bidhoonah, Phuppoond, Dulelnugger,	•••	157,221 135,179 114,394 87,698 99,099	53,180 47,924 40,421 31,065 34,589	33·82 35·44 35·33 35·42 34·90	1,57,221 1,35,179 1,14,394 87,698 99,099	32,771 28,361 23,131 17,682 20,012	20.84 20.98 20.22 20.16 20.19	157,221 135,179 114,394 87,698 99,099	20,409 19,563 17,290 13,383 ,14,577	12·98 14·47 15·17 15·26 14·70
Total,		593,591	207,179	34.90	593,591	121,957	20.54	593,591	85,222	14:35
	<u>'</u>	·	<u> </u>	MA	HOMEDA	.N.		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	
Etawah, Bhurtnah, Bidhoonah, Phuppoond, Dulelnugger,	•••	13,535 3,956 5,127 5,446 4,789	4,519 1,378 1,839 1,820 1,722	33·38 34·83 35·86 33·42 35·95	13,535 3,956 5,127 5,446 4,789	2,529 832 1,054 994 961	18.68 21.03 20.55 18.25 20.06	13,535 3,956 5,127 5,446 4,789	1,990 546 785 826 761	14·70 13·80 15·31 15·16 15·88
Total,		32,853	11,278	34.33	32,853	6,370	19:39	32,853	4,908	14.93

ENCLOSURE No. 20.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE SINCE SETTLEMENT IN THE LAKHIRAJ AREA OF THE DISTRICT.

Appendix IV.

	,			. gi		Quantity of land rendered Lakhiraj since Settlement.								
Number.	Name# of Pergunnah.		As at last Settlement.	Since became Khirajee.	Balance.	Granted rent-free.	Taken up for Railway purposes.	Taken up for District Roads.	Taken up for Ganges Canal.	Taken up for encamping-ground, public building, &c.	Total.	Total as at present.	Remarks.	
2 3 4	Bhurtnah, Bidhoonah, Phuppoond,	•••	5,876 6,069 4,694 5,145 4,195	1,972 902 168 145 472	3,904 5,167 4,526 5,000 3,723	4,893 *1,902 667	497 228 7 300	416 156 84 143 82	660 375 63 587	190 27 2 29	1,763 5,679 2,058 1,697	10,846 6,584 6,697	* Mouzah Dobah not cntered in Statement No. 4 as rent-	
	Total,		25,9 79	3,659	22 ,32 0	7,462	1,032	881	1,685	248	11,308	33,628	free.	

ENCLOSURE No. 21.

Table showing the number of persons alive at any time, of and under the ages specified below, in a stationary population in which 1,000 births yearly occur (and have continued to occur for a series of not less than 100 years), as deduced from the Mortuary Tables of different localities, compiled by the undermentioned authorities.

Appendix A.

		England			France.		Swe- den.	Vien- na.	Berlin.	Swit- zerland.	Silesia.	Hol- land.		
Age.	Simpson, Lon-don.	Price, North-	Heysham, Car- lisle.	Deparcieux, Annultants, &c.	Buffon, part po-	Duvillard, whole popu-	Wargentin, whole popu-	Susmilch.	Susmilch.	Muret, Pays devand.	Halley, Bres-	Kersseboom, Life Annui-	Total.	Average.
1 year and under,	840	871	923	872	865	884	890	771	816	905	884	902	10,423	868.58
Above 1 and up to 2 years, 2 and up to 3 3 and up to 4 4 and up to 5 5 and up to 6 6 and up to 7 7 and up to 8 8 and up to 9 9 and up to 10 10 and up to 11 11 and up to 12 7 11 and up to 12 7 11 and up to 12 7 11 and up to 13 11 11 and up to 13 11 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	526 472 433 413 403 393 384 370 370 370 366	603 567 544 528 515 504 495 489 480	812 751 712 690 674 663 656 651 647 644 641	727 695 672 654 640 629 619 611 603 597	681 611 574 548 531 517 506 497 491 487	720 648 612 591 578 569 563 558 558 549	755 712 683 663 650 639 629 621 614 608 604	506 450 415 388 367 350 340 334 329 324 320	580 506 459 418 395 381 371 364 358 354 351	788 750 725 708 694 682 672 663 656 650 645	703 626 599 574 554 539 527 519 511 505 499	786 752 722 699 682 670 658 649 642 636	8,356 7,624 7,212 6,916 6,711 6,557 6,437 6,346 6,269 6,155	696:33 635:33 601:00 576:33 559:25 546:41 528:83 522:41 517:41 512:91
Total, under 12 years of age,	3 0,00	-	8,464	7,911	6,792	7,370	8,068	4,894	5,353	8,538	7,040	8,428	85,215	7,101.20
12 and up to 13 13 and up to 14 14 and up to 15 15 in and up to 16 15 in and up to 16 16 and up to 17 17 and up to 18 18 and up to 19 19 and up to 20 22 and up to 21 21 and up to 22 22 and up to 23 23 and up to 24 24 and up to 25 25 and up to 26 26 and up to 27 27 and up to 28 29 and up to 29 29 and up to 29 29 and up to 29 30 and up to 30 31 and up to 30 32 and up to 30 33 and up to 34 34 and up to 35 35 and up to 36 36 and up to 36 37 37 and up to 38 38 and up to 38 38 and up to 38 39 and up to 38 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39 39 and up to 39	35:3344 344 3333 3223 3213 3292 3214 3255 3266 3256 3266 3266 327 327 327 327 327 327 327	472 463 467 463 465 465 465 465 465 465 465 465 465 465	638 635 632 628 624 620 615 611 607 603 598 590 586 581 572 567 561 556 556 539 533 528 528 528	587 583 579 576 572 563 558 553 548 542 537 531 526 520 514 503 497 492 587 481 476 472 467 466 456	480 477 474 474 466 461 452 447 441 435 431 424 416 411 405 400 393 386 380 374 368 348 340 332 332 322	540 536 531 526 521 516 511 505 499 493 487 481 474 468 441 435 428 421 410 400 393 386 379 372	599 595 592 588 584 580 572 567 553 548 543 538 532 522 516 510 502 498 491 485 479 468	316 312 308 304 300 297 293 289 286 282 274 271 267 263 258 249 245 241 237 233 228 228 218 2218 218 218 218 202	348 345 349 336 333 330 326 322 317 312 301 295 290 284 272 266 261 251 246 240 233 226 219 212	641 637 633 628 624 620 616 612 608 604 599 584 579 565 560 546 541 536 530 528	494 490 485 481 476 472 463 458 453 448 433 428 423 418 400 394 387 380 373 366 352 345	624 618 613 608 603 598 593 587 580 574 568 555 547 539 530 521 512 503 494 486 478 470 463 456 442 435	6,101 6,053 6,005 5,956 5,956 5,854 5,801 5,745 5,687 5,561 5,501 5,300 5,229 5,161 5,090 5,017 4,947 4,947 4,876 4,875 4,653 4,577 4,653 4,577 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480 4,480	508'41'500'41'496'33'492'16'48'7'83'48'41'458'41'458'41'45'291'447'16'441'66'41'2'2'406'33'40'0'4'394'16'387'75'381'41'375'33'369'16'362'58'
40 and up to 41 41 and up to 42 42 and up to 43 43 and up to 44 44 and up to 45 45 and up to 46 46 and up to 46 47 and up to 49 49 and up to 50 60 and up to 51 151 and up to 52 252 and up to 53 53 and up to 54 45 and up to 55 55 and up to 56 55 and up to 57 75 and up to 57 75 and up to 58 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 57 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 59 75 and up to 60 75 and up to 60 75 and up to 61 75 and up to 61 75 and up to 61 75 and up to 61 75 and up to 61 75 and up to 61 75 and up to 61 75 and up to 61 75 and up to 61	209 204 204 204 204 204 207 207 207 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208	308 302 295 282 282 275 268 248 241 234 227 213 206 199 185 178 171 164 164 171 164 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 17	504 500 493 483 476 469 442 455 449 443 424 417 410 403 396 388 379 369 368 379 368 379 368 379 368 379 368 379 368 379 368 379 368 379 368 379 379 388 379 379 389 388 379 388 379 388 378 388 378 378 388 378 378	446 441 436 421 416 410 405 399 398 387 367 350 342 334 314 293 272 261 250 239 228	312 306 299 294 285 276 271 265 250 240 231 226 218 209 204 198 192 179 166 161 153 147 130 121 111	365 358 351 344 337 330 323 316 308 301 293 245 269 261 227 218 209 199 190 181 171 161 152 142	456 449 441 433 426 418 410 403 386 381 362 353 344 335 326 317 307 298 287 265 253 241 229 218 206 193	196 191 182 183 178 173 168 162 156 150 144 139 135 120 114 108 98 93 89 97 74 69 64	206 200 194 189 184 179 164 159 154 144 139 134 112 106 106 90 86 82 72 67 62	503 497 491 485 479 472 466 446 436 426 410 392 382 370 356 339 322 280 268 243 228 211 193	338 331 324 317 310 303 295 279 271 263 228 220 212 205 197 189 189 189 166 159 151 143 136 128 128	428 422 416 410 403 396 389 382 374 366 358 349 340 331 322 313 304 295 286 277 268 259 250 240 220 210 200 190	4,271 4,201 4,119 4,047 3,969 3,889 3,811 3,730 3,648 3,561 3,473 3,209 3,223 3,136 3,047 2,956 2,863 2,763 2,656 2,7447 2,346 2,246 2,143 2,037 1,930 1,819 1,706	355.9 350.0 343.2 337.2 330.7 324.0 317.5 310.8 304.0 296.7 288.4 268.5 267.4 268.5 261.3 253.9 246.3 238.5 230.2 221.3 212.3 212.3 212.3 215.5 169.7 160.8 151.5 142.16

ENCLOSURE No. 21. — (Concluded.)

AL ALL T		England,			France.		Swe- den.	Vien- na.	Berlin.	Swit- zerland.	Silesia.	Hol- land.	urinul.	Mar.
Age.	Simpson, Lon-don.	Price, North- ampton.	Heysham, Carlisle.	Deparcieux, Annultants, &c.	Buffon, part po-	Duvillard, whole popu-	Wargentin, whole popu-	Susmilch.	Susmilch.	Muret, Pays devand.	Halley, Bres-	Kersseboom, Life Annui-	Total,	Average.
Above 69 and up to 70 years 70 and up to 71 ,, 71 and up to 72 ,, 72 and up to 73 ,, 73 and up to 74 ,, 74 and up to 75 ,, 75 and up to 76 ,, 76 and up to 77 ,, 77 and up to 78 ,, 78 and up to 79 ,, 79 and up to 80 ,, 80 and up to 81 ,, 81 and up to 82 ,, 82 and up to 83 ,, 83 and up to 84 ,, 84 and up to 85 ,, 85 and up to 86 ,, 86 and up to 87 ,, 87 and up to 88 ,, 88 and up to 89 ,, 89 and up to 90 ,, 90 and up to 91 ,, 91 and up to 92 ,, 92 and up to 93 ,, 93 and up to 94 ,, 94 and up to 95 ,, 95 and up to 96 ,, 97 and up to 98 ,, 98 and up to 99 ,, 99 and up to 99 ,, 99 and up to 99 ,, 99 and up to 99 ,, 99 and up to 99 ,, 99 and up to 99 ,, 99 and up to 99 ,, 99 and up to 99 ,, 99 and up to 99 ,,	54 49 45 41 37 33 30 26 23 20 18 15 13 11 19 77 66 54 41 32 21 11 	102 95 888 81 74 68 61 55 49 43 37 32 27 22 18 14 10 6	245 234 221 207 192 176 160 144 128 114 101 89 788 67 57 49 41 41 33 26 20 16 12 22 2 2 11 11 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	216 205 193 181 168 155 141 127 7 755 64 44 366 29 23 18 14 10 6 6 4 2 2 1 	93 88 80 72 66 57 49 44 35 28 22 19 66 13 11 9 7 7 6 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	123 113 103 94 84 76 67 59 52 44 38 32 26 11 17 13 10 8 6 5 4 3 3 2 2 1 1	181 168 155 142 128 114 102 90 70 60 51 39 31 27 21 16 12 9 7 7 5 4 4 4 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	500 466 422 388 384 311 288 252 222 19 177 155 133 11 9 77 66 5 4 33 22 11	52 53 49 41 37 33 30 27 24 21 19 17 15 13 11 9 7 6 5 4 4 	1766 1600 1466 1344 1244 1103 911 788 644 522 226 222 188 155 122 100 88 64 44 32 22 11 32 32 11 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	113 105 97 89 81 73 65 57 49 41 35 29 24 20 16 13 10 7 7 5 3 3 1 	180 170 160 150 140 130 119 108 97 77 67 57 57 49 41 34 28 8 6 6 4 3 1 	1,592 1,493 1,386 1,281 1,176 1,070 965 862 667 577 492 414 348 290 238 193 151 118 90 65 46 31 20 11 5 3 3 1 1	\$ 124·4 \$ 115·5 \$ 106·7 \$ 98·0 \$ 89·1 \$ 80·4 \$ 71·8 \$ 26·5 \$ 48·0 \$ 41·0 \$ 34·5 \$ 29·0 \$ 22·1 \$ 19·8 \$ 16·0 \$ 12·5 \$ 5-4 \$ 3·8 \$ 2·5 \$ 1·6 \$ 0.9 \$ 0.9 \$ 0.9 \$ 10·8 \$ 0.9 \$ 0.
of age,) Total Population,	17,880	25,142	38,700	34,870	25,228	28,741	34,385	16,290	-	37,045	26,770	34,430	10.00	-
Percentage of children under 12 on total population,	31.27	26.90	21.87	22:68	26.92	25.64	23.46	30.04	30.03	23.04	26.29	24.47	25.28	25.28
Percentage of persons above 12 on total population,	68•72	73.09	78.12	77:31	73.07	74.35	76.53	69-95	69.96	76.95	73.70	75.52	74:71	74-71

ENCLOSURE No. 22.

Table showing the number of persons of each age alive at any given time, in a population which has been stationary, increasing, or decreasing, in various proportions for the past 99 years, the population being such that, in the first of those 99 years, 100,000 children were born.—Calculations founded on the average of 12 of the Standard European Tables of Mortality.

Appendix B.

10 TAF	Age	. 1			Population stationary.	Population increasing at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum.	Population increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.	Population increasing at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum.	
	and under,				86,858	145,694	231,652	611,929	53,002
Above	1 and up to 2 2 and up to 3	years,		***	69,633	113,266	183,788	680,512	42,713 39,282
22	3 and up to 4	22		,	63,533 60,100	102,858 96,741	166,061 155,490	429,841 398,545	37,244
22	4 and up to 5	"		,	57,633	92,313	147,617	374,696	35,901
"	5 and up to 6	"		***	55,925	89,186	141,811	356,447	35,012
"	6 and up to 7	"			54,641	86,698	137,181	341,435	34,376
22	7 and up to 8	33			53,641	84,820	133,548	329,138	33,975
,,,	8 and up to 9	"			52,883	83,184	130,342	318,054	33,656
22	9 and up to 10	"			52,248	81,667	127,364	307,701	33,379
,,,	10 and up to 11	72		***	51,741	80,452	124,873	298,728	33,220
22	11 and up to 12	"	***		51,291	79,360	122,545	290,306	33,095
	Total, u	nder 12	years of age,		710,120	1,136,239	1,802,272	4,537,331	444,855
Above	12 and up to 13	years.			50,841	78,290	120,269	282,161	32,976
"	13 and up to 14	22			50,441	77,258	118,118	274,396	32,875
22	14 and up to 15	23		,	50,041	76,276	116,031	266,890	32,777
"	15 and up to 16	22			49,633	75,269	113,922	259,505	32,666
,	16 and up to 17	"	***		49,216	74,194	111,859	252,281	32,554

ENCLOSURE No. 22.—(Concluded.)

Age.		,	Population stationary.	Population increasing at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum.	Population increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.		Population diminishing at the rate of 11 per cent, per annum.
Above 17 and up to 18 years	3,		48,783	73,237	109,795	245,173	32,437
., 18 and up to 19 ,, 19 and up to 20 ,,	•••	•••	48,341	72,266 71,160	107,685	238,128 231,209	32,297 32,145
" 20 and up to 21 "	•••	•••	47,875 47,391	70,099	105,593 103,502	224,412	31,988
" 21 and up to 22 "	•••	•••	46,841	69,018	101,384	217,667	31,804
" 22 and up to 23 " " 23 and up to 24 "	••	•••	46,341 45,841	67,892 66,805	99,267	211,015 204,598	31,603 31,413
, 23 and up to 24 ,,	•••		45,291	65,687	97,193 95,076	198,182	31,193
" 25 and up to 26 "	•••		44,716	64,540	92,952	191,840	30,951
" 26 and up to 27 " " 27 and up to 28 "	•••		44,166 43,575	62,829 61,676	90,012	183,980 177,965	30,427 30,180
, 28 and up to 29 ,	•••		43,008	60,544	87,936 85,929	172,215	29,931
" 29 and up to 30 "	•••		42,416	59,383	83,854	166,384	29,654
" 30 and up to 31 " " 31 and up to 32 "	•••		41,808 41,225	58,83 3 57,730	82,677 80,728	162,43 2 157,049	29,670 29,451
, 32 and up to 32 ,,	•••		40,633	56,606	78,761	151,716	29,120
" 33 and up to 34 "	•••	•••	40,041	55,513	76,869	146,613	28,851
", 34 and up to 35 ", ", 35 and up to 36 ",		•••	39,416 38,775	54,408 53,179	74,945	141,552 136,281	28,554 28,182
, 36 and up to 36 ,	•••		38,141	52,065	72,804 70,997	131,474	27,873
" 37 and up to 38 "	•••		37,533	51,045	69,271	127,030	27,605
, 38 and up to 39 ,. , 39 and up to 40 ,,	•••	•••	36,916 36,258	49,938 48,801	67,435 65,566	122,570 118,004	27,280 26,92 4
" 40 and up to 41 "	•••		35,591	47,684	65,566 63,735	113,492	26,570
"41 and up to 42 "	. •••	•••	35,001	46,636	62,049	109,392	26,253
" 42 and up to 43 ", " 43 and up to 44 ".	•••		34,325 33,725	45,574 44,516	60,332 50 630	105,311	25,910 25,560
, 44 and up to 45 ,,	•••		33,075	43,443	59,630 57,938	97,458	25,193
, 45 and up to 46 ,,	•••	•••	32,408	42,352	55,233	93,601	24,808
3 46 and up to 47 , 3 47 and up to 48 ,	•••	•••	31,758 31,083	41,292 40, 20 2	53,579	89,902 86,245	24,430 24,025
" 48 and up to 49 ",	•••	•••	30,400	39,164	51,915 50,327	82,796	23,641
, 49 and up to 50 ,,	•••	•••	29,675	38,071	48,639	79,319	23,214
" 50 and up to 51 ", " 51 and up to 52 ",	•••	•••	28,941 28,258	36,906	46.928	75,763 72,465	22,732 22,292
, 52 and up to 53 ,,	•••	•••	26,741	35,840 34,795	45,37 4 43,836	69,334	21,862
" 53 and up to 54 ",	•••	•••	26,858	33,743	42,302	66,269	21,419
 54 and up to 55 55 and up to 56 	•••	•••	26,133 25,391	32,661	40,737	63,184	20,936 20,441
" 56 and up to 57 "	•••	•••	24,633	31,577 30,493	39,181 37,637	60,175 57,244	19,935
" 57 and up to 58 ",	•••	•••	23,858	29,354	36,065	54,311	19,388
 58 and up to 59 59 and up to 60 	•••	•••	23,025 22,133	28,205	34,492	51,436	18,823 18,183
" 60 and up to 61 ,	•••	•••	21,233	26,977 25,744	32,831 31,177	48,477 45,575	17,526
" 61 and up to 62 "	•••	•••	20,391	24,607	29,653	42,922	16,920
" 62 and up to 63 ", " 63 and up to 64 ",	•••	•••	19,550 18,716	23,476 22,349	28,147	40,351	16,304 15,678
" 64 and up to 65 "	•••	•••	17,858	21,218	26,659 25,188	37,849 35,408	15,034
" 65 and up to 66 ,,	•••	•••	16,975	20,067	23,722	33,020	14,373
" 67 and up to 68 ",	•••	•••	16,083	18,920 17,760	22,248	30,661	13,684
" 68 and up to 69 "	•••	•••	14,216	16,573	20,760 19,272	28,324 26,047	12,217
" 69 and up to 70 ,	***	•••	13,266	15,435	17,869	23,912	11,495
" 70 and up to 71 ", " 71 and up to 72 ",		•••	12,441	14,352 13,266	16,540	21,914	10,798 10,075
" 72 and up to 73 ",	•••	•••	10,675	12,198	15,212 13,911	19,955 18,068	9,352
" 73 and up to 74 ",	•••	•••	9,800	11,146	12,657	16,274	8,640
" 74 and up to 75 ", 75 and up to 76 ",		•••	8,916 8,041	10,095	11,402	14,520 12,851	7,902 7,168
" 76 and up to 77 ,		•••	7,183	8,069	10,189 9,026	11,274	6,445
" 77 and up to 78 "	•••	•••	6,350	7,093	7,894	9,766	5,722
» 78 and up to 79 » 79 and up to 80 »		•••	5,558 4,808	6,185 5,319	6,851	8,391 4,110	5,040 4,377
" 80 and up to 81 "		•••	4,100	4,516	5,863 4,954	5,948	3,754
" 81 and up to 82 "		•••	3,450 2,900	3,753	4,084	4,830	3,168
" 82 and up to 83 " 83 and up to 84 "		•••	2,900 2,416	3,140 2,602	3,398 2,802	3,981 3,251	2,676 2,241
" 84 and up to 85 ",		••••	1,983	2,125	2,278	2,615	1,848
" 85 and up to 86 "		•••	1,608	1,714	1,829	2,139	1,506
" 86 and up to 87 " 87 and up to 88 "		•••	1,258 9×3	1,338	1,416 1,096	1,595 1,221	1,184
" 88 and up to 89 "		•••	750	788	828	914	709
» 89 and up to 90 »	•••	•••	541	565	591	646	517
" 90 and up to 91 " " 91 and up to 92 "		•••	383 258	398 267	414 276	448 296	367 249
" 92 and up to 93 "		•••	166	171	176	186	188
" 93 and up to 94 " " 94 and up to 95 "	• •••	•••	92	94	96	101	89
" 95 and up to 95 "	***	•••	25	41 25	42 25	44 26	40
" 96 and up to 97 "	•••	•••	25	25	25	26	24
 97 and up to 98 98 and up to 99 	•••	•••	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 7
Total, above 12 ye		•••	2,098,268	2,859,575	3,921,843	7,482,716	1,550,234
Gran	ID TOTAL,	•••	2,808,338	3,995,814	5,724,115	12,020,047	1,995,089
Percentage of children population,		(25.28	28:43	31.48	37.73	22-29
Percentage of persons population,	above 12 or	total }	74:71	71.56	68.51	62.26	77.70

APPENDIX D.

EXTRACTS

OF

REPORTS FROM DISTRICT OFFICERS

ON THE

CENSUS OF 1865.

From H. D. ROBERTSON, Esq., Officiating Collector, Saharunpoor, to F. WILLIAMS, Esq., Commissioner, 1st Division, Meerut (No. 110, paras. 3 to 7).—Dated Saharunpoor, the 13th April, 1865.

- 3. In testing these returns, both in the mohullas of towns and in the villages, ten or more entries were examined by calling upon the masters of the several houses to state viva voce the number of persons who slept within their houses. Mr. Daniell at Deobund, Messrs. Mulligan and Morgan in Saharunpoor, Captain Orman at Roorkee, Mr. Irvine at Behut, Deputy Nundkishore at Jowallapoor, carefully revised the returns again on the evening and night of the 10th of January. Mr. Wynne and myself were obliged to leave the district for Agra on the morning of the 10th January, so that the work in the city of Saharunpoor was carried out by Messrs. Mulligan, Donovan, and Morgan, and at Nukoor by the Tehseeldar.
- 4. In consequence of Settlement operations being in progress in this district, a large number of European Officers were available for superintending the Census returns, and, though much leisure was not at their disposal, still these returns were tested by them over a considerable portion of the district.
- 5. The general conclusion arrived at by comparing the results of the examination of these papers by the various Officers has been to shew that, with the exception of a few villages in Pergunnahs Saharunpoor and Mozuffurabad, the returns had been prepared with great care, and were generally correct. I found the village returns remarkably correct, but there had been much carelessness in the preparation of the papers in the two mohullas examined by me in the town of Saharunpoor. The services of Messrs. Mulligan, Donovan, and Morgan, who happened to be at Saharunpoor, were consequently enlisted, and the whole of the returns revised and corrected, with the assistance of the Sudder and Tehseelee omlah.
- 6. The Putwarees' village returns have been carefully examined in the tehseelees, and the pergunnahwar totals checked in this office.
- 7. The following results are apparent when comparing the Census returns of 1847, 1852, and 1865:—

Total Population of the District.

1847,	•••	•••		5,47,353
1852,	•••	•••	•••	8,01,325
1865,	•••	•••	•••	8,69,176

Thus the increase to the population of this district during the last thirteen years has only been 67,851.



The difference in the ten principal towns during the same period seems to have been-

Town.		1847.	1852.	1865.	Increase since 1852.	Decrease since
Saharunpoor,		34,294	37,968	44,119	6,151	
Deobund,		11,634	18,638	21,714	3,076	
Jowallapoor,		8,862	12,162	9,665		2,497
Munglour,		5,959	10,322	10,206		116
Gungoh,]	6,260	9,902	10,899	997	
Roorkee,		5,511	8,592	10,281	1,689	
Rampoer,		4,163	6,566	8,464	1,898	
Umbetah,	1	4,160	6,311	6,336	25	
Kunkhul,		3,766	6,275	4,786		1,489
Landhourah,				5,118	•••	

The large increase apparent in the population of the towns of Saharunpoor, Deobund, and Rampoor is attributable partly to the increasing prosperity of those towns. In Roorkee the presence of a large number of troops has added considerably to the population. The decrease apparent in the towns of Jowallapoor, Munglour, and Kunkhul is attributable to the circumstance that when the Census was taken in 1852 a very large body of coolies employed in the construction of the Ganges Canal had become temporary residents of those towns. A return shewing the increase in the population in the various tehseelees since 1852 would possess some interest, but unfortunately the boundaries of these sub-divisions have been totally altered, as also of the pergunnahs of which they are composed, so that it is impossible to make the comparison.

From S. N. Martin, Esq., Collector of Mozuffernuggur, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces (No. 10, paras. 2 to end, with annexures).—Dated Mozuffernuggur, the 9th March, 1865.

- 2. The first thing I did was to establish a native agency of the most efficient kind. In the rural villages the enumerators were chosen mostly from the Putwarees and their assistants, from petty traders, and others; in large towns the selection was from a more extensive body of Government officials—Putwarees, traders, vakeels, and punches, &c. The superintendents were nominated also from officials—pleaders, respectable zemindars, city residents—all belonging to a class of a higher order of education and attainments. Any assistance from the Police was strictly forbidden, and the people were made aware that, in ordering a careful Census to be made, Her Majesty's Government was not actuated by any motives of increased taxation, but had in view the ascertainment of the condition of the inhabitants.
- 3. Accordingly the Tehseeldars were directed to furnish a list of the establishment to be employed, in the following form:—

Serial number.	Name of city, town, village, or hamlet.	Enumerators,	tendents, at	Name of Tehseel- dar, Peshkar, Canoongoe, who is to attest one-fifth at least.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

After the establishment had been examined and approved of, the Tehseeldars were ordered to proceed to work at once. A tehseel was then told off to each of the District Officers, thus:—

Mr. S. N. Martin, Collector, ... Tehseel Shamlee.

Mr. R. J. Leeds, Assistant Collector, ... ,, Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. W. T. Baldwin, Ditto, ... ,, Jansuth.

Mirza Viqar Ally Beg, Uncov. Dy. Collector, ... ,, Boorhana.

It was the duty of the above-named Officers to watch narrowly the proceedings of the enumerators, superintendents, tehseelee officials, &c., and to see that all were at their posts on the night of the 10th January.

4. Omitting strangers, such as guests and travellers, the rough returns were called in by the end of October, 1864. In the meanwhile the Circular Orders of the Board

No. W. of 1864, dated 17th November, and No. X of 1864, dated 30th November, first suspending and then re-directing operations regarding the Census, were received: this delayed matters a little, but no serious confusion was allowed to affect the general tenor of the scheme.

- 5. The first results were rather startling. The Census of Mozuffernuggur in 1852-53 gave a population of 6,72,861, or 409 souls to the square mile. My first rough calculations shewed a total population of 6,42,662, or about 328 to the square mile, and a falling off in the population of 30,299. The diminution was ascribed to the Mutinies, the famine year, and to possible inaccuracies in the former Census. I detected a fruitful source of error to be wanton carelessness on the part of the heads of families, who, looking upon the Census Officer as an impudent intruder, paid little attention to giving a correct enumeration of the members of the family, especially of the females. This was finally overcome after a little explanation, and renewed efforts were made to collect accurate data, and to subject the memoranda to a careful analysis on the night of the 10th January.
- 6. Before proceeding further I may as well mention that I endeavoured to do the work as economically as possible, without putting Government to any extra expenditure. With this intention I proposed to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, in my letter No. 22, dated 25th June, 1864, that I should be allowed an expenditure of Rs. 60 for the whole district, to meet the cost of country paper and oil. The permission was granted by the Board by their Secretary's letter No. 262, dated 8th July. The actual expenditure has been no more than Rs. 14.
- 7. Considering the testing of the returns by the Officers of the district to be of vital importance, I deputed all my subordinates into the interior of the district, to check the enumeration. The Tehseeldars and Peshkars, too, were kept constantly on the move, and I believe I may with confidence assert that the present Census is as correct as can be. I was called away on duty to a conference at Agra, otherwise I should have myself superintended the conduct of certain enumerators on the night of the 10th of January.
- 8. The reports of my subordinates, Messrs. Leeds, Baldwin, and Mirza Viqar Ally Beg, Deputy Collector, are annexed to this letter. These reports will show how actively the Officers of this district were engaged in checking the vernacular returns of the enumerators.
 - 9. The results of the Census in the four tehseels are as follow:

Tehseel.	Former Census.	Present Census.	Remarks.
Tehseel Shamlee—5 pergunnahs,	2,09,208	1,97,610	Less by 11,598. The diminution in the population is ascribed to the Mutinies of 1857 and
Tehseel Mozuffernug- gur-5 pergunnahs,	1,71,479	1,77,952	square mile, 427. Excess, 6,473 persons, mostly in the canaliring ated pergunnaha of Magnetonia.
Tehseel Jansuth—4 per- gunnahs, Tehseel Boorhana—3	1,44,551	1,51,597	Poorchupar. Present population is to the square mile, 397. Excess by 7,046. Average per mile, 336.
pergunnahs,	1,47,623	1,55,053	Excess 7,430 in this tehseel. Irrigation from wells and Eastern Jumna Canal; consequently the famine, though severe, was less felt than in other pergunnahs devoid of irrigation. Present population to the square mile, 542. Of the excess, 6,091 belongs to the canal-irrigated pergunnah Kandlah alone. This shows the great benefits conferred by the Canal.
GRAND TOTAL,	6,72,861	6,82,212	Former Census, 6,72,861 Present, 6,82,212
			Net increase, 9,351
	}		Average per square mile for the whole district, 414

Mr. Leeds' Report. - Dated Camp Poor, 22nd February, 1865.

I SEND you a brief report of the operation connected with the recent Census in the Mozuffernuggur Tehseel.

The proceedings in that tehseel having been placed under my supervision, measures were immediately taken to provide an efficient establishment of enumerators, care being taken that too large a number of houses should not fall to the lot of one person; and the provisions of Circulars B. and J. of 1864 were generally carried out. The village Putwarees formed a most efficient establishment in the rural district, and I have no doubt that the returns are more correct in the villages than in the towns. In some instances, indeed, I found that the Putwaree had contented himself with sending for the heads of families to the choupal, and there writing down the numbers on enquiry, instead of going from house to house; but even in such cases the actual errors were not serious. There was also at first some hesitation on the part of the people in readily furnishing the required information, and some of the enumerators seem to have regarded it as a degradation to visit the quarters of the lower castes; but these and other omissions were, I have every reason to believe, rectified on the revision of the papers by the superintendents.

At first sight the falling off in the population of the tehseel as compared with that stated to exist in 1852 may give rise to some doubt as to the correctness of the return; but in comparison it will be found that the returns throughout are uniform and consistent, and it appears to me that there are several causes which may be deemed sufficient to warrant the decrease.

I.—The population in 1852 was a very dense one, and had probably reached the limit of subsistence, so that, unless under favorable circumstances, the increase in population would necessarily be but slight. Now it admits of no doubt that the productive power of the land has been very greatly increased since 1852, and consequently we might have expected a corresponding increase of population; but, on the other hand, there are two events which are, I think, amply sufficient to account for the stationary condition of the population:-

1st,-The Mutiny, with the attendant disorganization and consequent neglect of cultivation, either partially or entirely.

2nd.—The severe famine which followed so close on the events of 1857-58, and which swept off so large a part of the population.

When we remember that India is not a rich country, and that the great mass of the population live from hand to mouth, without the ability, if they had the inclination, to lay up a store against bad times, it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the loss of life which must have resulted from so terrible a visitation as that of 1860. In 1852 the population of the five pergunnahs comprising the Tehseel of Mozuffurnuggur was returned at 1,71,479, and the present Census shows, according to the returns of the 31st

'Upon re-testing this was found not to be the case: there is an excess.—S. MAR-TIN, Collector.

Mr. Leeds' calculations refer to the preliminary Census up to end of October, 1864.

The disproportion in the The disproportion in the number of females may partly be due to female infanticide among Rajpoots. Polygamy can hardly be a cause. The practice of polygamy and early dissipation among the Mahomedans especially tends to produce impotency among the duce impotency among the higher classes.—S. MARTIN, Collector.

October, 1864, a total of 1,63,467, or a falling off* of 8,012. The most noticeable feature, I am inclined to think, is the extraordinary disproportion between the numbers of males and females. In Europe the proportions between the two sexes are, I believe, as 13 females to 12 males,—i. e., of those alive at any given time,—whilst in India it would seem that the proportions are altogether reversed. and so as to incline the scale considerably the other way. For example, in 1852 the population stood thus:-

Males, 94.241; females, 77.238, or rather less than 10 females to 12 males.

In 1864,—Males, 86.689; females, 76.778

Probably the balance has been somewhat reduced by the events of 1857 and following years, but the disproportion is still most striking, and would give rise to some doubts as to the accuracy of the returns if it were not so uniform.

the whole, I see no reason to doubt that the returns are substantially correct, and that, all things considered, they indicate the prosperous condition of the district."

Memo. by Mr. W. T. Baldwin, dated 9th February, 1865.

Previous to the taking of the Census on 10th January, I was employed in purtalling the villages occupied by 'Baworeas,' in the Bedowlee Pergunnah. On the day of the Census I was encamped at the town of Bedowlee.

Two or three days after the Census—that is, on 12th January—I tested the papers that had been prepared under Mehndee Hussun's superintendence, as follows:—

Went into the town and picked out, by chance, some 20 houses or so; referred to the papers, and compared statements of the parties with statements in Census papers. Found that there were many inaccuracies—in fact, about one-fourth of the entries had mistakes, which was not to be wondered at, as the papers were a couple of months old, and had not been meanwhile tested or altered. Sent for the persons who had been appointed superintendents, and ordered them to go through every house in the place again. This was done, and the statements corrected by evening of 10th. At 8-30 P. M., collected the superintendents, and sent them to their posts. At 9 P. M., took Census of my own camp.

Translation of a Report by Mirza Viqar Ally Beg, Deputy Collector, dated 1st February, 1865.

By order of the Collector I superintended the Census operations of Tehseel Boorhans, containing three pergunnahs—Boorhans, Kandla, and Shikarpore—and 184 estates, 161 being inhabited. I have strictly observed the Board's Circular No. J., dated 7th June, 1864. 268 enumerators and 50 superintendents were appointed. The returns of these officials were tested by myself, the Tehseeldar, Naib Tehseeldar, Canoongoes, and all the tehseelee Government servants. I tested in person ten large country towns, commonly called kusbahs; the subordinates of the Settlement Department under my immediate orders tested 29 villages; the tehseelee officials tested 53 villages, besides those committed to the care of the 59 superintendents above referred to. The enumerators were chosen mostly from the Putwarees and their assistants. Every care was taken to ensure accuracy: every village counted by enumerators was re-tested by superior officers, and all the returns were duly prepared before the 10th of January, 1865.

- 2. On the morning of the 10th January, 1865, all the enumerators and superintendents were assembled: to each separate charges were distinctly told off,* and oil was willingly supplied by the Lumber-dars of the villages. Accordingly, on the night in question all the enumerators, with memoranda in hand, were present at their posts. I stationed myself at the head town of Boorhana, and, in company with Mahomed Mohee-ood-deen, the District Deputy Inspector of Schools, remained patrolling throughout the night, and thus checked the returns. Travellers, guests, strangers, and laborers in the sugar-mills, and others watching their fields, and people at ferries, were all counted: not a soul was left out. The work was got through with the utmost precision, and the staff of enumerators, superintendents, tehseelee officials, and others returned to head-quarters by 12 o'clock A. M. on the 11th January, 1865. The vernacular papers will show how much work was done by each individual.
- 3. Upon casting up the totals I find the population has increased since the last Census by 7,430 souls, thus:—

Pergun	nah Bedowlee	(increase),	•••	•••	479
Ditto	Shikarpore	(ditto),	g 6-Q-	•••	860
Ditto	Kandla	(ditto),	•••	•••	6,001
	•	• •			7.430

The reason why the increase is largest in Kandla is, because the pergunnal being thoroughly irrigated by the Canal, produces more food, and can therefore support a

ENCLOSURE No. 21. — (Concluded.)

		England,			France.		Swe- den.	Vien- na.	Berlin.	Swit- zerland.	Silesia.	Hol- land,	(a) such	AD I
Age.	Simpson, Lon-	Price, North- ampton.	Heysham, Carlisle.	Deparcieux, An- nuitants, &c.	Buffon, part po-	Duvillard, whole popu-	Wargentin, whole popu-	Susmilch.	Susmilch.	Muret, Pays devand.	Halley, Bres-lau.	Kersseboom, Life Annui- tants.	Total.	Average.
Above 69 and up to 70 years 70 and up to 71 , 71 and up to 72 , 72 and up to 73 , 73 and up to 74 , 74 and up to 75 , 75 and up to 76 , 76 and up to 77 , 77 and up to 78 , 78 and up to 78 , 79 and up to 80 , 80 and up to 81 , 81 and up to 82 , 82 and up to 83 , 83 and up to 84 , 84 and up to 85 , 85 and up to 86 , 86 and up to 87 , 87 and up to 88 , 88 and up to 89 , 89 and up to 90 , 99 and up to 90 , 991 and up to 92 , 992 and up to 93 , 993 and up to 94 , 995 and up to 99 , 996 and up to 99 , 997 and up to 98 , 998 and up to 99 , 999 and up to 99 , 999 and up to 99 , 990 and up to 99 , 991 and up to 99 , 992 and up to 99 , 993 and up to 99 , 994 and up to 99 , 995 and up to 99 , 996 and up to 99 , 997 and up to 99 , 998 and up to 100 , Total Population,	54 49 45 41 33 30 26 23 20 18 15 13 11 9 7 6 5 4 4 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	109 102 95 88 81 74 68 61 55 49 43 37 32 27 22 18 14	245 234 221 207 192 176 160 144 128 114 101 89 78 67 67 49 41 32 20 16 12 12 13 33 26 20 16 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	216 205 193 181 168 155 141 127 113 100 87 75 64 44 36 29 23 18 14 10 64 2 2 1	93 88 80 72 66 57 49 44 35 28 22 19 66 13 11 9 7 7 6 4 4 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	123 113 103 94 84 76 67 59 52 44 38 32 26 66 55 4 3 3 22 21 11 11 21,371	181 168 155 142 128 114 102 90 70 60 51 39 31 27 21 16 12 9 7 5 4 4 2 1 26,317	50 46 42 38 34 31 28 25 22 22 19 17 15 13 11 9 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	52 53 49 45 41 37 33 30 27 71 15 13 11 9 7 6 5 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1766 160 146 134 124 114 103 91 78 64 52 26 22 18 15 12 10 8 66 4 4 3 2 1 28,507	113 105 97 89 81 73 65 57 49 41 35 29 24 20 16 13 10 7 7 5 3 1	119 108 97 87 77 67 57 49 41 34 28 22 16 12 3 1 	1,592 1,493 1,386 1,281 1,176 1,070 965 862 762 762 764 24 414 348 290 238 193 151 118 90 65 46 31 20 11 5 3 3 1 2,51,798	115-5 106-7: 98-00-8 89-11 80-4 71-8: 63-55-5 48-0 41-0 34-55-5 29-00 24-11 19-8: 7-56-0 9-8: 7-56-0 9-8: 0-9: 0-9: 0-9: 0-9: 0-9: 0-9: 0-9: 0-9
under 12 on total population,	31.27	26.90	21.87	22.68	26.92	25.64	23.46	30.04	30.03	23.04	26.29	24.47	25.28	25-28
Percentage of persons above 12 on total population,	68-72	73.09	78-12	77:31	73.07	74.35	76.53	69-95	69.96	76.95	73.70	75.52	74-71	74-71

ENCLOSURE No. 22.

Table showing the number of persons of each age alive at any given time, in a population which has been stationary, increasing, or decreasing, in various proportions for the past 99 years, the population being such that, in the first of those 99 years, 100,000 children were born.—Calculations founded on the average of 12 of the Standard European Tables of Mortality.

Appendix B.

Age.	Population stationary.	Population increasing at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum.		Population increasing at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.	
l year and under,	86,858	145,694	231,652	611,929	53,002
Above 1 and up to 2 years,	69,633	113,266	183,788	680,512	42,713
,, 2 and up to 3 ,,	63,533	102,858	166,061	429,841	39,282
" 3 and up to 4 "	60,100	96,741 92,313	155,490	398,545	37,244
, 4 and up to 5 ,,	57,633	92,313 89,186	147,617 141,811	374,696	35,991 35,012
6 and up to 7	55,925 54,641	86,698		356,447	34,376
7 and up to 8	53,641	84,820	137,181 133,548	341,435 329,138	33,975
8 and up to 0	52,883	83,184	130,342	318,054	33,656
0 and up to 10	50.040	81,667	127,364	307,701	33,379
10 and up to 11	51,741	80,452	124,873	298,728	33,220
, 11 and up to 12 ,	51,291	79,360	122,545	290,306	33,095
Total, under 12 years of age,	710 100	1,136,239	1,802,272	4,537,331	444,866
Above 12 and up to 13 years,	50,841	78,290	120,269	282,161	32,976
, 13 and up to 14 ,	50,441	77,258	118,118	274,396	32,876
" 14 and up to 15 "	50,041	76,276	116,031	266,890	32,777
, 15 and up to 16 ,	49,633	75,269	113,922	259,505	33,000
, 16 and up to 17 ,	40 916	74,194	111,859	252,281	32,564

ENCLOSURE No. 22.—(Concluded.)

Age.		Population stationary.	Population increasing at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum.	Population increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.	Population increasing at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.	Population diminishing at the rate of 13 per cent per annum.
bove 17 and up to 18 years,	-	48,783	73,237	100 705	245,173	32,437
" 18 and up to 19 "		48,341	72,266	109,795 107,685	238,128	32,297
, 19 and up to 20 ,	•••	47,875	71,160	105,593	231,209	32,145
,, 20 and up to 21 ,, ,, 21 and up to 22 ,,	•••	47,391 46,841	70,099 6 9,018	103,502 101,384	224,412 217,667	31,988 31,804
, 22 and up to 22 ,		46,341	67,892	99,267	211,015	31,603
" 23 and up to 24 "	•••	45,841	66,805	97,193	204,598	31,413
,, 24 and up to 25 ,, ,, 25 and up to 26 ,,		45,291 44,716	65,687 64,540	95,076	198,182 191,840	31,193 30,951
,, 26 and up to 27 ,,		44,166	62,829	92,952 90,012	183,980	30,427
" 27 and up to 28 "	•••	43,575	61,676	87,936	177,965	30,180
,, 28 and up to 29 ,, ,, 29 and up to 30 ,,	•••	43,008 42,416	60,544	85,929	172,215	29,931
,, 30 and up to 31 ,,	:::	41,808	59,383 58,83 3	83,854 82,677	166,384 162,432	29,654 29,670
" 31 and up to 32 "	•••	41,225	57,730	80,728	157,049	29,451
,, 32 and up to 33 ,, ,, 33 and up to 34 ,,	•••	40,633	56,606	78,761	151,716	29,120
,, 33 and up to 34 ,,	•••	40,041 39,416	55,513 54,408	76,869 74,945	146,613 141,552	28,851 28,554
,, 35 and up to 36 ,,		38,775	53,179	72,804	136,281	28,182
,, 36 and up to 37 ,,	•••	38,141	52,065	70,997	131,474	27,873
,, 37 and up to 38 ,, ,, 38 and up to 39 ,		37, 53 3 36,916	51,045 49,938	69,271 67,435	127,030 122,570	27,605 27,280
" 39 and up to 40 "		36,258	48,801	67,435 65,566	118,004	26,924
, 40 and up to 41 ,	•••	35,591	47,684	63,735	113,492	26,570
,, 41 and up to 42 ,, ,, 42 and up to 43 ,,	•••	35,001 34,325	46,636 45,574	62,049 60.332	109,392 105,311	26,253 25,910
, 43 and up to 44 ,,		33,725	44,516	60,332 59,630	101,345	25,560
29 44 and up to 45 ,,	•••	33,075	43,443	57,938	97,458	25,193
" 45 and up to 46 " 46 and up to 47 "	•••	32,408 31,758	42,352 41,292	55,233	93,601 89,902	24,808 24,430
99 47 and up to 48 ,	:::	31,083	40,202	53,579 51,915	86,245	24,025
" 48 and up to 49 "		30,400	39,164	50,327	82,796	23,641
9 49 and up to 50 9 9 50 and up to 51 9	•••	29,675 28,941	38,071	48,639	79,319	23,214
50 and up to 51 ,	:::	28,258	36,906 35, 840	46,928 · 45,374	75,763 72,465	22,732 22,292
" 52 and up to 53 "		26,741	34,795	43,836	69,334	21,862
, 53 and up to 54 ,,	•••	26,858	33,743	42,302	66,269	21,419
 54 and up to 55 55 and up to 56 	:::	26,13 3 25,391	32,661 31,577	40,737	63,184 60,175	20,936 20,441
" 56 and up to 57 "		24,633	30,493	39,181 37,637	57,244	19,935
» 57 and up to 58 ,,	•••	23,858	29,354	36,065	54,311	19,388
 58 and up to 59 , 59 and up to 60 , 	•••	23,025 22,133	28,205	34,492	51,436	18,823
» 60 and up to 61	:::	21,233	26,977 25,744	32,831 31,177	48,477 45,575	18,183 17,526
» 61 and up to 62		20,391	24,607	29,653	42,922	16,920
" 62 and up to 63 " " 63 and up to 64 "	•••	19,550 18,716	23,476	28,147	40,351	16,304
" 64 and up to 65 ,	:::	17,858	22,349 21,218	26,659 25,188	37,849 35,408	15,678 15,034
" 65 and up to 66 "	•••	16,975	20,067	23,722	33,020	14,373
99 66 and up to 67 99	•••	16,083 15,158	18,920	22,248	30,661	13,684
99 68 and up to 69 99	***	14,216	17,760 16,573	20,760 19,272	28,324 26,047	12,960
" 69 and up to 70 ,,	•••	13,266	15,435	17,869	23,912	11,495
>> 70 and up to 71 , >> 71 and up to 72 ,	•••	12,441 11,559	14,352	16,540	21,914	10,798
" 71 and up to 72 " " "	•••	10,675	13,266 12,19 3	15,212 13,911	19,955 18,068	10,075 9,352
,, 73 and up to 74 ,,		9,800	11,146	12,657	16,274	8,640
,, 74 and up to 75 ,,		8,916 8.041	10,095	11,402	14,520	7,902
75 and up to 76 , 76 and up to 77 ,	•••	8,041 7,183	9,067 8,069	10,189 9,026	12,851 11,274	7,168 6,445
" 77 and up to 78 "		6,350	7,093	7,894	9,766	5,722
, 75 and up to 79 ,	•••	5,558 4.808	6,185	6,851	8,391	5,040
79 and up to 8080 and up to 81		4,808 4,100	5,319 4,516	5,863	4,110 5,948	4,377 3,754
"81 and up to 82 "		3,450	3,753	4,954 4,084	4,830	3,168
"82 and up to 83 "	•••	2,900 2,416	3,140	3,398	3,981	2,676
" 83 and up to 84 " " 84 and up to 85 "	••••	2,416 1,983	2,602 2,125	2,802	3,251	2,241
" 85 and up to 86 "	:::	1,608	1,714	2,278 1,829	2,615 2,139	1,506
" 86 and up to 87 "	•••	1,258	1,338	1,416	1,595	1,184
<pre> » 87 and up to 88</pre>		953 750	1,038 788	1,096	1,221	930 709
9 89 and up to 89 9		541	565	828 591	914	517
" 90 and up to 91 "		383	398	414	448	367
" 91 and up to 92 " " 92 and up to 93 "	•••	258 166	267	276	296	249 188
92 and up to 93 9 9 93 and up to 94 9	:::	92	171	176 96	186	189
" 94 and up to 95 "		41	41	42	44	40
" 95 and up to 96 "	•••	25 95	25	25	26	24
<pre> 96 and up to 97 97 and up to 98 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18</pre>	•••	25 8	25	25 8	26	24
" 98 and up to 99 "	•••	8	8	8	8	7
Total, above 12 years of age,	•••	2,098,268	2,859,575	3,921,843	7,482,716	1,550,234
GRAND TOTAL, Percentage of children under 12 on	total ?	2,808,388	3,995,814	5,724,115	12,020,047	1,995,089
population, Percentage of persons above 12 on	🕻	25·28 74·71	71.26	31·48 68·51	37·73 62·26	77.70

larger population; whereas Boorhana and Shikarpore suffered to a certain degree in the year of famine—people left the dry for other tracts which were artificially irrigated. The Mutiny, too, and sickness, such as fever, cholera, &c., has kept down the population to its present limits. I can confidently assert that the Census is correct; and I have been able to complete the whole work without subjecting Government to a farthing of expense.

From W. A. FORBES, Esq., Collector, Meerut, to F. WILLIAMS, Esq., Commissioner, 1st Division, Meerut (No. 93, paras. 11 to end).—Dated Meerut, the 22nd May, 1865.

11. Briefly I may recapitulate the explanation which accompanied the statement.

Columns 2 and 3.—The tehseels and pergunnahs are entered according to the latest arrangements made in 1852, but also include the Lonee or Eastern Pergunnah, which had been transferred to Delhi just previous to the Census of that year, and has now again, subsequent to the Mutiny, been re-transferred to Meerut. Column 4.-The number of mouzahs correspond with the maps of the Surveyor, and include those which have no inhabited villages upon their areas—every separate village, whether inhabited or without an inhabited quarter, is shown. Column 6 .- The area in acres is according to the original survey, corrected as far as that has been affected by alluvion or diluvion. The difference between the entries in columns 6 and 11 (Area and Revenue Demand) of this statement and the Board's printed statistical statement was explained in my No. 12, of 24th March last. In the printed statement the area was in accordance with Deputy Collector Mohur Sing's revised measurement, whilst the jumma or revenue demand was that of the Settlement under Act IX. of 1833; whilst in my return the demand shown was that for 1863-64, and the total area that of the survey, revised and corrected, as stated above, where fluvial action rendered that necessary. Mohur Sing's revised measurement was not only partial and incomplete, but it was not sufficiently accurate to be taken in preference to the old scientific survey. Columns 7 to 10, inclusive, are in accordance with the Putwarees' nikasees for

The cultivated area and the revenue demand for 1863-64 show a steady increase over the returns made at the last Census.

					1852.	1865.	Increase.
Cultivated area in Ac	res,	•••	•••	•••	907,758	972,523	64,765
Revenue Demand,	•••	•••	•••	•••	Rs. 1,693,046	Rs. 1,748,113	Ra. 55,067

In these figures I have omitted the Lonee or Eastern Pergunnah from under the return for 1865, in order to make the comparison more fairly. The 64,765 acres thus added to our malgoozaree, or rent-paying cultivated area, is thus obtained:—

Resumed rent-free, or maâfee lands, ... 28,013 acres.

New land actually brought under the plough, ... 36,752 ,,

64,765 ,,

The increase—Rs. 55,067—in the amount of Government revenue demand may be taken as entirely resulting from the assessment of the resumed maafee lands, for the remissions and assessment on account diluvion and alluvion are nearly balanced.

12. The Zillah Statistical Return of Population, with its (3) notes, and the Classified List of Towns and Villages.—These are furnished in accordance with Circular

Order No J., dated 7th June, 1864, and Sudder Board's Letter No. 61, of 25th January last. We find from the first of these statements that the total area of the district equals 2,361 square miles, which exceeds the area shown in the statements for 1852 by 161 square miles, thus accounted for:—

Land recovered by alluvion, ... 155 square miles.

161 do.

The population, as it now exists, numbers 1,210,880. Dividing this by 2,361the number of square miles—we find the proportion to be 513 persons per square mile, which is three persons per square mile less than in 1852. Deducting, however, the area and population of Pergunnah Lonee, which was not included in the returns of that year, we have a population of 1,149,368, as against, in 1852, 1,135,072: increase, 14,296 persons, giving a proportion of 521 persons per square mile, or an actual increase of five souls per square mile, notwithstanding the increase of area by six square miles from alluvion. Pergunnah Lonee is sparsely populated, being far below the average: its population of 61,512, distributed over its area, gives a proportion of 396 persons per square mile only. It lies just opposite Delhi, across the River Jumna; and, on reference to the Delhi statements of 1852, where it is called the Eastern Pergunnah, we find its average population was only 324 persons to the square mile. Thus it has improved vastly—in fact, far beyond the average of the district; and this, too, notwithstanding the ravages, and burnings and plunderings, it was subjected to during the Mutiny, and notwithstanding that it suffered more than perhaps any other part of the district during the famine and pestilence which followed in the years 1860-61. There is still found the same disparity between the sexes, the males exceeding the females by upwards of a lac. This result, so contrary to European experience, was remarked upon in Mr. Christian's Report for 1852, but the causes remain still to be elucidated.

13. The classified list of villages deserves notice, as exemplifying the increasing population, and consequently the increasing prosperity, of the district:—

No. of village	es containing le			,		1,0	52. 97 7	18 65. 1,139
"	"	more than	1,000,	less tha	an 5,000,	9	889	313
"	,,	,,	5,000,	,,	1,000,		5	10
"	,,	"	10,000,	9)	50,000,	•••	8	2
"	"	above	5 0,000,		·		0	1

The increase in the number of villages containing less than 1,000 is again attributable entirely to the sparsely-populated villages of Lonee Pergunnah being now added to our list. The remaining entries of the abstract show improvement in each. Of villages containing over 5,000 and less than 10,000, we must deduct two (Ghazeeabad and Shaderah) as having come over from Delhi with the Lonee Pergunnah; but, excluding them, we still have eight villages, or three small towns, which have increased over 5,000 since 1852.

So, again, Meerut has left its two fellow-towns, Hauper and Sirdhana, and places itself in the higher grade, numbering over 50,000 inhabitants. The village of Khekurah has disappeared from our list, and now contains less than 5,000 inhabitants; but in its place we have four* which have increased in population over that number.

* Chuprowlee. Kirthal. Pilkhoos. Teekree. In those very towns where we had reason to expect decrease, there we find it; and where we looked for increase it appears—Gurmuktesur, Shadurah, and Sirdhana, formerly known as large marts, have long since ceased to be so, and in their places

Ghazeeabad and Baghput arise. Barote also is a place of some trade, and even of manufactures in iron peculiar to itself, and it has withstood the trial of the tehseel head-quarters having been removed from it. Chuprowlee has but little trade, and, with Kirthal, may be called an agricultural village. Teekree also is essentially an agricultural village; and I look upon the increase of population in these three villages as a remarkable sign of the general prosperity of the district.

- From H. G. KEENE, Esq., Collector of Boolundshuhur, to F. WILLIAMS, Esq., Commissioner, 1st Division, Meerut (No. 105, paras. 4 to end).—Dated the 11th March, 1865.
- 4. The following is a brief explanation of the mode in which, and the agency by means of which, the present statements have been compiled:—
 - 1st.—Putwarees, with their relations, were employed in their respective hulkahs.
 - 2nd.—In large estates the proprietors' agents were associated.
- 3rd.—These agents instructed Lumberdars, and tehseel officials were employed to superintend.
- 4th.—The papers were filed in October, November, and December, and tested by the Tehseeldars, and afterwards by superior officers.
- 5th.—The testing officials were furnished with instructions according to the Circular.
 - 6th .- The forms were indented for and distributed on receipt.
- 5. The Tehseel of Khoorjah was supervised by the Covenanted Deputy Collector; that of Secundrabad by the Settlement Officers; Pergunnahs Burrun, Shikarpoor, and Agowtah by Mr. Assistant Collector Barrie; and the rest of the work was supervised by myself.
- 6. All the European Officers and the English gentlemen resident in the district were provided with forms and copies of instructions in English for their guidance. The returns so obtained have been all amalgamated in the Tehseel Pergunnahwar Statements.
- 7. The European travellers and others, putting up at encamping-grounds and rest-houses in the district, were also similarly provided with forms and instructions in English, which were returned to this office duly filled up. These have also been amalgamated with the Pergunnahwar Statements. The Census of the Railway, however, was undertaken in that department, and is excluded from the present returns.
- 8. On the 9th January reminders were issued to the several supervising officers in the district to prepare them for the following night's work. Some of the high Collectorate officials—such as the Head Clerk and the Serishtadar—were also deputed to superintend the Census operations of some of the towns in the district on the night of the 10th January.
- 9. In cities and large towns, suitable preliminary measures were taken to ensure the correctness of the returns. Superintendents were chosen from the chief native gentlemen of the city, and the enumerators from the city residents. The cities and towns were divided into portions (hulkahs), and over each hulkah was an enumerator, selected from the residents of the mohullas.
- 10. The numbering of enclosures and houses was creditably carried on by the tehseel officials throughout the district by means of pasting placards, bearing large figures in red ink, on each enclosure and house, which ensured facility in testing the returns.
- 11. The Tehseeldars were strictly enjoined to test and examine the returns prepared by the enumerators and superintendents, and to satisfy themselves of the accuracy by personal enquiry on the spot, and by verbal enquiries from persons familiar with the locality who may happen to visit the tehseeldaree.

12. After the completion of the Census, the returns were duly tested by the Tehseeldars; and I beg to state that I have every reason to conclude that the work has been as accurately performed as its nature could possibly permit.

	Total Population.				
Census of 1852, Ditto of 1865,	•••	778,342 800,431 22,089			
	-	1852.	1865		
Average per square mile	B,	427	424		

- 13. The subjoined statement shows an increase of population of about 2.7 per cent. since the last Census of 1852. This increase is entirely owing to the increase of territory by the transfer of thirty-three villages from Zillah Dehli—the average per square mile being, in fact, somewhat below that of the former Census, as shown in margin.
- 14. In conclusion, I need not omit to mention that every precaution and exertion were used to prevent annoyance or vexation to the people from the measures taken for the accuracy of the Census returns; and that care and vigilance were exercised to prevent unprincipled and designing men from making them the means of extortion from the poor and ignorant classes of the community.
- From J. H. PRINSEP, Esq., Collector, Allygurh, to W. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 24, paras. 5 to end.)—Dated the 17th April, 1865.
- 5. The general result shews the present population of the district to be 925,538, and the ascertained number of houses, 191,584—giving an average of nearly five souls to each house, and a population of 497.86 to the square mile. The Railway Census and that for the regiment stationed here, and its camp followers, are not included in the District Census, agreeably to orders received from you.
- 6. On reference to Mr. Hutchinson's statistics of this district, I find the Census taken on 1st January, 1853, gave a return of 1,134,565 people. Deduct from this 105,145, the then ascertained population of the two pergunnahs of Puchlanah and Mahrerah, since transferred to Etah District, and compare the balance (1,029,420) with the present Census, and we arrive at the large minus difference of 103,882. In the ordinary course of things the population should have increased; the decrease now shewn must be set down to the three main causes of—the extreme sickness in the year 1856, the disturbances and slaughter of the Mutiny year following, and the famine of 1861.
- 7. The outturn of the present operations may be considered trustworthy, and pretty accurate—the average number of five inhabitants per house, and the proportion of males to females (viz., 499,649 of the former, to 425,889 of the latter), shewing fair results. Hindoos preponderate over other classes, there being 8,22,473, or close upon 89 per cent. of the whole—the same ratio observed at the last Census—to 1,03,065 Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.
- 8. The agricultural population numbers 398,908, or 43 per cent.; and the non-agricultural, 526,630, or about 57 per cent.—a difference in their relative positions from the returns of 1853 by 4 per cent.
- 9. The proportion of adults to children is a little more than 64 per cent. All under twelve years have been reckoned as children. It is possible that sufficient discrimination has not been paid to this point by the enumerators, as it was in the classification of children chiefly that the figures were found to be in fault when testing them.
- 10. The instructions issued by the late Mr. Christian for the Census of the 31st December, 1852, together with his concluding remarks, have been adhered to as close

as possible in effecting the present arrangements; but, in consequence of all the records of this Collectorate being destroyed by rebels and mutineers in 1857, we have not had the advantage of comparing the present with the last Settlement returns of area, &c. The only correct information of the survey area has been gleaned from Mr. Hutchinson's district statistics, as already noticed in my letter No. 53, dated 30th September, 1864.

11. On comparing the Statements Nos. 1 and 4, the number of villages or townships recorded in the former struck me as being incorrect. Even in the amended statement submitted with my letter No. 53, dated 30th September, 1864, 1866 is there entered: the supervision then made was only half carried out. I have now carefully compared the Census figures with the Office and Tehseelee Registers, with the view of exhibiting inhabited villages only (returning as one town only places like Secundra Bao and Attrowlee, which were divided into puttees, or whose maâfee lands were resumed before the last Settlement, and appear in the Office Alphabetical List under separate numbers, in consequence of their nikasee papers being prepared separately), and the result is as follows:—

Total entire villages	, including 2	2 rent-free		1,799
Portions of ditto	separately en	tered in t	he Office	
Alphabetical Misl	bund Register	•	•••	12
Butwara Estates,	•••	***	•••	210
The Result t	allies with the	total num	ber of the	
Mislbur	d Register,	0.0-0	•••	2,021

From the entire villages must be deducted sixty-six that have fallen into ruin and are untenanted: the difference, 1,733, is the total number of inhabited villages and townships. The Talooqua of Durriapore has appeared hitherto as one village only, having been so originally; but during the course of years, its eleven hamlets, covering a very large area, have increased so much in population that I have ranked them as so many separate villages in the present enumeration.

12. The number formerly rendered (1,866) is reported to include butwarra mehals of three tehseelees, and is altogether wrong. Great misunderstanding prevailed amongst the Canoongoes and office people as to what was actually required to be shewn, notwithstanding the express directions contained in the Board's Circular No. B., of 8th March, 1864. I must hold myself to blame for failing at the time to exercise a closer supervision of the former return. The accompanying pergunnahwar list exhibits the true number of villages or townships.

13. The following comparative statement will shew how the population of all the larger towns in this district has been falling off, owing probably to one or more of the desolating causes above described, excepting Hattrass, which has increased a little:—

Cens	us of 1	853.		Census of 1865.				
Town.		P	opulation.	Town.		P	opulation.	
Coel,	•••	•••	5 5,00 1	Coel,	•••	•••	48,403	
Hattrass,	•••	•••	20,504	Hattrass,	•••	, (**	23,722	
Attrowlee,	• • •	•••	15,410	Attrowlee,	•••	•••	15,052	
Secundra Rao,	•••		12,873	Secundra Rao,	•••	•••	12,431	
Hurdooagunge,	•••	•	8,292	Hurdooagunge,		,	6,210	
Jellalee,	•••	•••	6,599	Jellalee,	•••		6,155	
Moorsan,	•••	•••	6,568	Moorsan,	•••	•	5,572	
Tuppul,	•••		5,941	Tuppul,	•••	•••	5,747	

The above eight towns are the only places whose inhabitants exceed 5,000. Of the occupations and trades, there are none calling for any remark. Agriculturists and laborers comprise nearly three-fifths of the whole population; and of castes, the Chumars, the lowest in the social scale, take numerical precedence; and next in order to them, Brahmins, Jats, Rajpoots, and Bunniahs.

- 14. In conclusion, I may add there has been no complaint whatsoever made of annoyance or vexation to the people, who have, on the contrary, as a rule come forward with all the information wanted, and assisted the Government officers and their own fellow-countrymen employed in the work of enumeration.
- 15. My thanks are due to the latter, both Covenanted and Uncovenanted, for the part they one and all have taken in producing the results now reported, and the interest they have evinced in the measure.
- From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 127).—Dated 24th June, 1865.

In forwarding* the Census Returns received from the District Officers, I think it necessary to observe that I do not consider the results shown altogether correct, though as nearly so as can be expected when some of the pergunnahs are in a semi-barbarous state, and the people full of suspicions at the revival of a system which is identified in their memories with taxation.

- 2. In Kumaon Bhote, for instance, the females are more than 30 per cent. in excess of the men. In Kutolee and Augur, also, the females preponderate; whereas in many pergunnahs the males greatly exceed in number.
- 3. The returns now forwarded shew a satisfactory increase on the Census made about twelve years ago; and, as every man's name was written down on the former as well as on the present occasion, I feel satisfied that more correct returns cannot be expected.
- From D. M. GARDNER, Esq., Offg. Senior Assistant Commissioner, Gurhwal, to LIEU-TENANT-COLONEL H. RAMSAY, C.B., Commissioner, Kumaon Division (No. 226).— Dated the 8th June, 1865.

*These have been embodied in the tables and statements appended to the General Report.

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drawn up as nearly as possible in accordance with the Sudder Board's Circulars dated 8th March and 7th June, 1864, and 25th January, 1865.

- 2. The statements marked B. and C. were sent by my predecessor to the Board on May 11th, without any explanatory letter (copies are enclosed).
- 3. The statement marked A A. was prepared in accordance with your letter No. 79, of April, 1864, intimating that Government modified the orders of the Board, and enclosing a form as a pattern. The Census forms were printed in accordance with this order, and hence some of the statistics called for by the Board cannot now be furnished.
- 4. The whole of the arrangements for conducting and ensuring the accuracy of Agency employed in making the Census having been made by my predecessor, I need the Census.

 Only state that the enumerators were the Putwarees of the puttees, superintended by the Canoongoes; and that a rough Census made in 1861 afforded some means of testing its correctness.
- 5. In the returns one considerable error is apparent: while the number of adult

 females exceeds the number of adult males by 5 per cent., the

 numbers of male and
 female children.

 females exceeds the number of adult males by 5 per cent., the

 number of females under sixteen falls short of the number of

 males of the same age nearly 29 per cent. The explanatio n



of this is easy: as males under sixteen are exempted from certain public burdens, every young man whose age would make it possible is put down as under sixteen. An effort made last year to introduce female education into Gurhwal led to the most absurd alarms, and girls have been returned as women, lest they should be required to go to school. It would have been inexpedient to push enquiry further on this subject. The total of males against the total of females shows no disproportion.

- 6. The main result is a return of 248,742 in 1864, against a total of 236,684

 General result, increase of 509 per cent. since last Census, per cent.

 given by the Census of 1853-55, shewing an increase of 3.9 per cent.
- 7. The increase has been greatest in the pergunnahs nearest to the plains.

 And of 8 per cent. in the Choundkot, with Gungawalla and Talla Sulan, show an inlower pergunnahs. crease of more than 8 per cent.: they will surprise no one
 who has seen the flourishing and substantial-looking villages in those parts of the
 district.
- 8. The decrease in the snow pergunnah Painkhunda is not to be wondered at:

 Decrease in Painkhunda,

 its entire population consists of Bhoteeas and classes dependant on the shrines of Kedar and Budree Nath. The trade of the former has rather diminished of late years by the decrease in the demand for borax, and the plunder to be picked up by hangers-on of the temples has greatly diminished since the sudaburt revenues have been applied to dispensaries, and the payments in kind as temple revenue commuted to fixed rent in money. The stagnancy of Bhoteea commerce has affected this prosperity of Dusalee, which breeds the sheep for that carrying trade, and accounts for the non-increase of population in that pergunnah.
- 9. The diminution of population in Nagpore and Chandpore requires further investigation. Both these pergunnahs have been ravaged by the terrible mahamaree plague, which may account for this decrease; but I consider the returns from Nagpore quite unreliable, and am engaged in revising them. In the meantime I am unable to retard the despatch of these papers, or to alter the tables prepared by my predecessor.
- 10. The town of Sreenuggur shows a population of 1951, against 2,553 in 1855.

 And in the town of Sree. This town has resisted the efforts of successive Officers to give it life; it exhibits a decay which is likely to be progressive, and, should Gurhwal ever possess a flourishing town, it will not be at Sreenuggur.
- Population to square mile of total area, and to each acre of total cultivation.

 Considering that nearly the whole of the population of Gurhwal is the main agricultural, and that pasturage is employed chiefly for the maintenance of plough cattle, this is a remarkable result.
- From D. M. GARDNER, Esq., Offg. Senior Assistant Commissioner, Gurhwal, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 179).—Dated 30th April, 1866.

In accordance with your Office Memos. Nos. 1363 of 1865 and 286 of 1866, I have the honor to re-submit statements of Census, originally furnished by my predecessor, and to return the other statements which were enclosed with Memo. No. 286, of 27th February last.

2. The Census of Pergunnah Nagpore was rendered worthless, by more than one of the returning officers having furnished papers palpably and grossly incorrect, as I discovered when engaged in re-casting the returns for the Board.

- 3. The Census of Gurhwal was not simultaneously taken on the 10th January: there existed no machinery for doing so in 4,000 villages, in which few persons could read or write, and in which, from public burdens and assessments having been always based on Census returns, every person thought himself interested in making a false return.
- 4. Each of forty-four Putwarees had to go to about one hundred widely-separated villages, and the making of the Census occupied several months.
- 5. In accordance with paragraph 3 of your Office Memo. No. 286, of 27th February, I have found it necessary to recast my predecessor's statistical return, submitted on the 11th May last, and forward herewith a new statement.

Memorandum on Results of Census taken in 1865, by G. Palmer, Esq., Collector of Bijnour.—Dated 23rd August, 1866.

		Towns and Villages.		1865.	1853.
No. 0	contain	ing less than 1,000, inhabitants, more than 1,000, and less than 5,000, more than 5,000, and less than 10,000, more than 10,000, and less than 50,000,	•••	1,888 66 9	1,900 62 8 4
		Total,	•••	1,967	1,974

Detail of Towns above 5,000.

No	Name of Town.				1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jhaloo, Mundawur, Keerutpore, Afzulgurh, Sherkote, Dhanpore, Seohara, Suhespore, Nehtore, Bijnour, Nugeena, Nujeebabad,				5,522 7,626 8,971 7,851 5,735 5,651 8,710 6,196 8,195 12,566 19,075 19,557	5,716 7,737 9,567 6,143 12,084 5,633 9,221 6,442 7,587 11,745 13,462 19,999	 1,708 18 608 821 5,613	194 111 596 6,349 511 246
Chandpore,	•••	•••		11,286	12,748	•••	1,462
				·		8,768	9,801

The number of villages numbering less than 1,000 inhabitants has diminished by 12, and, taking into account the increase of four in those numbering more than 1,000 inhabitants, this represents a net decrease of eight villages in the whole district. This decrease is doubtless attributable to the political disturbances of 1857 and the famine of 1860. Insecurity in the one case and poverty in the other caused many small outlying villages to be abandoned by their inmates; and some of these have never been re-habitated to this day.

There has been an increase of four in the villages of more than 1,000 and less than 5,000 inhabitants.

The number of towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants has not increased. In five of these towns there has been an increase in the population aggregating 8,768; and in eight, a decrease aggregating 9,801—giving a net falling off amounting to 1,033 in the total population of the larger towns.

The increase is mainly noticeable in Nugeens, Afzulgurh, Bijnour, and Nehtore; and in all of these towns is directly attributable to increased prosperity and a developing trade. In the case of Nugeens, the enhancement of the value of landed property, consequent upon the opening of the canal, and, in the case of Afzulgurh, the recent development of the trade in forest produce, have probably added materially to the commercial progress of these towns.

Of the eight towns in which decrease of population is observable, Jhaloo, Sherkote, Nujeebabad, and Chandpore suffered severely during the year of the Mutinies. Jhaloo was sacked and burnt, and Sherkote twice attacked and captured by hostile forces in 1857. On re-occupation of the district in 1858, Nujeebabad was burnt and plundered by stragglers from Brigadier-General Jones' column. And in the case of Chandpore there can be no doubt but that the sudden fall of some of the chief families in the neighbourhood (who had been concerned in the rebellion) must have injuriously affected the local trade.

In the case of Mundawur and Kherutpore the decrease is more probably attributable to the famine of 1860-61; and in the case of Seohara and Suhespore to the gradual diversion of the traffic which used to pass through those towns into another channel. This last-named cause has been operative in some degree also in Chandpore.

General Results.—The discrepancies of area, as returned in the present Census and compared with the corresponding returns in 1853, have been already explained in a memorandum submitted through Commissioner on the 9th December, 1864.

The return of area for the present Census is probably more correct than that shewn in the Census papers of 1858. It may be assumed, therefore, that the slight increase of 28 per cent. on the whole population is real.

Detail.

These results are quite intelligible. But for the special causes which affected the district in 1857 and 1860, the population would probably have risen much more considerably. It is natural enough that its rise should have been sensibly checked by the effects of the anarchy and faction fights which prevailed in Bijnour during 1857, the unavoidable consequences of restoration of order by Military force in 1858, and the subsequent famine of 1860; and, if it be borne in mind that at the time when the district was re-occupied in 1858 there was a general exodus of the Mahomedan population, under the belief that all Mahomedans were considered and would be treated by the Government as rebels, while with rare exceptions all Hindoos were reckoned loyal, it will not seem strange that the special cause referred to should have told mainly on the Mahomedan population.

The noticeable circumstance that, throughout the whole Census, and with both Hindoos and Mahomedans, the comparative percentage is more favorable in the case of the females than in that of the males, doubtless arises in the main from more correct enumeration. It is, I think, beyond question that in the present Census the real object of Government has been better understood; and consequently, the people have been more ready to assist, and less inclined to obstruct, the enumerators than heretofore.

These causes—viz., the effect of the political events of 1857-58, and the greater accuracy of the present Census—explain also the results obtained by more detailed analysis.

	Agricultural Population.	Non-Agricultura	Non-Agricultural Population.			
Hindoos,	Total increase, 1.84 Males, ditto, 2.44 Females, ditto, 1.67	per cent.	Total increase, Males, decrease, Females, increase,	2.06	per cent.	
Mahomedans,	Males, decrease,68 Females, increase, 2.73	"	Total decrease, Males, ditto, Females, ditto,	3.61 5·04 ·97)))) ())	

The retarding cause is thus again found to have affected the Mahomedan, rather than the Hindoo population, and to have been felt by the former more especially in the non-agricultural class; and it was this very class (i. e., the non-agricultural Mahomedans of the towns) who suffered most severely in 1858. This cause would necessarily have told more upon the males than upon the females, and may in some degree account for the disproportion between the two sexes. But, as stated above, I believe the excess of females to be chiefly attributable to more real enumeration. The excess is mainly noticeable in the towns; and I think that the greater comparative accuracy of the Census of 1865 consists mainly in the better record of the population of the towns. The comparatively less marked advance of the female element in the Hindoo agricultural population must, I fear, be set down to the existence of infanticide. I am afraid that this crime does prevail in some parts of the district, although not in such form as will admit of proof or of direct administrative action on the part of the local authorities.

Pergunnah Bijnour.—In this pergunnah there is a noticeable difference between the proportion of females to males in the Hindoo and in the Mahomedan population. The Hindoo females are fewer, and the difference is most marked in the agricultural class. I attribute this to the probable existence of infanticide amongst the Jat population.

Pergunnah Daranuggur.—The results in this pergunnah are attributable to the several causes above specified. This pergunnah was twice a battle-field in 1857. Some of the chief villages were almost entirely depopulated at the time; but the ultimate effects were probably felt more severely by the Mahomedans than by the Hindoo population.

Mundawur.—Here there is nothing specially remarkable. The small decrease is attributable mainly to the famine of 1860.

Sherkote.—In this pergunnah the fact mainly noticeable is the progress of the agricultural population, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, and the comparative decrease of the non-agriculturists. This last point is probably explained by the gradual diversion of traffic from the old high road into new channels, and the consequent diminution of local trade in the town of Sherkote.

Seohara and Nehtore.—The same cause explains the comparatively greater decreases in the non-agricultural population of these pergunnahs also. The proportionate difference of females to males arises, doubtless, from the cause already assigned in the case of other pergunnahs—i. e., more correct enumeration.

Chandpore.—The main causes of decrease in this pergunnah have been the famine of 1860 and a pestilence* which prevailed in 1862. The Mahomedans have decreased more than the Hindoos, probably in consequence of the sudden fall of the chief Mahomedan landowners in 1858.

Boorpore.—The circumstances of this pergunnah and the statistical results of the Census nearly correspond to those of the preceding.

Bashta.—The population seems to have been nearly stationary in this pergunnab.

Nugeena.—In this pergunnah there has been a clear and marked increase both in the agricultural and the non-agricultural population. This has been the natural result of increased prosperity in all classes. The progress of the Mahomedan non-agriculturists received a severe check in the events of 1858; and this is indicated in the comparative proportion in which Hindoo and Mahomedan non-agriculturists have increased.

Hindoos, ... 18.75 per cent.

Mahomedans, ... 3.18 ,,

Burrapcora.—The apparent falling off in the cultivated area of this pergunnah has been already explained in a former memorandum: it has, in fact, increased. The remarkable increase in population is the result of gradual reduction of the forest and corresponding development of the agricultural resources of the pergunnah. It is worth noting that this pergunnah was scarcely affected at all, either by the events of 1857-58 or by the famine of 1860.

Afzulgurh.—The increase in this pergunnah of the non-agricultural population is doubtless the result of the recent development of trade in forest produce. The population of the town of Afzulgurh alone has increased by about one-fourth.

Keeruthpore.—The decrease in population here is attributable to the famine of 1860 and to the events of 1857-58. It will be seen that the proportion of decrease in the Mahomedan population is nearly double that of the Hindoos.

Akburahad.—The same causes have operated in this pergunnah as in Keerutpore to produce falling off in the population. It may be observed also that it was heavily assessed at the last settlement. The comparatively greater decrease in the non-agriculturists is probably owing to improvement in communications, and the consequent transfer of business from the local market to larger emporia of trade.

- From R. Manderson, Esq., Officialing Collector, Moradabad, to J. D. Inglis, Esq., Commissioner, Robilcund (No. 285, paras. 2 to 14).—Dated the 22nd June, 1865.
- 2. On the 23rd August, 1864, I sent for all the Tehseeldars of the district to the sudder station, and discussed with them the means at hand best suited to carry out the preliminaries of the Census.
- 3. It seemed best to appoint superintendents as much as possible from among either servants of Government or of Municipal institutions—and thus tehseel omlah, Octroi and Chowkeedaree establishments, Pound Mohurrirs, Ameens, and (with the sanction of the Inspector, Public Instruction, 1st Circle) schoolmasters were chiefly selected for the post.
- 4. Putwarees and their relatives did the work of enumerators; and generally for both these posts those individuals were selected who were the most under the legitimate control of the Tehseeldar of the pergunnah.
- 5. After appointment of the superintendents and enumerators, and definition of their jurisdictions, they were all summoned to the tehseel, when each superintendent was made acquainted with the enumerators whose operations he was to test and control; and where both superintendent and enumerator were made acquainted with their duties, and provided with the proper forms.
- 6. The preliminary Census was concluded throughout the district by the end of October, and, after purtal by the superintendents, tested by the Tehseeldar of the pergunn ah.
- 7. During the continuance of the work the parties were visited by the tehseel omlah, who saw that the work was being carefully and expeditiously performed.



- 8. The sauction of the Board to the extension of the enumerator's jurisdiction to 250, instead of 100 houses, has been productive of great convenience, and added much to facilitate the work.
- 9. The duty of superintending and purtalling the finally amended papers of the 10th January was committed to the pergunnah officers, who were directed also to take the Census of their own camp, and the District Superintendent to furnish that of the Police stations.
- 10. The Census of Moradabad Cantonment was carried out by the Station Staff Officer, under the orders of the Officer Commanding.
- 11. The duty of collecting and correcting all clerical errors which had crept into the papers sent from the tehseels was performed by Meer Imdad Alee, Deputy Collector; and every care has been taken to ensure the returns being forwarded to you in as correct a state as possible. In the list of trades and occupations I have in many instances, for elucidation, given the English and vernacular names.
- 12. It will be found that the population of the district has decreased since the Census taken in 1853.
- 13. This is due partly to transfer of one portion of the district to Rampore, another portion to Kumaon, and a third to the Turrae Pergunnahs.
- 14. But from what I can learn, far more is due to the effects of the outbreak in 1857-58, and the famine and disease of 1860-61.
- From R. M. Edwards, Esq., Collector of Bareilly, to J. Inglis, Esq., Commissioner of Robilkund.—(No. 181, paras. 2 to end).—Dated the 20th April, 1865.
- 2. The features of the district have materially altered since the Census of 1854. Then the northern pergunnahs of Roodurpore, Gudurpore, Bilhere, Kilpooree, and Nanuk Mutta were a component part of Bareilly: they are so no longer; and a large strip of country on the west, comprising almost the entire pergunnah of Ajaon, and large portions of Pergunnahs Sirsawan and Serowlee, have been annexed to the Rampore State. The difference between the former and present area is therefore very marked. The proportionate decrease in the population of those parts will be observed by a glance at the comparative statement of the last and the present Census, which I submit in addition to the returns prescribed by the Board.
- 3. Before proceeding to review the statements, I would offer a few remarks explaining the agency employed, and the measures taken to ensure accuracy in the returns.
- 4. In villages, the Putwarees were as a general rule appointed enumerators; and in cases where, from extent of area or population, one man was insufficient for the duty, his relatives or some of the most intelligent of the zemindars were induced to aid in the work. The duty of supervision was entrusted to the tehseel officials, and in some instances to the better class of zemindars, or their agents.
 - 5. The arrangements for the city of Bareilly were the following:-
- 6. The town was divided into 162 hulkahs, and to each an enumerator was told off. These enumerators were the Meer Mohullahs and Punches—the Sur Punches being made superintendents.
- 7. The town of Pilibheet was similarly divided into 21 circles or sub-divisions, and four men appointed to supervise the work.
- 8. A separate staff of enumerators were appointed to the detached localities—such as puraos, ghâts, serais, &c. The Census of the Police Force and of their families residing within the station precincts was rendered by the Sub-Inspectors in charge of the stations; that of the Central Jail by the Superintendent, Dr. Tomkyns; and that of the

Lunatic Asylum by the Superintendent, Dr. Corbyn. Census of Cantonments was taken by the Cantonment Magistrate, aided by the Officers commanding regiments or detachments; and that of the Civil Station by the several residents, all of whom had been previously supplied with blank forms, and with detailed instructions as to the mode of compiling them.

- 9. The agency being organized, the work was at once set on foot, and blank forms distributed to the Putwarees and others—all being directed to file the returns in the tehseels by a certain date. On receipt of these statements, which had been already closely purtalled by the superintendents, they were subjected to a second scrutiny by the tehseel officials, and closely tested de novo.
- 10. All these arrangements were completed in good time, and everything ready for the actual Census on the 10th January.
- 11. On that night the enumerators were again told off to their several beats, to verify and correct the returns.
- 12. To ensure all possible accuracy, I some days previously made the following arrangements:—
- 13. Messrs. Hardinge and Markham, Joint and Assistant Magistrates, and Baboo Gunga Pershad, were deputed to test the returns in the city of Bareilly; Mr. Moens carried out similar work in the town of Pilibheet; Mr. Graves, Assistant Collector, was deputed to Besulpore, Mr. Moule to Furreedpore, and Deputy Khyr-ood-deen Ahmed to Aonla. The returns of several outlying villages and qusbahs, as well as those of the larger towns, were closely tested by these officers, and every precaution taken to ensure an accurate result.
- 14. I would not for a moment be supposed to assert that the returns are all correct—many a year must pass before an Indian Census can compare with a European one for accurate detail; but I consider that the result is on the whole as correct as it was under the circumstances possible, and that it represents with fair accuracy the total population of this district.
- amounts to 1,387,497, against 1,316,830* by the Census of 1854, showing an increase of 70,667, or 5.36 per cent. on the population. To account, however, for so tifling an increase, we must first of all recollect the extensive tract of country, richly cultivated and well peopled, incorporated lately with the Rampore State. The comparative statement alluded to at the commencement of this Report shows how, in the several pergunnahs of Serowli, North and South, Sirsawan, and Ajaon, from all of which villages were transferred to

North and South, Sirsawan, and Ajaon, from all of which villages were transferred to Rampore, the population has seriously diminished—the most extensive decrease naturally appearing in Ajaon, where, from the entire jumma of Rs. 94,798, villages assessed at Rs. 76,209 were so transferred. The total jumma of the villages given to the Nawab amounts to Rs. 1,19,153, or nearly one-fourteenth of the total demand of the entire district at the time of the transfer. We may consequently assume that if this transfer had not taken place, the total increase would have amounted to 1,70,667, or 12.96 per cent.

16. I confess this result has taken me by surprise. Recollecting the ravages of the cholera in 1856, the disastrous events of 1857-58, the famine of 1860.61, and the typhoid fever which raged so fiercely and universally in this district in 1862, I was prepared for a falling off in the population. It is quite possible that the returns in 1852 were inaccurate, notwithstanding all the precautions taken. The people generally were then, no doubt, more alarmed at the Census than they are now—more suspicious as to the object aimed at: they may consequently have successfully concealed their real numbers. That alarm has now, I think, disappeared. The people are indifferent about it, regarding it as an innocent eccentricity on the part of their rulers.

- 17. There is one curious fact apparent from the present returns which I cannot satisfactorily account for, and I should much like to know whether the returns of other districts display a similar phenomenon: I allude to the decided decrease in the agricultural classes, both Hindoo and Mussulman. Many causes tending to this decrease may be deduced, but I have, I confess, been unable to discover any of weight sufficient to explain away the fact.
- 18. There is another point requiring notice—viz., the disproportion between the sexes. In European countries the females largely predominate; but every Indian Census shows the reverse to be the fact in this country. I am disposed to account in a measure for it by the supposition that ignorance, prejudice, and an over-wrought idea of the sanctity of the zenana induce the people to conceal the numbers of their women.
 - 19. By the Census taken in 1852 the totals were:

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
A. D. 1852,	. 698,259	618,571	A. D. 1865,	742,651	644,843.

The percentage of females to males among the Hindoos is 84.89, and among the Mahomedans, 87.19—that of the total female population to the male being 86.82.

- 20. The population per square mile has increased from 442 in 1852 to 584.94 in the present year.
- 21. For facility of reference, certain percentages showing the proportion of adults to children in the agricultural and non-agricultural classes, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, are subjoined, and may be found interesting.

HINDOO.

Agricul	tural.		
Male children to adults,	•••	•••	59.06
Female do. to do.,	•••	•••	6 0·0 9
Females to males,	•••	•••	8 4·89
Non-Agri	cultural.		
Male children to adults,	•••	•••	53.14
Female do. to do.	•••	•••	54·54
Females to males,	•••	•••	88.84
Маноме	DAN.		
Agricult	ural.		
Male children to adults,	•••	·	60.37
Female do. to do.,	•••	•••	59.53
Females to males,	•••	•••	8 7 ·19
Non-agric	ultural.		
Male children to adults,	•••	•••	58.19
Female do. to do.,	•••	•••	57.18
Females to males,	•••	•••	92·1 9
Тот	A.L.		
Children to adults,	•••	•••	58·36
Females to males,	•••	•••	86.82
Mahomedans to Hindoos,	•••	•••	27.67

- 22. The Statement of Castes I regard as simply impossible to work out with accuracy. It is not improbable that every District Officer in these Provinces has recorded the results in a different way. Castes are now so mixed up that the name of the occupation or trade has come to be frequently styled the name of the caste, as, for instance, "Zurghur," though no such caste exists.
- 23. I trust that the result of the Census of this district will be deemed satisfactory.

- From W. G. PROBYN, Esq., Collector of Shahjehanpore, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 10, paras. 2 to 18).—Dated the 15th April, 1865.
- 2. I WILL premise this Report by stating that I retained in my own hands the general superintendence of the whole business. My Serishtadar, Shewsehai, afforded me great assistance in carrying out the details.
- 3. I proceed to explain the different measures adopted for rendering the returns trustworthy, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the result.
- 4. The statement prescribed by Circular Order of the Board B., dated 8th March, was prepared as directed. It was submitted on 18th June, returned on 5th September, and, after further explanations, was re-submitted on 29th October.
- 5. There were altogether 203,868 houses, and 1,809 enumerators—thus giving an average of 112.6 houses to each enumerator. Over an average of 11 enumerators there was a superintendent; there being 164 superintendents altogether. There were 26 testers, who each examined carefully the work on an average of 70 enumerators.
 - 6. A progress report was called for from each tehseelee in the following form :-

Number of forms issued.	Village, or town, or mohulla.	Estimated No. of houses as per Putwarees' papers.	Rank and name of enumerator.	Name of superintendent.	Name of tester.	Remarks.
		pers.		,		

These reports were filled up and returned from the tehseelees by 13th September, on which date another report was called for, as follows:—

Date of delivery of returns to enumerators by Tehseeldars,	Date of commencement of work by enumerator.	Date of delivery of returns by enumerators to superintendent.	When tested by super- intendents.	Date of delivery of returns by super intendents to testors.	When tested by testors.	Remarks shewing that the returns were made over again to the enumerators; whether they were found correct, &c.
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These latter were supplied by the 4th January, 1865.

- 7. The above-noted returns show that the enumerators got through their work between 31st July and 21st December. The superintendents got through theirs between 3rd September and 24th December; and the testors (Tehseeldars, &c.) commenced examining the different returns on 4th October, finished and gave them back to the enumerators by 3rd January, 1865.
- 8. The enumerators were generally composed of Putwarees, their relations, Pound Mohurrirs, &c. Superior zemindars, Putwarees, Schoolmasters, Omlah, &c., did the work of superintendents. Tehseeldars, Canoongoes, and in some instances Peshkars and other tehseelee officers, did the work of testing.
- 9. During the months of November and December, I and my assistants carefully tested the local work of about 29 enumerators. In many villages not a single mistake could be detected: in a few, some of the entries were incorrect; but on the whole the result was highly satisfactory. Both the superintendents and testors had in many villages previously made the most careful examinations; the latter officers, whenever they discovered a single mistake on the part of an enumerator or superintendent, went through the whole of his work and returned the papers for correction. This became generally known, and had the effect of making enumerators very cautious to avoid inaccuracies.
- 10. On the night of 10th January the regular Census took place, and was in every instance completed by the morning. The Tehseeldars, Peshkars, and generally

all the tehseelee omlah afforded their assistance in the matter. Messrs. Willock, Daniell, Rogers, and Syud Munowur-ool-Zuman were in camp by 1st January, and assisted in making the final arrangements. They afterwards, too, examined a number of the papers, and saw that they had been properly drawn up.

- 11. Although the returns show the result of night of 10th January virtually, they had been completed months before; and on the night in question were only corrected up to date. This plan is, I consider, the only one feasible for India: it would be impossible to obtain in one night correct returns, unless they had been previously drawn up.
- 12. I do not believe that in this district during the operations any oppression or extortion took place. I believe, too, that in but very few instances the people wilfully misrepresented the numbers of their families, &c.; and that in almost all instances inaccuracies were detected and corrected.
- 13. I have already observed (para. 4) that the cause of any difference between the present statistical returns of land revenue, area, &c., and those of 1853 has been explained. I may, however, notice that I have since altered the area in British square miles to agree with the area of acres at present existing. The other headings remain unaltered.
- 14. A few explanatory remarks regarding the difference of population as shewn in the present Census and that of 1853 appear called for.

The total number of Hindoos no	ow is	•••	•••	886,090
Against, in 1853,	***	•••	•••	858,532
· Prese	ent increase,	•••	••1	27,558
The total number of Mahomeda	ns is now	•••	***	1,31,008
Against, in 1853,	***	•••	•••	127,564
Presen	it increase,	•••	•••	3,444
Giving a total increase of	•••	•••		31,002
Which, added to former total,	•••	•••	•••	9,86,096
Gives present total p	opulation,	•••	•••	10,17,098

15. But, while there has been an increase among the non-agricultural Hindoo population of 40,972, there has been in the agricultural Hindoo population a decrease of 13,414. The prima facie solution for this would be that many Hindoos had given up the profession of agriculture, and taken to trade, &c.; but this I do not believe to be the case, and the difference must be ascribed to another cause. The increase in the nonagricultural population during the twelve years is only 25 per cent.—i.e., 2 per cent. per annum. This increase, I may safely say, is not larger than was to be expected; in fact, I believe it would have been greater had it not been for the Mutinies. Now, as regards the decrease: some four years ago, when recommending a reduction of jumma in a number of villages in Khotar, the chief reason I assigned for the necessity of the measure was, that very many of the assamees who had formerly lived in Oudh had, in consequence of misrule and insecurity of life and property, taken up their abodes in the neighbouring villages in this district; but that since Oudh had come under British rule they had returned to their old homes. The correctness of my assertion is amply verified by the present returns. The pergunnah of Khotar has, it will be observed, a population almost entirely Hindoo. In 1853 the Hindoo agriculturists amounted to 64,519, they now only number 44,458—a decrease of about one-third! This little fact might be studied with advantage by the admirers of native governments.

- 16. Amongst the Mahomedans exactly the reverse has been the case. There has been an increase of 7,952 in the agricultural class, and a decrease of 4,508* in the non-agricultural. The reason is evident: a great number of cavalry regiments, which have since mutinied or been disbanded, were recruited from the Mahomedans in this district, and the members have now taken to agriculture as a profession.
 - 17. The statements of castes and professions call for no particular remark.
- 18. The classified list of towns and villages shows a large decrease in the population of the town of Shahjehanpore. This was only to be expected.
- From E. Colvin, Esq., Superintendent, Turrae District, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 92, paras. 2 to end).

 —Dated the 12th May, 1865.
- 2. The increase since last Census is 24,615, which is 36.6 per cent.; and this, had it not been for the Mutiny, would probably have been greater. The population per square mile is 125. The revenue demand is 12 annas 1.56 pie per head. The table herewith subjoined shews the increase in each pergunnah:—

Pergunnah.	Pergunnah. Last Census.		Increase.	
Bazpore, Gudderpore, Rooderpore,	16,263 8,156 16,493 7,259 9,527 9,489	19,439 10,798 20,290 11,662 13,557 16,056	3,176 2,642 3,797 4,403 4,030 6,567	
Total,	67,187	91,802	24,615	

3. The following table shows the revenue demand per head in each pergunnah table:—

Pergunuah.	Pergunnah. Jumma.		Demand per head.			
Bazpore, Gudderpore, Rooderpore, Killpooree, Nanukmutta and Maina Joondee, Bilheree,	Rs. 20,061 5,806 22,464 4,627 9,406 7,250	19,439 10,798 20,290 11,662 13,557 16,066	Rs. As. P. 1 0 6 0 8 7 per head. 1 1 8 per head. 0 6 5 0 11 1 0 7 2			

- 4. The number of children is almost half that of adults. A considerable disproportion exists between males and females, which is a result which would be expected in all tracts being settled and gradually brought under cultivation.
- 5. There is a considerable preponderance of Hindoos over Mahomedans. This is caused by the Booksas and Tharoos, two races which are peculiar to this tract, and are Hindoos.
- 6. Children amongst the agricultural class, both Mussulman and Hindoo, show generally to be one-half of adults; rather more than one-third in the non-agricultural. The children in this latter are likely to be less than in the former, for the latter included servants, beggars, traders. Also at the time of year when the Census was taken, numbers of laborers,—such as carpenters, baildars—usually come to this district, enticed by high rates of work, and forest produce: they, as a rule, leave their children behind them.
 - 7. There appears to be nothing in the classified list of villagers calling for remark.

	Agricultural.			No	•	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1865, 18 53 ,	 3,132 5,455	1,727 2,869	1,405 2,596	2,827 2,203	1,500 1,221	1,327 982

- 8. In the Statement of Castes it will be observed that the Tharoos, in which all sub-divisions of Tharoos are included, are far in excess. The Booksas, the other races peculiar to the Turrae, number less than Koormees, Raies, Toorks, Brahmins, Chumars, &c., the greater number of whom have been introduced from the adjacent districts. Unfortunately there are no records existing of the last Census with which the present statement could be compared, with a view to find whether these races have increased or otherwise. Agriculturists represent by far the larger proportion of occupations; next to these are laborers, in which have been included field laborers—the term kheti, or kisan, locally implies cultivation on one's own account; and field laborers who styled themselves mozdoors were entered by the enumerators as laborers. Under this head also are shown persons engaged on Government work, road-making, &c. Amongst servants are included Government establishment, Chowkeedars, &c. Catechu-makers are not permanent residents: they receive advances from bunneahs, and come for the cold season only.
- 9. The expenses incurred in collecting and arranging these statistics amounted to nearly Rs. 60. From my personal acquaintance with the district, I have every reason to believe that they are generally correct.
- From B. Hardinge, Esq., Officiating Collector, Muttra, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 177, paras. 5 to end).—

 Dated the 25th May, 1865.
 - 5. Former returns in Census 1853, extracted from Mr. Christian's
 Report, 8,62,909
 Present, 8,02,751

 Decrease, 60,158

The causes for the decrease may be considered,—epidemic cholera and small pox in 1856 and 1858; the Mutiny in 1857, and the consequent flight of the inhabitants of some Goojur villages to avoid the investigation into their acts of violence on their neighbours; the famine in 1861, &c., &c.

- 6. It should be remembered that Muttra, with its numerous district swarms,* has a very varying population, and that one fair alone would more than account for the decrease now shewn.
 - 7. The summary return of 1861 showed a total of 7,59,058 inhabitants.
- From J. H. Fisher, Esq., Assistant Collector, Agra, to A. R. Pollock, Esq., Collector of Agra (No. 201, paras. 2 to 6.)—Dated the 1st June, 1865.
- 2. By far the greatest difficulty was experienced amongst the Christian non-European population, and the after-testing of their returns was the cause of much trouble and delay.
- 3. In the district, all the prescribed arrangements appeared to have been most efficiently carried out; and, in common with other officers who tested the prepared papers previous to the Census, I have great faith in the accuracy of the returns. The instructions issued to native officers had been thoroughly understood and attended to, and nothing was left to be done after the commencement of the year but to correct the lists as casualties occurred—the final correction of course being made on the 10th January, after 9 P. M.
- 4. The List of Castes and Occupations appears unnecessarily detailed; it is given as it has been compiled from the vernacular returns, and will be found to contain some particulars more curious than valuable.
- 5. The Census of travellers by the mail train from Delhi to Allahabad was taken at Toondla station at 9-10 p. m.: it is sent up separately, in case of its having

Sic in original. Collector probably refers to the numerous holy places in the district, which attract crowds of pilgrims.

been re-taken and returned in the Mynpoory or Etawah Districts, which the train would traverse within the prescribed hours. According to instructions, no servants of the East Indian Railway Company were included in it.

6. There is one remaining point to be noticed, and that is, the numerical relation of the sexes. Males are largely preponderant in all places, varying in number between the ratios of seven-thirteenths and six-elevenths of the entire population—the ratio in the total population of the district being a little more than seven-thirteenths, or seven men to six women. The ratio of adult males to male children is as 9 to 5; of adult females to female children, 15 to 8.

The ratio of adult males to adult females is 6 to 5, and children males to ditto females, 5 to 4 nearly; from which it appears that the male population is continually increasing its ratio to the female.

- From R. C. Oldfield, Esq., Collector of Furruckabad, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 212, paras. 8 to 19).—Dated the 15th May, 1865.
- 8. It is not practicable to form a close comparison in this district between the present Census and that taken in 1852, since a large number of villages have in the interim been transferred to other districts, and there are no returns extant of the population of those villages at the last Census.
- 9. The total population of this district in 1852 was 1,064,607, and it now stands at

 *Azumnuggur,Puttealee,
 Burnah.

 917,496; but three whole pergunnahs,* with a population in 1852

 of 140,013, and 100 mouzahs, population unknown, have been

 since transferred. Allow for them, and the population has considerably increased. If
 we compare the returns pergunnahwar, we find an increase of from 5 to 13 per cent.

 †Purumnuggur,Paharee,
 Thutteea Tirwa, Suckutpore, Sowrick, Sukrawah.

 of Pahara and Thutteea Tirwa, the decrease in population is
 ascribable to transfer of territory.
- 10. The decrease in Pahara is confined to the city of Furruckabad and cantonment of Futtehghur.

The Census of Furruckabad is-

1852.	1865.	Decrease.
77,967	73,110	4,857

This decrease is in the Mahomedan population, since the Hindoo's nearly stationary, being 52,140 to 52,936.

11. I attribute the fall off in a great measure to the effects of the Mutinies, by the migration elsewhere of many of the followers of the ex-Nawab; but there is no question that Furruckabad has for some time been on the decline. The Census stood in

Trade does not flourish to the extent it did—a circumstance which I can only attribute to the Railway having placed Furruckabad out of the line of traffic.

12. The Census of Futtehgurh is-

_		1852.	1865.
Town,	•••	10,089	10,335
Cantonments,	•••	12,234	6,370
Total.	•••	22,318	16,705



The decrease being confined to the cantonments, and entirely ascribable to the removal of villages on sanitary grounds, or the effect of the reduction of the native troops, and consequent migration of large numbers of camp-followers.

- 13. Pergunnah Thutteea Tirwa.—The falling off of the population in this pergunnah is, I am afraid, chiefly attributable to the poverty of the inhabitants, and the natural unhealthiness of the country, which lies low, and is subject to inundations and epidemics.
- 14. Population of towns and villages.—The number of towns with a population exceeding 5,000 is the same as in 1852; but whereas in some it has increased, in the following it has decreased:—

70			1852.	1865.
Furruckabad,	•••	•••	77,967	73,110
Kunnouje,	•••	•••	21,964	17,577
Thutteea,	•••	•••	7,862	7,382
Chubramow,	•••	•••	7,728	5,261
Kaemgunje,	•••	•••	8,983	8,650

15. The loss of the old traffic along the Grand Trunk Road has materially affected the prosperity of all the towns on the line, and, I think, to a lesser degree throughout the district. Kunnouje and Chubramow, on the Grand Trunk Road, are striking examples; but no one can help noticing the ruined condition of all villages on the Grand Trunk Road. Kunnouje has for years been a decaying city, and one of the few trades it carried on to any extent—the manufacture of cloth—has seriously suffered by the fluctuations of the cotton market.

16. Castes and occupations.—The accompanying statement gives the prevailing castes and occupations in this district, and their territorial distribution:—

Name of Pergunnah.		Principal Castes.			Principal Occupation.		
Mahomdabad,	{	Kissans, Chumars, Thakoors, Aheers,	•••	1,829 4,504 4,047 4,576	Laborers, Shopkeepers,	•••	13,114 1,169 645
Bhojepore,	{	Kissans, Chumars, Brahmins, Thakoors, Pathans,	•••	9,797 5,856 4,267 4,313 8,340	Cultivators, Beggars, Weavers, Service, Laborers,	•••	36,036 1,589 2,987 2,484 6,286
Pahara,	{	Kissans, Chumars, Kachees, Koormees,	•••	4,638 4,547 4,680 3,932	Cultivators, Weavers, Service, Laborers,	•••	13,990 1,270 2,970 8,677
Shumsabad,		Kissans, Chumars, Brahmins, Thakoors, Aheers, Kachees,	•••	7,514 5,662 3,854 9,178 8,387 4,269	Cultivators, Weavers, Service, Laborers,	•••	41,548 1,270 1,189 4,976
Chubramow,	{	Kissans, Brahmins, Thakoors, Aheers, Kachees,	*** *** ***	4,927 10,073 3,891 6,963 6,715	Cultivators, Service, Laborers,	•••	35,303 2,488 5,630
Talgram,	{	Kissans, Brahmins, Thakoors, Aheers, Kachees,	•••	5,538 5,793 2,846 5,319 4,274	Cultivators, Service, Laborers,	•••	35,435 2,667 5,055

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Name of Pergunnah.	Principal Castes.	Principal Occupation.			
Kumpill, {	Chumars, Brahmins, Pathans, Aheers, Kachees, Koormees, Gurrureeas,	11,721 5,691 9,877 6,801 9,228 2,382 2,110	Cultivators, Beggars, Weavers, Service, Laborers, Shopkeepers,	•••	49,660 1,429 3,690 2,293 8,680 2,695
Shumsabad,	Chumars, Brahmins, Aheers, Kachees, Koormees, Gurrureeas,	10,965 6,769 6,801 9,457 8,299 3,789	Cultivators, Beggars, Weavers, Service, Laborers, Shopkeepers,		61,830 1,559 4,029 4,039 9,686 2,155
Tirwa, {	Brahmins, Thakoors, Kachees, Lodhas,	8,762 4,300 4,094 10,696	Cultivators, Weavers, Service, Shopkeepers,	•••	56,594 1,623 5,542 1,275
Suckutpore, {	Chumars, Brahmins, Kachees,	2,489 2,553 2,763	Cultivators, Service,	•••	16,881 1,165
Sowrick, {	Chumars, Thakoors, Lodhas,	2,937 3,449 3,858	Cultivators, Service,	•••	21,880 1,763
Sukrawah, {	Chumars, Aheers, Kachees,	1,960 1,417 1,754	Cultivators, Service,	•••	10,061 1,805
Imrutpore, {	Kissahs, Brahmins, Thakoors, Kachees,	7,261 5,927 8,795 5,748	Cultivators, Service, Laborers,	•••	43,577 1,402 4,561
Khakutmow, $\left\{ \right.$	Kissans, Chumars, Thakoors, Kachees,	1,914 1,440 3,953 2,350	Cultivators, Laborers,	•••	16,224 1,809
Purumnuggur, {	Chumars, Brahmins, Thakoors, Kachees,	1,229 2,104 1,898 2,330	Cultivators, Laborers,	•••	11,242 1,045
Kunnouje, {	Chumars, Brahmins, Aheers, Kachees, Koormees,	7,879 6,753 4,620 4,281 4,783	Cultivators, Weavers, Laborers, Service,	•••	40,386 2,475 5,907 2,161

17. Proportion of males to females:-

		Males.	Females.	Percentage of Females to Males.
Adult Hindoos,	·	446,824	364,063	81
Do. Mahomedans,	:	53,336	50,528	94
Childrén Hindoos,		167,449	121,271	72
Do. Mahomedans,	·	20,184	16,138	79

- 18. The percentage of female Hindoo children to male is lowest in the pergunnahs of Shumsabad (61 per cent.), Purumnuggur (63), Chubramow (65); but it would not be fair to ascribe this result to the predominancy of any particular castes, since the predominant castes in them are much the same as in many other pergunnahs, except perhaps Shumsabad, where Thakoors predominate.
- 19. Number of enclosures and houses.—The total number of enclosures is 105,503, and houses, 153,048; the latter gives a result of 5.9 persons to each house—the population being 917,496. The average of population to one square mile in this district is shown by the present return to be 541.
- From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. TERNAN, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, to W. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue,—North-Western Provinces (No. A., paras. 2 to end).—Dated the 23rd June, 1865.
- 2. It would be interesting to shew the increase or otherwise of the population since the district has come under British rule; but from want of reliable data it is impossible. It is evident, if native report can be depended upon, that the population has increased within the last fifty years in a wonderful manner. Cultivation has increased in proportion, and numerous villages have sprung up out of former wastes.
- 3. The returns now submitted have been made out with great care, and give, I think, a very fair idea of the population of the district. It is by comparing an Indian district with an English county that we can better judge of the state of the former. I have therefore taken the county of Kent as nearest in extent to this district.
- * These figures are incorrect.—The Census for 1861 shews Kent to contain 1,624 miles (1,039,419 square miles (1,039,419 square acres); while the population is recorded as 733,887, or 452 to the square mile.

 * These figures are incorrect.—The Census for 1861 shews Kent to contain 1,624 miles (1,039,419 square mile in Jaloun is 262; in Kent, 352; and 212 per acre in Great Britain, not including Ireland.

 5. This district is an immense plain, bounded by the Jumna
- (north-east), Pohooj (west), Betwa (south). It contains some fine alluvial soil, called Mar. The principal products are wheat and cotton. The waste or barren lands, mostly in ravines, amount to 242,104 acres. Average rent of land, Rs. 1-8-0 per acre in good soil. Agriculture is in a backward state; but no great improvement can be expected till the land is supplied with water (the manure of tropical climes) by a proper system of canal or well irrigation.
- 6. The breed of cattle is small, and it is proposed to improve it by procuring stock from the Government breeding farms in the North-Western Provinces. The district, however, can boast of its sheep, with which it provides the Cawnpore market. Some small manufactures of native clothes are seen in villages Syudnuggur and Kutra, on the banks of the Betwa. The red dye, also found near those places, has a great name in the North-Western Division. There are no forests in the district, but under native rule the brushwood of the ravines was very extensive; in some parts, even now, some good timber is to be seen: it is now being attempted to revive these parts, so entirely neglected as yet by our Government. In time a railroad to Gwalior will no doubt run through the district, when wood will be indispensable. The estates in the district are generally small, and the effect of increase of population is to sub-divide them. Since introduction of Act XIX. of 1864, numerous have been the applications; but I doubt if good can come from these partitions among a class so unprepared for the changes which they must introduce into every family.
- 7. In conclusion, I must remark upon the strange disproportion shown by accompanying tables of the governors to the governed; it must strike any one forcibly: here it is,—ten Europeans to 405,604 inhabitants. No other governing race has ever shown such strength in small numbers as the Saxon in India.

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- From H. R. CLARKE, Esq., Officiating Collector of Banda, to the Officiating Commissioner, 4th Division, Allahabad (No. 443, paras. 4 to end).—Dated the 31st March, 1865.
- 4. The Officers named below undertook the supervision of the Census in the localities specified opposite their names:—

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Officiating Collector, ... {
Returns of the Cantonment of Banda, and general supervision.}

Mr. R. T. Hobart, Assistant Collector, ... }

Pergunnah Seonda.

Mr. J. Wilson, Officiating Deputy Collector, ... }

Ditto Budousa and Ougasee.

Ahmud Hossein Khan, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, ... }

Ditto Banda, Pylanee, and City Banda. lector, ... }

Mr. C. W. Moore, Deputy Collector, ... }

Ditto Tirohan, Cheboo, Kamasin.
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- 5. The city returns were prepared by the mohullahdars, rais, punch; the village returns were prepared by the Putwarees, their assistants, Karindas, and through the Tehseeldars; and the cantonment return was received from the Commanding Officer, who had made his own arrangements.
- 6. The city was divided into portions in such a way that each enumerator had about 100 houses. The larger mobullas were broken up and the smaller ones grouped together, so as to make proper charges for the enumerators.
- 7. The superintendents and enumerators were at their posts at 9 p. m. on the 10th of January, 1865; and the enumerators then visited each house and corrected their returns in red ink; and, as the corrected returns were delivered in to the superintendents, the latter at once commenced testing them by enquiring personally at more than one-tenth of the houses in the city, and in each village or hamlet.
- 8. While out in camp, in the course of my tour, I took the opportunity before the 10th January, 1865, to check the correctness of the returns of Pergunnahs Pylanee, Budousa, Seonda, Banda, and Tirohan. In all the villages visited by me, I tested about 30 serial numbers in each abadee in Column No. 1 of the mouzahwar returns, and found them to be generally correct; and mistakes, which were very few, were duly corrected.

I have been as strict as possible in having these returns checked, and the pergunnah officers have carefully tested them.

9. A comparative statement, showing the difference between the numbers given in 1852 and now, is hereto annexed.

It shows a total decrease of 2,798 in the whole district. This, however, must show an increase on the whole district, as the departure of the Nawab has taken away a very large number of residents. The numbers have increased in Tirohan, and this is attributed to the number of people employed on the Railway; and, moreover, on the night of the Census a large number of people were assembled in the Tirohan Pergunnah, on account of the fair held at Chiturkote, on the Poorunmashe, which fell on the 11th January.

10. It is gratifying to observe that throughout the whole district no native gentleman objected to the Census of his household being taken by the ordinary agency. The people in general, having been informed previously of the measures to be taken, afforded every possible facility. In one or two places I had complaints made that the proprietary rights were not correctly stated; but I was able to explain that the Census had nothing to do with proprietary rights, and the complainers were quite satisfied.



From G. J. H. Richardes, Esq., Collector of Lingurh, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.—Dated 23rd May, 1865. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT OF AZIMGURH, WITH REFERENCE TO THE CENSUS RETURNS OF 1859.

				com voith the	Compared with the Returns of 1853.			
1	Tehseel.	Pergunnah,	ah.	Population as per Cen- sus Return of 1853.	Population as per Census Return Sus 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Nizambad,	Nizambad,	:	310,141	300,955	:	9,186	
1	Mahoul,	Mahoul, Kourea,	: :	156,380	140,512	::	15,868	
8 0		Atroulia,	:	92,999	71,739		21,260	
	Mahomedabad,	, Mahomedabad,	:	210,976	179,336		31,640	
		Cheriakote, Kurriat Mittoo,		22,941 47,042 11,397	10,385 87,421 7,985	: : :	6,586 9,621 3,412	
-	200000	4		292,386	241,127	:	51,259	
9	· Conseque	Belhabans,	::	112,117	76,823	::	35,294	
S	Secunderpore,	Secunderpore,	:	149,652	165,833	1:1:		has increased and is increasing, though many of these years have been adverse ones, from the The Lieutenant-Governor's camp was here in 1852, and its Census about 15,000 A margin must be allowed to A. A. A. A. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
		Bhudaon,	: :	26,888	14,925	::	11,963	not readily give the names, number, and detail of their women—viz., wives and Mahomedans, will time the Cenaus was being taken, indeed, nany such up their houses; so that the enumerators, after knocking and hallooing, had to obtain the sum of the contraction.
$\bar{\tilde{\alpha}}$	Sugree,	Sugree, Ghosee, Gopalpore,	: : :	152,507	128,459 79,277	: : :		and I therefore infer that many house-holders have wilfully under-rated the numbers of their I consider, however, on the whole that the Census has been as carefully worked out as practicable, I do not think that theorem.
		GRAND TOTAL,		1 (-,	242,113	1:1:	46,506 h	in the work, with the exception of an attempt made by some Putwarees to open a column for hysecut, or rank, which luckily was discovered and frustrated by the Tehsceldar over them.

From W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to C. J. H. Richardes, Esq., Collector of Azimgurh (No. 107).—Dated the 26th January, 1867.

I am desired by the Board of Revenue to draw your attention to the Comparative Statement of the Population as shewn in the Census of 1853 and that existing in 1865, forwarded with letter to Commissioner No. 167, of 23rd May, 1865; and, with reference to your remarks therein made, to request that you will at once furnish a report shewing what were the inquiries you made, and what were the calculations referred to. You have merely given an abstract opinion in the above statement, but you have not shewn the grounds of that opinion.

- 2. With regard to your remark, "At the time the Census was being taken, "indeed, many shut up their houses, so that the enumerators, after knocking and hallooing, had to obtain from the neighbours the entries they required; and I there- fore infer that many house-holders have wilfully under-rated the numbers of their families,"—you are requested to state whether you refer to the Census of 1865 or that of 1853, and whether you intend to imply that the persons alluded to deserted their houses for the time, or otherwise.
- From C. J. H. RICHARDES, Esq., Collector of Azimgurh, to W. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 61).—Dated the 28th January, 1867.

In reply to No. 107 of 1867, in reference to the Census, I have the honor to inform you that my enquiries were from all the well-informed among the people that I met with at the time the Census was going on, and written reports called for from those who were present in the district during the Mutiny and subsequently.

In certain villages the number of those who died in the years of the Mutiny was obtained, and the number of those who were born subsequently was calculated; and when the average births in each subsequent year were also apportioned to the Mutiny years, it appeared that the decrease was attributable to those years.

- 2. In reply to para. 2 of your letter, I beg to state that the opposition to obtaining the entries refers to the year 1865, and that the persons alluded to had only deserted their houses for the time.
- From W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to C. J. H. Richardes, Esq., Collector of Azimgurh (No. 133).—Dited 2nd February, 1867.

Census of 1865.

WITH reference to his letter No. 61, dated 28th ultimo, requests him to send in original the information noted in the passage transcribed within.

Extract of a letter No. 61, dated 28th January, 1867.

Written reports called for from those who were present in the district during the Mutiny and subsequently. In certain villages the number of those who died in the years of the Mutiny was obtained, and the number of those who were born subsequently was calculated; and when the average births in each subsequent year were also apportioned to the Mutiny years, it appeared that the decrease was attributable to those years.

From C. J. H. RICHARDES, Esq., Collector of Azimgurh, to W. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 173).—Dated 20th March, 1867.

In reply to telegram requesting immediately Census returns, sends herewith rough returns, data, notes, &c. Begs to inform that these were compiled for his own calculations, and fears that they will not be readily intelligible.

From W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to C. J. H. Richardes, Esq., Collector of Azimgurh (No. 290).—Dated the 22nd March, 1867.

THE rough notes received with your docket dated 20th instant are, as you fear, quite useless. Without knowing the principles on which they are compiled, it would be impossible to make any inferences from them.

2. The written reports which you allude to in your No. 61, dated 28th January, which were called for in my No. 133, dated 2nd February last, have not yet been sent. I request you will forward them to me by return of post, and that you will also explain how you arrive at the conclusions expressed in your former Report of 1865 from the rough notes you have furnished me. Apparently no generalizations affecting a large district can be made from the small figures you have used, when in many cases the average annual births do not exceed 7; and in only one instance exceeds 100.

From C. J. H. RICHARDES, Esq., Collector of Azimgurh, to W. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 183).—Dated the 25th March, 1867.

In reply to your letter No. 290, dated 22nd March, in reference to the rough Census notes, I have the honor to inform you that the written reports referred to in my former letter were the statements in the column of remarks to the rough notes—viz., the names of villages in which fighting had occurred. I wrote from memory, and so long after the event that I made a mistake in calling these written reports, for they were more properly notes taken down by myself during my enquiry concerning the places where the population was known to have been diminished by fighting.

- 2. In reference to the opinion which I advanced in the Reports of 1865, I did not intend that it should be considered as a proved fact that the Mutiny was the sole cause of the decrease among the population in this district, but that it was my belief that it was so. On finding a decrease in comparison with the total of last Census, I was much surprised; and in seeking for the causes that might lead to this, I made enquiries concerning such villages as were known to have lost some portion of their inhabitants in the Mutiny, and endeavoured to form an opinion as to whether the people in them were at present increasing or decreasing; and I considered that if in these villages the people were found to be increasing, it might be inferred that in other villages they certainly would be found to be doing so. The calculation which I have made is by ascertaining the number of children born in years previous to, and during, and subsequent to, the Mutiny year. This could not be directly ascertained, but, by finding the ages of the children, the number at present alive of those born in each year could be known, and an approximate average formed of the births in each year. From this it was evident that those born in the year of the Mutiny were much under the average, shewing that times of disturbance act as a check on the population. It is also evident that in the last few years births are much above the average; and therefore it may be inferred that the population is increasing in these villages.
- 3. It may be, as remarked in para. 2 of your letter, that to generalize from these small figures regarding a large district is incorrect, and it would have been better to have taken the large towns of the district; but I commenced by taking the places where fighting had occurred, and the population was said to have been diminished. I am sorry that I cannot prove more clearly the fact that the Mutiny year and the effect of those disturbances were the sole cause of any decrease in the Census return; for I am convinced that it is the real cause of such, and that if a Census were taken yearly, that an increasing ratio among the population would be found to exist.
 - 4 The rough notes are enclosed.

		REMARKS.	Fighting. Distrubance and fighting. Ditto. Ditto. Severe fighting. Severe fighting. Severe fighting. Fighting. Severe fighting. Fighting. Ditto.
		Свамир Тотаг.	2, 246 2, 246 2, 248 2, 248 2, 249 3, 39 3, 39 108 108 108 108 108 2, 419 2, 419 108 108 108
		Total.	16 6 41, 9 4 41, 19 4 4 8 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	Be fore Mutiny.	.01 ditto.	4001048148041008 1 1
	ll	8 ditto.	
GIRLS.	Mutiny.	8 ditto.	000-9-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-
Ö		.031ib 7	0 3 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
•	tiny.	.6 ditto.	120 8 20 11 12 12 12 12 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
	Aster Mutiny.	5 ditto.	
	T	4 ditto.	4 - 2 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6
		3 years of age.	11. 11. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12.
	_	Total.	62 33 31 17 104 170 120 120 133 67 67 67 72 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
	Before Mutiny.	.988f., 03itto, 1856.	:: 244 244 244 244 244 244 244 244 244 244
		.7381 qatib 9	11.07.7.84.1.62.1.4.7. 9 0 0
_	Mutiny.	8 ditto, 1658.	81.000 878 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0
Bors.		.e381 , ditto, 7	127 127 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
	liny.	6 ditto, 1860.	1 န အစဉ်စတ္တင်းပည်း အအေၾ
	1881 (ditto, 1881). 1881 (attito ditto, 1881). 1981 (attito ditto, 1881).	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	4 ditto, 1862.		21 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
		3 years of age, year 1863.	14 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
		NAME OF MOUZAII.	Chupra, Pergunnah Sugree, Ditto, Zameen Meghyee, Ditto, Para, Ditto, Mudoorce, Ditto, Azimgurh, Seheda, Ditto, Atroulia, Mahoul Khas, Tuhur, Ditto, Mascedpore, Ditto, Arosa, Ditto, Pasceppor, Ditto, Pasceppor, Ditto, Pasceppor, Ditto, Pasceppor, Ditto, Pergunnah Mahomedabad, Ditto, Tuppa Behurozpore,

The population of all these villages was diminished by fighting, either with rebels, and on rebels' side, or among themselves.

Mouzah.		years, not allowing for mortality.	verage yearly births of both sexes.		in the r 1858.	Total.	Below the average in the year 1858.	Above the average in the year 1858.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Averag both	Males.	Females.	E .	Below	Abov	
Chupra, Pergunnah Sugree,	7	2	9	2	•••	2	7	•••	This calculation shews roughly that in the year of the Mutiny the population
Ditto,	2	1	3	1	•••	1	2	•••	decreased, from fewer children being born; af-
Zameen Meghyee, Do.,	4	2	6	6		6	•••	•••	ter the mortality is allow- ed for in the calcula- tion, then it shews it plain-
Para, Ditto,	4	1	5	1	1	2	8	•••	ly; besides these fewer births in 1858 (and the
Madooree, Ditto,	2	1	3	1	2	3	•••	•••	subsequent years also ap- ply, as the same causes
Azimgurh,	138	143	281	109	101	210	71	•••	existed), in these villages there were fights, and many men slain. There
Sehda, Ditto,	5	4	9	2	5	7	2	•••	must be an increasing ra- tio in the population year-
Atroulia,	15	11	26	7	5	12	14	•••	ly now, and there was up to the Mutiny in all pro- bability.
Bhurowlee,	19	12	31	8	6	14	17	•••	·
Mahoul Khas,	16	15	31	7	2	9	22	•••	I consider that to the checks the population met with in the disturbed times
Tuhur, Ditto,	7	4	11	1	1	2	9	***	is solely accountable the present decrease in the
Bazeedpore, Ditto,	8	5	13	3	2	5	8	•••	Census. I have applied to Ghazeepore and Joun-
Aroosa, Ditto,	4	1	5		•••		5	•••	pore to ascertain if they have a decrease or sur- plus, and the causes they
Guhajee, Ditto,	9	2	11	16	3	19	•••	8	attribute it to. At both places the Collectors re-
Passeepore, Ditto,	2		2	2	•••	2	•••	•••	port decrease in popula- tion. Jounpore gives no cause. At Ghazeepore the
Koelsa, Ditto,	4	3	7	2	3	5	2	•••	Collector, who did not do the Census, supposes it to
Bhumbour, Tuppa Beh- rozpore, Pergunnah					-				have been incorrectly made. Mr. Brodhurst,
Mahomdabad,	8	4	12		2	2	10	•••	I know, took great pains in the matter, going about himself at night,
Do., Tuppa Kear, Ditto,	2	1	3	•••	·	•••	3	•••	&c.
									I consider our Census correctly made, and that the decrease is caused by the Mutiny; for if in villages where the population was diminished by fighting, as in these, the rate is increasing, a fortiori, it must be in others.

Mouzah.		rage of births.	e of both.		Mutiny	of	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Average	Males.	Females.	Average year.	
Chupra Kulan, Pergunnah Sugree,	8	2	10	2		2	This is six below the average for the Mutiny year. Subsequent years shew a large increase; and, after allowing a wide margin for the rate of mortality that would occur in the 26 children born in the year 1863, there must be an increasing ratio among the population.

Mouzah,	Average yearly births, calculated	on 8 years, not allowing for mortality.	Average of both.	Born i	in Mutiny r.	Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Aven	Males.	Females.		
Chupra Khoord, Pergunnah Sugree,	2-4	6 in 8 years.	3	1	•••	1	This shews two below average for the Mutiny year, and subsequent years shew an increase which is as highas seven over the average, though from these must be deducted the mortality of past seven years. The conclusion can only be arrived at that the population is increasing, that it was checked by the Mutiny, and that any decrease from last Census must be attributed to the disturbed state of circumstances.

- From G. E. Watson, Esq., Officiating Collector of Benares, to W. C. Plowden, Esq., Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces (No. 494, paras. 2 to end).—Dated the 15th of May, 1865.
- 2. THERE is a considerable falling off in numbers observable in the returns now submitted, when compared with the Census returns of 1853. In that year the population of the City of Benares was estimated at 185,984; in the present return it is shown to be 1,65,721, or 20,263 less. So, in the district the population in 1853 was 666,001; this year it is calculated at 627,556, showing a decrease of 38,445, or a total decrease in both city and district of 58,708 souls.
- 3. I am unable to account for this decrease. I have no reason to suspect the accuracy of the present returns, for I believe that Mr. Halsey, my predecessor, under whom the Census was taken, took every pains to ensure its accuracy.
- From G. B. Pasley, Esq., Offg. Collector of Ghazeepore, to G. P. Money, Esq., Offg. Commissioner, 5th Division, Benares (No. 280, paras 2 to 5).—Dated the 3rd July, 1865.
- 2. On a comparison with the Census of 1852, it appears that there is a decrease in the population to the extent of 254,090, or 15.92 per cent. There have been causes at work to produce this decrease:
 - 1st,-The Mutiny, in which several lives were lost.
 - 2nd,—The famine which occurred in 1857.
 - 3rd,-Cholera and other diseases.
 - 4th,-Emigration to British colonies, and to the districts of Sylhet and Cachar.
- 3. My predecessor at first entertained doubts as to the correctness of the Census returns, on account of the great decrease in the population; but, after carefully testing personally the returns from the city of Ghazeepore, and finding them correct, he was satisfied with the correctness of the rest of the returns.
- 4. I have, in addition to the returns ordered by the Sudder Board of Revenue, prepared two tabular statements comparing the Census in its different items of 1852 with that just taken. One statement gives the actual figures of the two returns; the other, percentages calculated from those figures.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	1852.	1865.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease
Number of mouzahs,	5,088	5,133	45	-87		
Area in square miles,	2,181	2,225	44	1.97		
Area in acres,	1,395,808	1,422,173	26,365	1.85		1
Cultivated area in acres,	924,884	932,551	7,667	·82		t
Number of enclosures,	259,127	259,286	159	•8		
Number of houses,	297,346	293,251	•••	•••	4,095	1.37
Males,	828,773	706,829	•••	•••	121,944	14.71
Females,	767,551	635,405	•••		132,146	17.21
Male Hindoo cultivators,	516,593	367,015	•••		149,578	30:41
Female do. do., Male non-Hindoo culti-	467,738	317,950	•••		149,788	3 20.
vators,	17,527	16,893	•••		634	3 13:47
Female do. do.,	17,523	13,439	•••		4,084	1)
Total cultivators, Male Hindoo non-culti-	1,019,380	715,297	4.0	•••	304,083	29.83
vators,	231,525	272,447	40,922	14:30	}	1
Female do. do.,	222,229	257,002	34,773	14.30	l .	
Male non-Hindoo do. do.,	63,128	50,474	•••		12,654	20.86
Female do. do.,	60,061	47,014	•••		13,047	15 2000
Total non-cultivators,	576,943	626,937	49,994	7-97		1
Total population,	1,596,324	1,342,234	l'		254,090	15.92

					1852.	1865.
Percentag	e of males to population,		•••		51.91	53.40
,,	, Hindoos to population,	•••	•••		90-08	90.49
"	" Cultivators to population,	•••	•••	l	63-85	54.03
"	, Cultivating Hindoos to population.	•••	444		96.56	95.76
,,	,, Cultivated to total area,	•••	•••		66.43	65.57
29	" Persons to enclosure,	•••	•••	}	6.14	5.18
"	,, ,, to house,	•••	***		5.70	4.51
29	" male children to total number of childre	D	•••	}		59.16
22	,, male Hindoo to total Hindoo children.	100	100			59.28

5. The above statements will show that there has not only been a change in the number of the population, but also in their pursuits: there has been a noticeable increase (14.30 per cent.) in the number of Hindoos who have relinquished agriculture for other pursuits. In the cities they have become shopkeepers, and in the villages they are resorting to manual labor.

Memorandum by Gobe Ouseley, Esq., late Collector of Goruckpore, on the Census Returns for 1864.—Dated 11th November, 1865.

In October, 1864, a meeting was called at which the Commissioner and all Covenanted and Uncovenanted District Officers, the Settlement Officer and all the Tehseeldars, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, were present. At that meeting the Board's circulars and the forms accompanying them were examined, and their objects were carefully understood. Arrangements were also entered into by which a certain portion of the district was made over to each Covenanted or Uncovenanted Deputy Collector.

The Commissioner and Judge, and the Settlement Officer, agreed to place all their staff at the disposal of the District Officers for the night of the 31st of December; and the Tehseeldars were directed to prepare lists, shewing the names of the persons who were to make the enumeration, and of those who were to check the papers immediately after they should have been prepared.

The object of this arrangement was that each person should know a couple of months beforehand what he was expected to do, and also to give the Tehseeldars time to ascertain whether the agents whom they had selected and named months beforehand were, or were not, qualified for the duties which they would have to execute.

As a rule, the persons selected by the Tehseeldars to make the enumerations were the village Putwarees and their relations, whilst the work of supervising their returns was entrusted to the tehseel and settlement mohurrirs. At first I endeavored

to organize a plan by which the Educational Establishment and their pupils should make the enumeration; but I found that the Tehseeldars felt more confident of being able to supervise and control the enumerating agency if it were composed of Putwarees and Kaeths resident in villages, than if it were supplied by the Educational Department.

In cases where the Putwarees' hulqahs or single villages were too large for one enumerator, the Tehseeldars were directed to sub-divide them, mentioning the villages in the circle, or the mohullahs in the village, which formed a separate charge, and to specify the name of the person appointed to that charge.

When these lists were prepared by the Tehseeldars, they were examined by the officers in charge of the different portions of the district, for the purposes of the Census; and if the Tehseeldar's arrangement was approved, he was directed to direct the Putwarees and the tehseel omlah to prepare the form, a specimen of which accompanies Board's Circular Order No. J., dated June 7th, 1864, filling up all the columns except Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, which were of course to remain blank until the night of December 31st.

In the city of Goruckpore the enumeration was to be made by the mobullahdars, supervised by the omlah of the Commissioner's and Judge's, and District Establishments.

So far the preliminary arrangements had been made before I went on leave in the beginning of November. I did not return until the commencement of February, 1865. Meanwhile the date on which the Census was to be taken was changed to the night of the 10th of January.

On returning from leave, I found that the Census had been duly made according to the general arrangements above described, but, as I was not here when it was taken, and as I can find no memoranda on the subject of how the returns were compiled, or what measures were taken to test them, I will pass to an examination of the returns themselves, and compare them with those for the year 1852.

Passing over the figures showing the total area of the district, the first point worthy of notice appears to be the increase shewn in the cultivated area of the district, as demonstrated by the figures 2,232,901 acres for 1852 and 2,650,236 acres for 1865. Similarly it is noteworthy that, whilst the Government demand for 1852 was Rs. 2,133,931, the revised settlement has raised the jumma demandable for 1865 to Rs. 2,830,419. Lastly the total population for 1852 was returned at 3,087,874 souls, whilst the Census for 1865 shows now the population to amount to 3,439,513 persons.

The comparative details as regards Hindoos and Mahomedans for the two enumerations are as below:—

	Hind	008.		1	MAHOMEDANS	AND OTHER	8.
Agricul	tural.	Non-agr	icult ural.	Agric	ultural.	Non-agr	icultural.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,184,954 1,261,769	1,082,559	236,681 335,223	212,581 289,753	136,121 147,364	12 6,012 134,372	57,234 70,903	51,732 62,275
	Males.	1,184,954 1,082,559	Males. Females. Males. 1,184,954 1,082,559 236,681	Males. Females. Males. Females. 1,184,954 1,082,559 236,681 212,581	Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. 1,184,954 1,082,559 236,681 212,581 136,121	Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. 1,184,954 1,082,559 236,681 212,581 136,121 126,012	Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. Males. Males. Males. Females. Males. 1,184,954 1,082,559 236,681 212,581 136,121 126,012 57,234

Children were not distinguished from adults in 1852. The present Census gives the following results:—

	Adults.			CHILDRAN.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,073,051	1,024,509	2,097,560	742,208	599,745	1,341,953



That is to say that, according to this Census, there are only three persons above eighteen years of age to two persons below that age in the district. I have no means of forming an opinion as to whether this result is or is not likely to be near truth.

Whilst an increase of 351,639 is observable in the population of the whole district, there are parts of the district, chiefly in Circle 1, where the population appears to have decreased since the last Census; but though I cannot guarantee the correctness of the results obtained, I must say that there is nothing in this decrease that militates against probability, or that tends to throw doubt on the general correctness of the Census. Not having actually tested the correctness of these returns on the spot, I am unwilling to insist that the circumstance of a decrease being shewn in Circle 1 is absolute proof of the trustworthiness of the Census, even for that portion of the district; but Circle 1 is the part of the district which suffered most from the annexation of Oudh, and from the Mutinies. Large numbers of the residents of Oudh used, under the native administration, to take refuge on this side of the Gogra: these people doubtless returned to their homes when Oude was annexed and a fair settlement assessed. Again, the rebel Rajahs of Amorha and Nugger used to entertain large establishments, and have thousands of men in their employ: these persons have not returned to this district since their masters were ousted. A very large increase is apparent in the population of Circle 2. Doubtless many of the former residents of Circle 1 have emigrated into that portion of the district where land was abundant and labor scarce. As Circles 1 and 2 adjoin each other, this emigration could be easily effected. In Circle 1 great distress was felt, owing to the dearness of food during the latter half of 1864; and some hundreds registered themselves as coolies for Demerara, Reunion, and other places.

The decrease in the population of the city of Goruckpore is, I am told by persons who appear to be deserving of credit, owing partly to the Mutinies and partly to the two successive seasons of great sickness which visited it in 1863 and 1864. Cholera, small-pox, and fever have carried off a very large number of the city people in these two years. Add to this that, owing to the high price of food at the close of last year, many poor people have doubtless left their homes in search of employment.

The only remaining point which appears to call for notice from me is, the cost at which the Census was taken and compiled: the whole expense has been Rs. 63-6-3; and this, I believe, was chiefly expended on the purchase of paper.

CENSUS OF THE N. W. PROVINCES, 1865.

VOL. II.

GENERAL STATEMENTS AND TABLES

SHOWING THE

AREA AND POPULATION

OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS:

DIFFERENCES IN THESE AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUSES OF 1853 AND 1865,

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE,

AND THE

PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES:

GIVING DETAILS ALSO OF

LAND REVENUE: CASTES: OCCUPATIONS:

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH DISTRICT, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE:

AND

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

Bublished by Authority.



ALLAHABAD:

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1867.

ERRATA.

GENERAL STATEMENT No. IV. (Caste Statement).

(2,)	Total column	4,		(231,)	€ 831.
4,		(9, 1		Rikhepur,		Rikhessur.
4,		11,		Belhan,		Belohan.
5,		3,		Gurrey,	1	Gurrug.
7,		5,		Bhareyrea, Puryah, Bhudree	i i	Bhareyrea, Puryah, Bhudree
	column	} ` }		Joshee, or Dakouth.		Joshee, or Dukouth.
7,	Confirm	7, 8,		· Chuttree Thakoor or Rajpoot		Chuttree Thakoor Koour or
1 '		1 1		Koor,		Rajpoot.
9,		9, (for	Shudoura,		Bhudouria.
10,		! 8, <i>[</i>	101	Chouput Kumbh,	} read {	Chouput Khumbh.
15,)	[10,]		Mahoorya,		Muhoorya.
15,	Total column	5 3,		738,		783.
15,	10tai column	\ 9, \		80,		30.
22,		(7,		Derhi Oomer,	1	Derh Oomur.
32,	eolumn column	₹ 3,		Demra or Dome,	Ì	Domra or Dome.
37,)	(9,		Khumgur or Khangur,		Khungur or Khungurh.
39,	Total column	4,		4,487,		1,487.
42,	column	S, j		Dhobee.	l	Dholee.

TABLE No. II.

SEHARUNPORE,-Page 2.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table:-

j,	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	22.	23.	24.	26.	28.	32.	34.	38.
ź	866,483	475,841	890,642	592,03 8	33 0,010	262,028	375,322	208,102	172,220	274,445	145,831	128,614	178,813	98,847	84,966	82·1 0	79· 4 0	84.79	88·19	90*54
	+65,158	+21,755	+43,403	+36,098	+9,045	+27,053	+83,704	+ 37,313	+46,391	+29,060	+12,710	+16,850	+81,542	+14,007	+17,585		•••		•••	
F	+8-13	+4.79	+12-50	+6.49	+2.82	+11.51	+2870	+22.51	+36.87	+11.84	+9.22	+14.56	+21.42	+17:54	+26.00		•••			

MOZUFFERNUGGUR,—Page 2.

Line from below	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}20,\\8,\\7,\end{array}\right\}$	column	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 5, \\ 6, \\ 6, \end{array}\right\}$	for {	34·192, 17·024, 15·842,	read	{	34,192. 17,024. 15,842.
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MEERUT,-Page 4.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table :-

Column	e,	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	13.	14.	15.	22.	23.	24.	28.	30.	32.	38.
Above	6 7 8 9 11 12	70,174 +838 +1·19 29,767 -1,291 -4·16	37,698 +438 +1.16 16,577 -109 65	 13,190 -1,182 -8-22	11,861 -1,530 -11.43	 7,018 -289 -3.96	40,900 +557 +1:36	21,587 +313 +1.45	19,313 +244 +1°26	•••	 		86·15 79·57	 69·01	89·47 	
Ine from below	19 18 17 16 15 14 13 3	85,742 +7,195 +9·16	 46,687 +3,445 +7.97	 13,006 +1,210 +9.30	•••					10,210 +1,697 +15 74 8,563 +4,809 +56·16 	+1,002	 4,093 +2,257 +55·14 	83·65 85·64		•••	97.79

Line from above 5, column 30, for 83.03, read 82.03.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR,-Page 4.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table : -

۵.,	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	22.	23.	24.	26.	28.	32.	34.	3 8.
1	800,431	424,733	375,698	650,9	348,77 9	302,192	805,598	159,617	146,981	149,460	75 ,954	73,5)6	99,232	49,609	49,623	88.45	86.64	92.66	96.78	100.03
	+22,089			71	+11,476			•		, ,	,		,		+1,912					•••
ď	+284	+3.35	+2:27	+2.78	+3.40	+1.96	+2.55	+2.65	+2.45	+3.33	+3.03	+3.57	+2.43	+.91	+4.01			•••		
	35-222	18,298	16,924			•••	•••	•••	•••	 .				•••	•••	92-49	•••	•••		•••
,		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	8,049	4,257	3,792	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	89:07	•••
ŗ	1,985	1,278	—712				***	•••	•••	-465	—477	+12	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	-5-33	6 50	-4.04	•••			•••	•••	•••	5 •78	—11·21	+:32	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	***

ALLYGURH,-Page 6.

Line from above	1, 3, 4, 9, 9,	column -	16, 16, 16, 18, 22, 9,	for $\left\{\right.$	102,065, -9,748, -8.71, 1.421, 2.593, 20.215,	}	read		103,065. -8,748. -7.82. 1,421. 2,593. 20,215.
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BIJNOUR,-Page 6.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table :-

Columns	3,	12.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	23.	30.	32.	34.	36.	38.
	(1		114,961								91.30			
	3		+4,159	***			***				***		***	***
	4	***	+3.75			***		•••	***		***	***	244	***
	1 10	5,902	***	•••	***	***	***			74.49	***	***	***	
	11	-1,041		***		***	***				***	***	***	***
Line from above	12	-17.64		•••		***	***				***	***	***	***
	1 13	***		8,201	4,011	4,190			3,125		•••	104.46		106-08
	1 14	***		8,756	4,350	4,406	2,732	1,339			***	101.29	104.03	***
	15	***		-555	-339	-216	-971	-453	+114		***	***	***	***
	[16	***		-6.34	-7.79	-4.90	-35.54	-33.83	+3.79		***		***	***

Line from above	{	_	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 7, \\ 10, \end{array}\right\}$	2,690,	. {	32,690 . 3,7 11.
Line from below	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}9,\\25,\\20,\end{array}\right\}$	column	{ 11, } for 15, 23, }	blank, blank, 1,928,	read	+ ·07. + ·06. 1,929.

MORADABAD,-Page 8.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table :-

Columns,	4.	5.	16.	17.	22.	26.	34.
Line from above	1,57,813 19,181 10·84	82,520 10,981 11.74	63,29 7 -7,672 -10 [.] 81	31,753 -4,331 -12 ⁻ 01	40,995 +1,106 +2 [.] 77	91 ·24 	99·34

Line from above 1, column 4, for 215,875, read 215,835.

BUDAON,-Page 8.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table :-

	Columns,	4.	6.	7.	9.	10.	17.	18.	20.	26.	28.	34,	36.
Line from above	13 14 15 16 18	44,661 +3,846 +9.42	20,833 +1,824 +9·59	38,880 +4,132 +11.90	18,170 ÷ 1,980 + 12·23	29,853 +2,040 +7·33	3,128 3,248 -120 -3.61	2,663 2,819 156 5·53	 3,093 -970	87·39 	87·73 	85·13 	
Line from below	19 20 { 12 10 9	•••	•••	•••	•		 		-31·36 2,910 +1,081 +59·10	••• ••• •••	•••	•••	84 03

Line from below 15, column 7, for 54,652, read 54,652. Line from above 5, ,, 30, ,, 28.97, ,, 82.97.

BAREILLY,—Page 10.

Line from above	\begin{cases} 5, \\ 13, \\ 13, \\ 15, \\ 18, \end{cases} \end{cases}	column	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 6, \\ 7, \\ 14, \\ 4, \\ 4, \end{array}\right\}$	for	128.713, 30,977, 1,856, +50.96, +86.58,	} read	{	128,715. 30,997. 3,856. +5,096. +8,658.
		SHAHJE	HANPORE Pag	e 10.				

SHAHJEHANPORE, - Page 10.

Line from above	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 2, \\ 14, \\ 17, \end{array}\right\}$	column	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}14,\\12,\\15,\end{array}\right\}$	for	{	85·589, 11,729, 2,319,	}	read	{	85,589. 11,7 27 . 3, 3 19.
-----------------	--	--------	---	-----	---	------------------------------	---	------	---	--

MUTTRA,-Page 12.

Line from below	{	4, 3,	}	column	{	14, 6,	}	for	{	31,160, 66 ,34 0,	}	read	{	31,166. 66,346.
-----------------	---	----------	---	--------	---	-----------	---	-----	---	-----------------------------	---	------	---	--------------------

Line from above	\begin{cases} 5, \\ 10, \\ 14, \\ 15, \\ 3, \end{cases}	column	\begin{cases} 20, \\ 12, \\ 6, \\ 7, \end{cases}	for	{	1,113, 44·062, +2, 4,203, 7,641,	}	read	{.	1,133. 44,062. +24. 42,034. 76,241.
		FURRI	JCKABAD,—Page	14.						
Line from above	\begin{cases} 1, \ 3, \ 14, \ 3, \end{cases}	column	(20,)	for	{	10,520, 61.53, 1,015, 8:434,	}	read	{	16,520. 6,153. 1,018. 8,434.
		73	TAIL D 10							
Line from above	{ 11, 11, 8, }	column	TAH,—Page 16. 10, 34, 18, 12,	for	{	26 ⁻³ 10, 101 ⁻⁹⁵ , 887, 9 ⁻⁴ 53,	}	read	{	26,310. 99 [.] 66. 867. 9,453.

CAWNPORE,-Page 16.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table :-

	Columns,	4.	5.	16.	17.	26.	34.
ine from above	{ 17 19 20	125,076 +274 +:22	65,663 +516 +.79	5,092 + 199 + 4.07	2,741 +236 +9·42	90.48	85·77

Line from above 13, column 18, for 5.092, read 5,092.

Line from above	{ 21, 20, 24, }	FUTTEI column	HPORE,—Page 18.	for {	24,504, +·16,	read {	24,054. +16·00. +
		BAN	DA,-Page 18.				
Line from above Line from below	· 17, }	column	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}13,\\17,\end{array}\right\} \qquad \mathbf{f}$	for {	38,220, 355,	read {	38,222. —355.

ALLAHABAD,-Page 20.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table :-

	Columns,	4.	5.	7.	8.		10.		11.	26.		28.	30.
e from above	{ 33 35 36	86,263 -3,074 -3.44	45,862 -1,444 -3.05	74,948 - 1,424 - 1'85	40,6 + +0	28	56,20 -11,29 -16.7	9	30,467 5,659 15.66	88.09		84.33	84.58
	om above	17, { 13, 17,	}	column	{ 36, 7, 18,	}	for	{	126.64, -7.61, -1.34,	read	{	94.53. —7.82. —13.42.	
•				HUMEER	PORE,—	Page	. 22.						
Line fr	rom above	<pre>{ 9, 9, 13,</pre>	}	olumn	<pre></pre>	}	for	{	25,321, 1,066, 11,060,	read	{	25,322. 1,566. 11,061.	
Read th	he following	for the corresp	onding entries	GORUCE	•	Page	22.		1				

Columns,			22.	23,		24.	38.
tom below	\ \	24 22 21	1,516 101 6·24	879 +17 +1°97		637 118 15·63	72:47
Line from above Line from below	{	25, 27, 12, 8,	column	{ 6, 4, 9, 14, } for	{	79·070, 285,868, 163,333, 68,108,	79,070. 205,868. 163,303. 58,108.

AZIMGURH,-Page 24.

Line from above	2, 9, 22, 27, 28, 23, 15,	column	{ 22, 9, 8, 4, 14, 12, 6, } for	{	129,618, 54'495, 92,330, 102,117, 14,689, 2,297, 36,185,	read	120,618. 54,495. 92,313. 112,117. 14,609. 12,297. 37,185.
		jou	NPORE,-Page 26.				
Line from above	{ 6, 10, 34, 11, 8, 8, 8, 6, 6, 5, 5, 3, }	column	20, 5, 19, 22, 19, 21, 36, 19, 21, 19, 21, 21, 21, 21,	{	420, 19,741, 3,253, 2,252, 1,740, 648, 39·34, 1,096, 338, 170·18, 109·03, 185,	read	426. 19,749. 3,243. 2,052. 1,840. 748. 68-59. 1,196. 438. 185-62. 141-29. —184.
		MIR	ZAPORE,—Page 28.				
Line from below	\begin{cases} 16, \\ 14, \\ 13, \\ 16, \\ 14, \\ 13, \\ 13, \end{cases} \end{cases}	column	{ 7, 7, 7, 10, 10, 10, 10,	{	25,987, +3,906, +17.68, 12,849, +1,564, +13.85,	read	25,977. +3,896. +17.64. 1,283. +1,554. +13.77.

BENARES,-Page 30.

Read the following for the corresponding entries in the table :-

	Columns,		4.	5.	7.	8.	13.	14.	26.	28.	32
Line from above		{29, 31, 32,	24,556 1,547 5:93	- 930	23,834 -1,303 -5·18	12,311 -785 -5.99	7,043 730 9:39	-404	93.71	93.60	
Line from above Line from below	{	4, 6, 28, 20,	}	column	{ 16, 10, 14, 16,	} for	. {	30°36, 98,838, 45,111, blank,	read		
				GE	IAZEEPOR	E.					
Line from above Line from below	{	30, 27, 12,	}	column	{ 10, 14, 14,	} for	r {	28,052, 1,050, 371,	read	<pre>{ 28,1 10,5 3,7</pre>	

TABLE No. III.

ALLYGHUR,-Page 7.

District Total Population.—For 9,26,538, read 9,25,538.

TABLE No. IV.

ALLYGURH,—Page 5.

Total of Soodras.—For 637,521, read 568,112.

ETAWAH,-Page 15.

Total of Kshatryas.—For 52,793, read 52,763.

Note.—The columns are numbered from left to right, beginning with the column of Pergunnahs or Districts.

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Memo. showing Differences in Area in the several Districts, and Cause of-

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- ,, No. II.—Showing differences of Area and Population according to the Census of 1853 and of 1865; Proportions of Males to Females.
- , No. III.—Land Revenue, Area, and Population.
- , No. IV.—Castes.
 - " No. V.—Occupations.
- , No. VI.—Number of Houses, and Average Number of Persons to a House.
- ,, No. VII.—Classified List of Towns and Villages.

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	Mozuffernuggur,		•••		ib.
	Meerut,	***	•••	•••	3 4
	Boolundshuhur,	•••	***	***	ib.
	Allygurh, Kumaon.	***	•••		ib.
	Gurhwal,	•••	•••		5
	Bijnour,	•••	•••		56
	Moradabad,	•••	•••	•••	6 <i>ib</i> .
	Budaon,	•••	•••	***	7
	Bareilly, Shahjehanpore,	•••	***		ib.
	Turrai,	•••	•••		. 8
	Muttra,	•••	•••		ib.
	Agra,	•••	•••	•••	8 9 9
•	Furruckabad, Mynpoorie,	•••	•••	•••	10
	Etawah,	••• •••	•••		10-11
	Etah,	***	•••	!	12

No. V.—Occupations.—(Concluded.)				. Page.
District Tolows			1	10
District—Jaloun, Jhansie,	•••	•••	***	12 12—13
Lullutpore,	•••	•••	***	12-13
Cawnpore.	•••			13-15
Futtehpore,	•••	•••		16-17
Banda,	•••	•••		18
Allahabad,	•••	•••		ib.
Humeerpore,	•••	•••	•••	19
Goruckpore,	•••	•••	•••	19-20
Azimgurh,	•••	•••	•••	20
Jounpore,	•••	***	•••	20—21 21
Mirzapore,	•••	•••	•••	21-22
Benares,	•••	. •••	***	21-22
Ghazeepore, Ajmere,	•••	***		ıb.
No. VI.—Number of Houses, and Average No.				
District-Dehra Doon,	•••	•••		2
Seharunpore,	•••	•••		ib.
Mozuffernuggu	ır,	•••	•••	ib.
Meerut,	•••	•••	••••	ib.
Boolundshuhur	,	•••	•••	3
Allygurh,	•••	•••	*** }	ib.
Kumaon,	•••	•••		ib. ib.
Gurhwal,	•••	•••	••• }	4
Bijnour,	•••	***	•••	ıb.
Moradabad,	•••	•••		ib.
Budzon, Bareilly,	•••	٠ ن		ib.
Shahjehanpore,	···	•••	}	5
Terrai,	•••	•••		ib.
Muttra,	•••	•••		ib.
Agra,	•••	•••		ib.
Furruckabad,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Mynpoorie,	•••	•••	•••	.6
Etawah,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Etah,	•••	***	•••	ib. ib.
Jaloun,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Jhansie, Lullutpore,	•••	•••	***	7
Cawnpore,	•••	•••	:::	ib.
Futtehpore,	•••	•••		ib.
Banda,	•••	***		ib.
Allahabad,	***	•••		8
Humeerpore,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Goruckpore,	•••	***	•••	ıb.
Azimgurh,	•••		•••	ib.
Jounpore,	***	***		9 ib.
Mirzapore,	•••	•••	••• {	ib.
Benares, Ghazeepore,	•••	•••	•••	10
Ajmere,	•••	***	•••	ib.
No. VII.—Towns and Villages, classed acco				
·			1	
District—Dehra Doon, Seharunpore,	•••	•••		2 ib.
Mozuffernuggu	r	•••		ib.
Meerut.	•, •••	•••		ib.
Boolundshahur,		•••		ıb.
Allygurh,	•••	•••		3
Kumaon,	•••	. •••		ib.
Gurhwal,	••••	***	•••]	ib.
Bijnour,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Moradabad,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Budaon,	•••	•••	•••	4 ib.
Bareilly, Shahjehanpore,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Turrai,	•••	***		ib.
Muttra,	•••	•••		ib.
Agra,	•••	•••		ib.
Furruckabad,	•••	•••		5
Mynpoorie,	•••	***	•••	ib.
Etawah,		•••	••• [ib.
Etah,	***	•••	•••	ib.
Jaloun, Thansia	•••	***	•••	ib.
Jhansie, Lullutpore,	•••	•••	•••	6 <i>ib</i> .
Cawnpore,	•••	•••	***	ib.
Futtehpore,	•••	***	•••	ib.
Banda,	•••	***	:::	ib.
Allahabad,	•••	•••	***	ib.
Humeerpore,	•••	•••		7
Goruckpore,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Azimgurh,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Jounpore,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Mirzapore,	•••	•••	•••	ib.
Benares, Ghazeepore,	•••	•••	•••	ib. 8
Ajmere,	•••	***	•••	ib.
as june e)	•••	•••	•••	10.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DIFFERENCES OF AREA

AS SHOWN IN

THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND THAT OF 1865.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AS SHOWN IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND THAT OF 1865.

ABSTRACT.

et .			Aı	SEA.	_	
District.			1853.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
· · · · · ·	Seharunpore,		1,383,898	1,425,825	41,927	
انہ	Moozuffernuggur,		1,053,641	1,054,065	424	•••
[5	Meerut,		1,408,063	1,511,661	103,598	•••
Meerut.	Boolundshuhur,		1,167,094	1,221,373	54,279	•••
~ {	Allygurh,	•••	1,378,204	1,190,118		188,086
	Total,		6,390,900	6,403,042	200,228	188,086
. (Bijnour,		1,216,005	1,204,659	•••	11,346
ž i	Moradabad,	•••	1,727,216	1,574,871		152,345
3	Budaon,		1,537,191	1,262,494	•••	274,697
Rohilcund.	Bareilly.	•••	1,996,224	1,518,579	•••	477,645
& !	Shahjehanpore,	••• (1,477,359	1,490,414	13,055	•••
, (Turrai,	··· j	***	469,760	469,760	
	Total,		7,953,995	7,520,777	482,815	916,033
ſ	Muttra,		1,032,542	1,032,021	•••	521
	Agra,	•••	1,193,537	1,199,037	5,500	•••
Agra.	Furruckabad,	•••	1,358,685	1,084,399	•••	27 4,2 86
₹`}	Mynpoory,	•••	1,292,946	1,066,534	•••	226,412
1	Etawah,	•••	1,073,276	1,044,128	***	29,153
C	Etah,	•••	•••	898,838	898,838	
	Total,		5,950,986	6,324,952	904,338	530,372
ا ب	Cawnpore,		1,502,699	1,514,843	11,644	***
Allahabad.	Futtehpore,	•••	1,013,171	1,011,426	***	1,745
.21	Banda,	•••	1,926,112	1,939,291	13,179	17 010
Ila Ila	Allahabad, Humeerpore,	••• [1,784,780 1,434,651	1,769,567 1,464,641	29,990	15,213
4 (1 -			· -		···
	Total,	•••	7,661,413	7,699,268	54,813	16,958
Foruckpore.	Goruckpore,	•••	4,697,706	4,736,522	38,816	•••
٠, ١	Azimgurh,	•••	1,610,498	1,628,849	18,351	
ž	Jounpore,	•••	993,388	993,383	***	•••
Benares.	Mirzapore,	•••	3,297,472 637 107	3,328,148	30,676	•••
Ø	Benares, Ghazeepore,	***	637,107 1,395,808	637,249 1,422,173	142 26,365	•••
(•			· -		···
	Total,	•••	7,934,268	8,009,802	75,534	•••
	GRAND TOTAL,	•••	40,589,268	40,694,363	1,756,544	1,651,449
		ĺ		Deductdecrease,	1,651,449	
		Ì		Net increase,	105,095	

DETAILED EXPLANATION.

SEHARUNPORE.

		1853, 1865,		•••	Acres. 1,383,898 1,425,825
			Increase,	•••	41,927
Actual increase from errors of account,	41,927	Increase due to err to a portion of the been omitted from	ors of account Sewalik range n the return o	owing having f 1853.	
MOC	ZUFFE	RNUGGER.			
		1853,	`		Acres.
		1865,		•••	1,053,641 1,054,065
			Increase,	•••	424
		ſ	Increase,		
Deduced area, 1853,	1,047,739	Errors of account,	Decrease.	•••	8,733
Area, 1865,	1,054,065		nal,	***	5,902
	C 208	Errors of account,		•••	2 ,4 07
Actual increase from errors of account,	6,326				8,309
		Net Net	Increase,	***	424

MEERUT.

•		1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 1,408,063 1,511,661
		Increase,		103,598
		[Increase.		-
		Errors of account, Lonee transferred from Delhi,	•••	135 9 9,268
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	1,507,331	Alluvion,	•••	7,913
Actual increase from alluvion,	4,330			107,316
Increase, alluvion,	7,548.	Detriust.		
Decrease, errors of account,	3,218	Errors of account, Diluvion,	•••	3,353 365
Net Increase,	4,830	·		3,718
		Net increase,		103,598
		l mercase,	•••	100,096
B	OOLUNI	SHUHUR,		
		1853,		Acres.
		1865,	•••	1,167,094 1,221,373
		Increase,	•••	54,279
		Increase.		
		Transferred from Delhi, Errors of account,	•••	39,312 17,553
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	1 001 979	,	***	
		_		56,865
Actual increase from errors of account Increase, errors of account,	17,553	Decrease. Transferred to Budson,	•••	1,874
Decrease, diluvion,		Diluvion,	•••	712
Net increase,	16,841	·		2,586
		Net increase,	***	54,279
,	ALLY	GURH		
		1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 1,378,204 1,190,118
				1,378,204
		Decrease, Increase,	•••	1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036
Deduced area, 1853,	1,240,613	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah,	•••	1,378,204
Deduced area, 1853,		Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,086
Area, 1865, Actual decrease from errors of account	1,240,613	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease.	•••	1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036
Area, 1865,	1,240,613	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,086 17,191
Area, 1865, Actual decrease from errors of account	1,240,613	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495
Area, 1865, Actual decrease from errors of account	1,240,613	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277
Area, 1865, Actual decrease from errors of account	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277
Area, 1865, Actual decrease from errors of account	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086
Area, 1865, Actual decrease from errors of account	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease, DUR. 1853, 1865,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086 Acres. 1,216,005 1,204,659
Area, 1865, Actual decrease from errors of account	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease, DUR. 1853, 1865, Decrease,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086
Area, 1865, Actual decrease from errors of account (records destroyed),	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495	Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease, DUR. 1853, 1865,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086 Acres. 1,216,005 1,204,659
Actual decrease from errors of account (records destroyed), Actual decrease from errors of account, Decrease, errors of account,	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495 BIJN(Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease, Dur. 1853, 1865, Decrease, Increase. Errors of account,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086 Acres. 1,216,005 1,204,659 11,346 4,533
Actual decrease from errors of account (records destroyed), Actual decrease from errors of account,	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495 BIJN(Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease, Dur. 1853, 1865, Decrease, Increase. Errors of account, Decrease.		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086 Acres. 1,216,005 1,204,659 11,346 4,533 1,191 5,724
Actual decrease from errors of account (records destroyed), Actual decrease from errors of account, Decrease, errors of account,	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495 BIJN(Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease, Decrease, Increase. Increase. Errors of account, Alluvion,		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086 Acres. 1,216,005 1,204,659 11,346 4,533 1,191
Actual decrease from errors of account (records destroyed), Actual decrease from errors of account, Decrease, errors of account, Increase, alluvion,	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495 BIJN(Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease, Decrease, Increase. Increase. Increase. Increase. Increase. Errors of account, Decrease.		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086 Acres. 1,216,005 1,204,659 11,346 4,533 1,191 5,724 16,257 813
Actual decrease from errors of account (records destroyed), Actual decrease from errors of account, Decrease, errors of account, Increase, alluvion,	1,240,613 1,190,118 50,495 BIJN(Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Etah, Decrease. Transferred to Etah, Errors of account, Net decrease, Decrease, Increase. Increase. Increase. Increase. Increase. Errors of account, Decrease.		1,378,204 1,190,118 188,036 17,191 154,782 50,495 205,277 188,086 Acres. 1,216,005 1,204,659 11,346 4,533 1,191 5,724

MORADABAD.

		18 53 , 1865,	: 	Acres. 1,727,216 1,574,871
		Decrease,	•••	152,845
Deduced ages 1989	1,575,084	Alluvion, Errors of account,	•••	10,259
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	1,574,871	MITORS OF SCCOUNTS,	•••	773
Actual decrease from errors of account,	213	Decrease.		11,032
Decrease, errors of account, Increase, alluvion,	5,340 < 5,127	Transferred to Nawab, Rampore, Ditto to Kumaon,	•••	5,566 146,566
Net decrease,	213	Errors of account, Diluvion,	•••	6,113 5,1 32
				163,377
		Net decrease,	•••	152,345
	BUD	AON.		
		1853,	•	Acres. 1,537,191
		1865,	•••	1,262,494
		Decrease,	•••	274,697
		Increase. Transferred from Boolundshuhur,	•••	1,874
Deduced area, 1853,	1 000 000	Alluvion,	•••	2,414
Area, 1865,	1,260,080 1,262,494			4,288
Actual increase from alluvion,	2,414	Decrease. Transferred to Etah,	•••	278,985
		Net decrease,	•••	274,697
		1.00 200.020,	•••	
	BARE	ILLY.		
		1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 1,996,224 1,518,579
		Decrease,	•••	477,645
	·	. Increase.	•••	21,221
Dalumai anna 1952	1 450 050	Errors of account,	•••	68,230
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	1,459,953 1,518, 5 79			89,451
Actual increase from errors of account,	58,626	Decrease. Transferred to Turrai Pergunnahs,		200 729
Ducrease, errors of account,	66,510) Dista to Chabishamana	•••	399,738 200
Inecrease, diluvion,	7,884	Diluvion, Errors of account,	•••	136,333 29,105
Net increase,	58,626	in in its of account,	•••	1,720
		Net decrease.	•••	477,645
			•••	
SH	AHJEE	LANPORE.		
		1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 1,477,359 1,490,414
·		Increase,	•••	13,055
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	1,477,559 1,490,414	Increase.		
Actual increase,	12,855	Alluvion, Transferred from Bareilly,	•••	9,768 2 00
The sea allermine		Errors of account,	***	3,087
From alluvion, Errors of account,	9,768 3,087			13,055
•	12,855	į		

TURRAI PERGUNNAHS.

	rui	RRAI PE	RGUNNAHS.		
			1853,		Acres.
			1865,	•••	469,760
		•	Incres	•	469,760
			Transferred from Kumaon, Ditto from Bareilly,	78e. 	71,294 399,738
Actual decrease from errors of acco	unt.	1,272			471,032
	•	.,	Decre Errors of accounts.		1.070
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	1,272
			Net increase,	•••	469,760
		MUT	TRA.		
			(1853,	•••	Acres. 1,032,542
Actual decrease from diluvion,	•••	521	1865, }	•••	1,032,021
		Ì	Decrease,	***	521
			The decrease is due to diluv	ion.	
		AG	RA.		
			1853,	•••	Acres. 1,193,537
			1865,	•••	1,199,037
			Increase,	•••	5,500
Actual increase from alluvion,		5,4 00	Increa	se. •••	5,4 00
Errors of account,	•••	100	Errors of account,	•••	100
,		5,500			5,500
	•		TZ A D A D		
	١	CURRUC	KABAD.		Acres.
			1853, 1865,	•••	1,358,685 1,084,399
			Decrea	se,	274,286
		(Increa	se.	
			Transferred from Etah, Alluvion,	•••	264 16,853
Deduced area, 1853,	•••	1,077,494	Errors of account,	•••	4,643
Area, 1865,	•••	1,084,399			21,760
Actual increase,	•••	6,905	Transferred to Etah,		223,937
From alluvion, Errors of account,	•••	4,077 2,828	Ditto to Mynpoory, Ditto to Etawah,	•••	6,981
Errors of accounty	•••		Ditto to Oudh, Diluvion,	•••	50,395 142
			Errors of accounts,	•••	12,776 1,815
					296,046
		į	Net decrease,	•••	274,286
			AAD **		
		MYNPO	•		Acres.
			1853, 1865,	•••	1,292,946 1,066,534
			Decreas		226,412
		ſ	Increas		
		į.	Errors of account, Transferred from Etawah,	***	9,591 83,607
		İ	Ditto from Furruckaba	d,	6,984
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	•••	1,071,599 1,066,534			100,182
Actual decrease from errors of accour		 {	Decrease Errors of account,		14.055
	,		Transferred to Etah,	•••	14,65 9 311 , 93 5
		1			326,594
		ļ	Net decrease,	•••	226,412
		2			

Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865, Decrease, Increase. Transferred from Furruckabad, Alluvion, Errors of account,		Acres 1,073,276 1,044,123 29,153 50,395
Deduced area, 1853, 1,040,064 Area, 1865, 1,044,123	•••	
Deduced area, 1853, 1,040,064 Area, 1865, 1,044,123	•••	5 0,395
Deduced area, 1853, 1,040,004 Area, 1865, 1,044,123	•••	295
Area, 1000,		5,735
		56,425
Transferred to Mynpoory,	•••	83,607 1,971
From alluvion, Errors of account, 3,764 Errors of account,	•••	85,578
4,059 Net decrease,	•••	29,153
ETAH.		Acres.
1853, 1865,	•••	8,98,838
Increase,	•••	8,98,838
[Increase.		3.54.503
Transferred from Allygurh, Ditto Budson,	•••	1,54,782 2,78,985
Ditto Furruckabad, Ditto Mynpoory,	•••	2,23,937 3,11,935
Deduced area, 1853, 952,184 Errors of account,	•••	4,547 741
Area, 1865, 898,838		9,74,927
Actual decrease, 53,346 \ Decrease.		
From Errors of account, 51,742 Transferred to Allygurh,	•••	17,191 26 4
Diluvion,	•••	6,151 52,483
Entre of account,		76,089
Net increase,	•••	8,98,838
CAWNPORE.		.
1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 1,502,699 1,514,343
Increase,	•••	11,644
Increase.	•••	5,147
Errors of account,	•••	7,939
Actual increase from alluviou. 5,005		13,086
Actual increase from alluvion, 5,005 Errors of account, 5,005 6,639 Diluvion,	•••	142
11,644 Errors of account,	•••	1,300
		1,442
Net increase,	•••	11,644
FUTTEHPORE.		
1853,	•••	Acres. 1,013,171
1865,	***	1,011,426
Decrease, Increase.	•••	1,140
Alluvion,	•••	4, 435 38
Errors of account,	•••	4,473
Actual decrease from diluvion, 1,745		
Increase errors of account, 35 Diluvion,	•••	6,2 15
Net decrease, ••• 1,745 Errors of account,	•••	6,218
Net decrease,	,	1,745
Act acorday,		

BANDA.

			1853,	•••	Acres. 1,926,112 1,939,291
			Increase,	•••	13,179
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	•••	1,938,503 1,939,291	Alluvion, Poorooa Jagheer (resumed),	•••	1,336 1,2391
Actual increase from alluvion,	•••	788			13,727
Increase, alluvion, Decrease, errors of account,	•••	1,336 548	Decrease Errors of account,		548
Net increase,	•••	788	Net increase,	•••	13,179

ALLAHABAD.

	•		1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 1,784,780 1,769,567
			Decrease,	•••	15,213
Deduced area, 185 Area, 1865, Actual increase, From alluvion, Errors of account,	•••	1,766,101 1,769,567 3,466 3,138 328	Alluvion, Errors of account, Decrease. Diluvion, Transferred to Mirzapore, Errors of account,		17,944 3,313 21,257 14,806 18,679 2,985
*		3,466		•••	36,470
			Net increase,	•••	15,213

HUMEERPORE.

		1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 1,434,651 1,464,641
		Increase,	•••	29,990
,		Transfers of Jeethpoor and Mahoba Jaloun, Errors of account,	from	3,03,788 210
		1	•••	3,03,998
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	1,465,120 1,464,641	Transfers of Kalpee and Koonch	to Ja-	•
Actual decrease from errors of account,	479	loun, Transferred to Mahoba, when in J Ditto to Chirkaree Chief, Dltto to Lagasce Chief, Errors of account,	aloun,	2,11,340 49,688 3,027 9,264 689
			•••	2,74,008
		Net increase,	··· .	29,990

GORUCKPORE,

	1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 4,697,706 4,736,522
	Increase,	•••	38,816
Actual increase from errors of account,	38,816 Errors of account,	· •••	38,816

		AZIM	GURH.		
			1853, 1865,	•••	Acres. 1,610,498 1,628,849
ı			Increase,	•••	18,351
			Increase. Transferred from Ghazeepore,		465
Deduced area, 1853,	•••	1,610,963	Alluvion,	•••	9,014
Area, 1865,	•••	1,628,849	Errors of account,	•••	12,967
Actual increase,	•••	17,886	7		22,446
From alluvion, Errors of account,	•••	5,155 12,731	Diluvion,	•••	3,859
		17,886	Errors of account,	•••	236
				•••	4,095
			Net increase,	•••	18,351
		JOUN!	PORE.		
			1853,	•••	Acres. 993,383
			1865,		923,383
			•		Nil.
		MIRZ	APORE.		A
			1853, . 1865,	•••	Acres. 3,297,472 3,328,148
			,	•••	
			Increase,	***	30,676
			Increase, Transferred from Allahabad,	•••	18,679
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	•••	3,314,698 3,328,148	Alluvion, Errors of account,	•••	1,672 1 5, 839
Actual increase,	•••	13,450			36,190
From alluvion,		1,601	Decrease,		
Errors of account,	•••	11,849	Diluvion, Transferred to Soorjoojah Rewal	State.	71 1,453
		13,450	Errors of account,	•••	3,990
					5,514
			Net increase,	 .	30,676
		BEI	VARES.		
			1853,		Acres. 637,107
			1865,	•••	637,249
			Increase,	•••	142
			Increase.		
Actual increase from alluvion,	•••	142	Alluvion, Errors of account,	•••	165 78
Increase, alluvion,	•••	165			243
Decrease, errors of account,	•••	23	{ Decrease.		
Net increase,	•••	142	Errors of account,	•••	101
			Net increase,	•••	142
	(GHAZE	EPORE.		
			1853,	•••	Acres. 1,395,808
			1865,	•••	1,422,178
			Increase,	•••	26,365
•			Alluvion,		27,025
		3 005 046	Errors of account,	•••	609
Deduced area, 1853, Area, 1865,	•••	1,395,343 1,422,173			27,634
Actual increase,		26,830	Decrease.		
From alluvion,	•••	26,372	Transferred to Azimgurh, Diluvion,	•••	465 653
Errors of account,	•••	458	Errors of account,	•••	151
		26,830			1,269
		1	Net increase,	•••	26,365

•				GRAND TOTAL		
,			1853, 1865,		•••	Acres. 40,589,268 40,694,363
				Increase,	•••	105,095
		1	٢	Increase.		
			Alluvion,		•••	146,599
			Errors of acc	ount,	•••	245,593
			Jhageer resu		•••	12,391
			Transferred :	from Punjab,	•••	138,580
			Ditto	Kumaon,	•••	71,294
			Ditto	Jaloun,	•••	303,788
Deduced area, 1853,	•••	40,546,040				918,245
Area, 1865,	***	40,694,363	ļ	Decrease.		
Actual increase,	•••	148,323	Diluvion,	Decreuse.		81,321
2200000	•••		Errors of acc	ount.	•••	162,548
From alluvion,	•••	65,278	Transferred		•••	5,902
Errors of account,	•••	83,045	Ditto	Oudh.	•••	142
,	***		Ditto	Kumaon,	•••	146,566
		148,323	Ditto	Nawab of Rampore		141,899
			Ditto	Chirkaree and L		,
			States,		•••	12,291
			Ditto	Rewah States,		1,453
			Ditto,	Jaloun,	•••	261,028
						813,150
			l	Net increase,	•••	105,095

GENERAL STATEMENT NO. I. STATISTICAL RETURN OF AREA AND POPULATION

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

GENERAL STAT

DIVISIONAL STA'

DIFFERENCES OF AR?

AS EXHIBITED IN THE CEI

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PERCENTAGES OF INC

AND

PROPORTION OF MA

39,8 8	617'69'91+ 209'06'74	18 + ,16,8 7	292,7 2 ,68 008,70,6—	840,68,88,1 884,18,71 —	199'61'1 -	
0'[+	+2,01,035	098'-	918'+1-		787'16+	186,78,0 <u>\$</u> 778,68+

	DIVISION.	Total area in acres.	_
1865	Meerut,	63,03,774	
1853	Ditto,	62, 36,118	
	Actual Difference,	+6 7,656	_
	Difference per cent.,	+1.08	
18 6 5	Rohilcund,	75,20,777	
1853	Ditto, (a)	76,75,010	-
	Actual Difference, (b)	-1,54,23 3	
	Difference per cent., (c)	- 2 ·00	
1865	Agra,	63,24,952	
1853	Ditto,	63, 84,753	
	Actual Difference,	-59,801	N
	Difference per cent.,	-0.93	
1865	Allahabad,	76, 99, 2 68	
1853	Ditto,	76,61,413	
	Actual Difference,	+37,855	-
	Difference per cent.,	+•49	
1865	Goruckpore,	47,36,522	
1 8 53	Ditto,	46,97,706	
	Actual Difference,	+88.816	÷
	Difference per cent.,	+ ·82	
1865	Benares,	80,09,802	
1853		79,34,2 68	
	Actual Difference,	+75,534	٠-
	Difference per cent.,	+ .95	
			_
1865	, , ,	4,05,95, 095	2:
1853	2:, (2)	4,05,89,268	
	Actual Difference, (e)		+
	Difference per cent.,(f)	+0.01	

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GENERAL STATEMENT NO. II.

DIVISIONAL STATEMENT SHOWING

DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION,

AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND OF 1865:

NOTING

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE,

AND THE

PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

GENERAL STATE

IONAL STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

	Рорг	LATION TOT	AL.]	Німроо Рорі	ULATION.				
Cultivated area in acres.							A	Igricultural.		Non-Ag	ricultural.	
Cultivated	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Femalos.
40,86,744	44,12,7 15	23, 8 4,47 1	20,28,274	34,15, 135	18,58,879	15,56,256	15,46,143	8,63, 100	6,83,043	18,68,992	9,95,779	8,73,211
39,45,354	44,16,120	23,92, 859	20,23,261	34, 81,752	18,99,589	15,82,163	17,11,721	9,50,399	7,61,322	17,70,031	9,49,190	8,20,54
⊦1,41,39 0	-3, 375	 8,3 88	+5,013	66,617	- 40, 710	-25, 907	-1,65,578	 87,2 99	— 78,279	+98,961	+46,589	+52,37
+3.28	-0.07	-0.35	+0.24	— 1•91	-2.14	-1.63	-9 ·67	-9· 18	10·28	+5.29	+4.90	+63(
40,81,210	51,66,071	27,67, 030	23,99,041	40,00,198	21,57,808	18 ,42,39 0	28,14,238	15,27,263	12,86,975	11,85,960	6,30,545	5,55,4]
39,83,714	50,44,214	27,04,776	23,39,438	38,81 ,02 1	21,00,970	17,80,051	28,85,810	15,69,787	13,16,023	9,95,211	5,31,183	4,64,72
+97,496	+1,21,857	+ 62,254	+59,603	+1,19,177	+56,838	+ 62,339	— 71,572	- 42,524	-29,048	+1,90,749	+99, 362	+91.38
+ 2.44	+2:41	+2·30	+2.54	+3 ·07	+2.70	+3.20	-2.48	-2.70	-2 ·20	+19·17	+18·7 0	+124
38,07,692	46, 85 ,8 23	25,77,057	21,08,766	42,87,259	23,65,682	19,21,577	26,40,389	14,68,143	11,72,246	16,46,870	8,97,539	7,45,30
37,06,899	46,52,494	25,54,9 69	20,97,525	42,36,7 95	23,36,955	18,99,840	29,63,763	16,45,450	1 3, 18,313	12,73,032	6,91, 505	5,81,53
F1,00,793	+33,329	+22, 088	+11,241	+50,464	+ 28,727	+21,737	-3,23,374	-1,77,307	-1,46,067	+3,73 ,8 3 8	+ 2,06,034	+1,61,8
+2.71	+0.71	+0.86	+0.23	+1.19	+1.52	+1.14	-10.91	- 10.77	-11·07	+ 29:36	+ 29·79	+15 1
40,09,694	45,08,144	23, 79,334	21,28,810	40,85,342	21,59,015	19,26,327	23,67,101	12,61,111	11,05,990	17,18,241	8,97,904	8,20.3
38,98,874	45,26, 607	2 3,85 ,92 9	21,40,678	40,99,772	21,65,3 08	19,34,464	2 7,10,026	14,42,297	1 2, 67,729	15,89,746	7,23,011	6,65,7
⊦1,10,8 2 0	18,463	 6, 595	-11,868	 14,430	 6,2 93	-8,137	-3,42, 925	-1,81,186	— 1,61,73 9	+1,28,495	+1,74,893	+1,53.6
+ 2.84	 `4 07	 ·2 76	 ·55	- ·351	 ·2 90	 ·4 20	— 12·6	 79·6 0	— 12 ·75	+8.09	+24 ·18	+25
26,50,236	34,39,513	18,15, 2 59	16,24,254	30,24,599	15,96,992	14,27,607	23,99,623	12,61,769	11,37,854	6,24,976	3,3 5,223	2,55,1
22,32, 901	3 0,87 , 87 4	16,14,990	14,72,884	27,16,775	14,21,635	12,95,140	22,67,513	11,84,954	10,82,559	4,49,262	2,36, 681	2,:54
+4, 17, 8 35	+3,51,639	+ 2,00,2 69	+1,51,370	+3,07,824	+1,75,857	+1,82,467	+1,32,110	+76,815	+55,295	+1,75,714	+98,542	+53
+18.68	+11.38	+12.40	+10.27	+11.33	+12.33	+10.22	+5.82	+ 6.48	+5.10	+39·11	+41.61	
35,94,6 87	55,91 ,223	29,70,701	26,20,522	50 ,54, 801	26,89,126	23,65,675	80,40,114	16,38,376	14,01,738	20,14,687		
34,85,572	63,49, 396	33,3 5,641	30,13, 755	56,95,617	29, 98 ,63 9	26,96,97 8	4 0,7 2 ,106	21,62,3 83	19,09,723	16,2 3, 511	8,36,256	
F1,09,115	7,58,173	 3,64,94 0	-3,93,233	-6,40,816	-3,09,113	-3,31,30 3	10,31,992	-5,24,007	5,07,985	+3,91,176		
+8.13	11′94	10 [.] 92	 13 ·04	— 11·25	— 10·3 0	-12 ·28	 25·34	- 24 ·2	- 2 6·51	+ 24 ·09	+ 25·65	+93
												-
,22,30,263	2,78,03,519	1,48,93,852	1,29,09,667	2,38,67,334	1,28,27,502	1,10,39,832	1,48,07,608	80,19,762	67,87,846	90,59,926	48,07,940	42,514
,02,53,314	2,80,76,705	1,49,89,164	1,30,87,541	2,41,11,732	1,29,23,096	1,11,88,636	1,66,10,939	89,55 ,27 0	76,55,669	75,00,793	39,67,826	35,725
19,76,949	-2,73, 186	-95,312	-1,77,874	- 2,44,398	 95, 594	-1,48,804	-17,03,331	-9,35,5 08	-8,67,823	+ 15,59,133	+8,40,114	+1,194
+9.76	 ∙97	06	-1:35	-1.01	-0.73	-1.32	- 10-25	-14:46	-11:33	+20.78	+21-17	+53

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE P

		M	AHOMEDAN	Popula	rion.				
			A	gricultura	<i>t</i> .	Nor	ı-Agricult	ural,	Po ti
Total.	Malcs.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.
9,97,61	0 5,25,592	4,72,018	3,36,030	1,82,102	1,53,928	6,61,5 80	3,43,490	3, 18,090	100
9,34,36	8 4,93,270	4,41,098	3,39,830	1,80,608	1,59,222	5,94, 538	3,12,662	2,81,876	100
+63,24	2 + 32,322	+ 3 0,920	-3,800	+1,494	-5,294	+67,042	+30,828	+36,214	
. +6.7	+ 6.55	+7.00	-1.11	+0.82	-3.32	+11.10	+ 9.85	+ 12.84	
11,65,87	6,09,222	5,56,651	4, 81,013	2,54,764	2,26,249	6,84,860	3,54,458	3,30,402	100
11,63,190	6,03,806	5,59,387	4,96,968	2,61,214	2,35,754	6,66,225	3,42,592	3,23,633	100
+2,680	+5,416	-2,736	15,955	 6,4 50	-9,505	+18,635	+11,866	+6,769	
+0-23	+0.89	-0.48	-3.2 1	- 2.46	-4.03	+2.79	+ 3·46	+2.09	
8,98,564	2,11,375	1,87,189	1,11,166	60,731	50,435	2,87,398	1,50,644	1,36,754	100
4,15,699	2,18,014	1,97,685	1,35,570	72,9 78	62,592	2,80,129	1,45,036	1,35,093	100
=17,135	-6,63 9	 10,49 6	-24,404	12,247	-12,157	+7,269	+5,608	+1,661	
-4.12	-3.04	-5·3 0	— 18·00	 16 ·78	 19·42	+2.23	+ 3 ·86	+1·22	
\22, 802	2,2 0,319	2,02,4 83	1,36,118	69,511	6 6,607	2,86,684	1,50,808	1,35,876	100
,2 6,835	2,20,621	2,06,214	1,50,933	77,514	73,419	2,75,902	1,43,107	1,32,795	100
_ =4,033	-302	-3,731	-14,815	-8,003	-6,812	+10,782	+7,701	+3,081	
94	- ·13	 1·80	-9 ·81	 10•32	-9 ·27	+3.90	+5.38	+2:32	
,14,914	2,18,267	1,96,647	2,81,736	1,47,364	1,34,372	1,33,178	70,903	62,275	100
71,099	1,93,355	1,77,744	2,62,133	1,36,121	1,26,012	1,08,966	57,234	51,732	100
43,815	+24,912	+18,903	+19,603	+11,243	+8,360	+24,212	+ 13,669	+10,543	
-11-80	+12:36	+ 10.60	+7:48	+8.56	+6.63	+ 22 ·22	+23.88	+20.38	
6 ,422	2,81,575	2,54,847	1,60,031	83,360	74,671	3, 76,391	1,96,215	1,80,176	10 0
38, 779	3,37,002	3,16,777	2, 08,492	1,07,226	1,01,266	4,45,287	2,29,776	2,15,511	100
17,357	-55,427	-61,930	 1,48,46 1	-21,866	-26,595	- 6 8,896	-33,561	. 35, 335	
17:95	-16·44	— 19·56	-71 ·21	- 20·39	-26·26	15:48	_14:50		

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GENERAL STATEMENT NO. III.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF LAND REVENUE, AREA, AND POPULATION

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

GENERAL STATEMENT NO. III.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF LAND REVENUE, AREA, AND POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

		or Town-	British sta- 640 acres		MALGOOZ. ASSESSED			E OF UNAS-	account of Land for 1863-64 in	tal Area.	total Mal-	otal Cul-	
Ďivisions.	• Districts.	Number of Mouzalis or Townships.	Area in square Bri tute miles of 6: each.	Агев ін всгея.	Cultivated Acres.	Cultur- able Acres.	Lakhee- raj Acres.	Barren Acres.	Demand on account Revenue for 186 Rupées.	Rate per Acre on total Area	Rate per Acre on to goozaree.	Rate per Acre on total tivation.	Total Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Megnur.	Dehra Doon, Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh,	423 1,926 1,041 1,694 1,595 1,799	2,227.85 1,646.98 2,361.97 1,908.39	14,25,825 10,54,065 15,11,661 12,21,373	6,50,173 10,36,089 7,77,196	2,02,922 1,97,931 1,85,962 2,60,270	2,19,651 53,376 46,107 45,808	2,21,385 1,52,585 2,43,503 1,38,099	10,93,950 11,22,479 18,19,956 13,00,865	0 12 3 1 1 0 1 8 3 1 1 0	1 1 9 1 5 2 1 7 11 1 4 1	1 6 5 1 11 7 1 12 2 1 10 9	1,02,831 8,66,483 6,82,212 11,99,593 8,00,431 9,25,538
	Total,	8,478	11,025.49	70,56,313	42,16,650	9,99,734	4,12,914	14,27,015	72, 28, 4 18	1 0 5	1 6 2	1 11 5	45,77,088
KUMAON.	Kumaon, Gurhwal,	3,487 4,417		38,40,000 32,0 0,000			Un- known. 14,745	Unknown. 30,50,620				o 13 11	3,85,790 2,48,742
	Total,	7,904	11,000.00	70,40,000	•••	,		•••	2,29, 992	0 0 6	•••	•••	6,34,532
ROHILCUND,	Bijnour, Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Terraie,	3,028 3,027 -1,856 3,032 2,794 480	2,460·74 1,972·64 2,372·78 2,328·77	15,74,871 12,62,494 15,18,579 14,90,414	5,72,772 7,98,986 8,12,919 10,09,752 7,97,414 89,367	3,16,708 2,06,076 2,00,568 3,68,196	2,40,277 59,366 74,538 34,465	2,18,900 1,84,133 2,33,721 2,90,339	13,17,502 9,25,558 16,11,929 10,48,522	0 13 5 0 11 9 1 1 0 0 11 3		1 10 5 1 2 3 1 9 7 1 5 0	6,90,975 10,95,306 8,89,810 13,81,334 10,16,844 91,802
å	Total,	14,217	11,751 21	75,20,777	40,81,210	14,51,387	5,23,3 68	14,64,812	61,55,839	0 13 1	1 1 10	1 8 2	51,66,071
	Muttra, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Etawah, Etali,		1,873·50 1,694·37 1,666·45 1,631·44	11,99,037 10,84,399		82,760 1,44,302 72,479 67,438	74,314 58,482	2,47,503 2,66,063 4,17,440 4,04,464	16,25,001 11,22,248 11,28,150 12,00,954	1 5 8 1 0 7 1 0 11 1 2 5		2 0 9 1 13 2 2 0 1 2 3 8	8,00,321 10,28,544 9,15,943 7,00,220 6,26,444 6,14,351
	Total,	8,104	9,882·72	63,24,952	38,07,692	6,05,968	3,00,406	16,10,886	74,64,699	1 2 11	1 11 1	1 15 4	46,85,823
JUANSIE.	Jaloun, Jhansie, Lullutpore,	960 698 750	1,608.27	9,89,713 10,29,295 12,46,346	6,01,659 4,10,914 2,13,789	2,32,658	49,269 93,661 1,84,002	2,42,104 2,92,062 3,41,462	4,75,883	0 7 5	1 4 11 0 11 10 0 3 7	1 2 6	4,05,604 3,57,448 2, 4 8,146
	Total,	2,408	5,102.11	32,65,354	12,26,362	8,36,432	3,26,932	8,75,628	15,50,292	0 7 7	0 12 0	1 4 3	10,11,195
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Humeerpore,	2,272 1,617 1,265 3,994 918	1,580·35 3,030·14 2,764·95	15,14,343 10,11,426 19,39,291 17,69,567 14,64,641	8,35,788 5,39,263 8,89,570 9,91,021 7,54,052	1,13,327 5,43,279 2,12,605	19,875 10,447 69,183 53,932 29,935	5,24,980 3,48,389 4,37,259 5,12,009 3,15,408	14,22,645 13,05,404 20,41,844	1 6 6 0 10 9 1 2 6	2 1 8	2 10 3 1 7 6 2 1 0	11,88,863 6,80,786 7,24,373 13,93,183 6,20,941
	Total,	10,066	12,030·10	76,99,268	40,09,694	13,68,157	1,83,372	21,38,045	79,74,860	1 0 7	1 7 9	1 12 3	45,08,144
GORUCKPORE.	Goruckpore,	15,748	7,400-81	47,3 6,522	26,50,236	12,09,581	1 ,25,2 83	7,51,422	28,30,419	0 9 7	0 11 9	1 1 1	34,39,513
BENARES.	Azimgurh, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazeepore,	6,276 3,431 5,376 2,307 5,133	1,552·16 5,200·23 995·70	16,28,849 9,93,383 33,28,148 6,37,249 14,22,173	8,11,931 5,98,869 8,08,331 4,43,005 9,32,551	1,13,093	36,054 14,627 14,29,267 29,172 47,352	5,62,064 2,66,794 8,32,445 1,37,551 2,65,710	14,90,445 12,51,925 8,44,412 9,03,074 15,14,084	0 14 8 1 4 2 0 4 1 1 6 8 1 1 0	1 7 2 1 12 2 0 12 8 1 14 9 1 5 10	2 1 5 1 0 9 2 0 7	13,85,872 10,15,427 10,54,413 7,93,277 13,42,234
	, Total,	22,523	12,515:31	80,09,802	35,94,687	7,94,079	15,56,472	20,64,564	60,03,940	0 12 0	1 5 11	1 10 9	55,91,223
AJMERE.	Ajmere,	316	2,672·13	17,10,164	1,60,737	1,35,439	9,91,978	4,22,010	4,70,595	0 4 5	1 9 5	2 14 10	4,26,265
	GRAND TOTAL,	89,764	83,379·88 11,000·00	5,33,63,152 70,40,000	2,37,47,268	74,00,777	44,20,725	1,07,54,382	3,99,09,054	0 13 8	1 4 5	1 10 9	3,00,39,554
			72,379 88	4,63,23,152									

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GENERAL STATEMENT NO. IV.

STATEMENT OF CASTES.

													I EMENT
					•			Brahmin	8.				
	Districts.		Brahmins (without distinction).	Dravir.	Tailung.	Muharsht, or Dukhinee Pundit.	Kankoobj or, Kunou-	Sarassoot.	Gour.	Ojha, or Methil.	Ootkal.	Malwee.	Tribedeo, or Trivedi.
	Dehra Doon,	•••	9,156	6			•••	•••	•••			•••	
	Seharunpore,	•••					•••	4:	90 46,94	48			
igi.	Moozuffernuggur,	•••			•••		•••	1,88	36,58	58			
Manrot.	Meerut,	•••	1,07,849				•••		•••		•••	•••	
	Boolundshuhur,	•••	97,098	•••				•••		•••	•••		
	Allygurh,	•••	1,32,144	•••		•••			•••	•••			
'n (Kumaon,	•••	41,658			•••	•••						
KUMAON.	Gurhwal,	•••	59,468	-,000			•••					•••	
	Bijnour,	•••	27,519	•••			10			•••			
	Moradabad,	····		•••		23	1 998	3,89	34,28	7 12	•••		
OND.	Budaon,	***	60,798	•••	·	,	•••		•••	•••	- •••		
ROITLCUND.	Bareilly,	•••	68,427	•••			•••		•			•••	
ĕ	Shahjehanpore,	•••	64,628	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••		
ļ	Terrai,	•••		.•••		•••		•••	4,140		•••	•••	
ſ	Muttra,	•••	•••	•••	184	281	813	5,960	24,488		•••		
ĺ	Agra,	•••	75,25 0	•••	•••	•	846	99	148		•••		•••
	Furruckabad,		73,639	•••	•••	•••		25	100	•••	•••		44
Ages.	Mynpoory,		62,882	•••	•••	•••		•••				•••	
1	Etawah,			•••	•••	•••	52,685	47			•••	•••	1,156
Į	Etah,		52,3 56		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	
. (Jaloun,		62,157		•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie,			•••		965		•••	•••	•••	•••		
JH.	Lullutpore,			•••	•••	•••	65	•••	1	2	 ·	•••	
ſ	Cawnpore,			•••	•••	2,085	2,35,805	24 2	3,2 89	40	•••	•••	
9	Futtehpore,			71	•••	•••	79,325	15	32 8	8	•••	•••,	
Агганавар.	Banda,				•••	•••			24	45	•••	***	1,250
ALL	Allahabad,	\	3,567		•••	79	41	863	837	858	•••	38	85
	Humeerpore,				•••	75	58,097		1,229	•••	•••	•••	
GORUCE-	Goruckpore,		59,464	·		•••	111	•••	4	4,476	•••		3
g *) !	Azimgurh,					•••	78,58 6	19 1	17,775	•••	•••		
	Jounpore,	}	•••	•••				49	26	2,577	•••		
BENARES	Mirzapore,	;	•••	4	6	62	•••	822		224	43	7,842	•••
BE	Benares,		•••		641			•••		237	•••		}
{	Ghazeepore,		1,19,582			21	•••	•••	•••		•••	100	•••
Adrere.	Ajmere,		20,579		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		
<u>(</u>	_	ŀ									le 43		120.00
	Total,		11,98,216	75	281	3,749	5,06,888	14,073	1,70,182	8,479	1 43	7,380	2,000

MENT NO. IV.

OF CASTES.

	or Jighau-	j.		•рөф••		*80		Sookool, or Shookl.					di	· e
Gontum	Juglatia,	Bharadvaji.	Parikh.	Sakhuldeepee.	Pooshkurna	Muthoorea.	Tewaree.	Sookool,	Missir.	Chowbey.	Doobey.	Pandey.	Oopadhya.	Surwareea.
•••								700		•••				
•••						نم	5	3		•••	•••	4	9	
•••			•••							•••				
•••	.	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••
•••	•••	:	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	•••		•••		•••		3,897	7	3	5	•••	***	***	•••
•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	28	•••	699		•••	***	•••	•••		•••	•••	259		***
•••				"	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	***		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***
•••									•••		***	1,343		
•••				•••							•••	814		
•••	•••	•••	***										•••	
9,64		•••	•••							5,858	1	•••	•••	
•••		•••				1,573	i			528	1		***	
•••			•••	•••		•••	3,122	621	1,556	1,032		502	58	
•••	•••		•••			•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	
•••				•••			4,904	1,070	1,380	1,969	5,385	977	•••	
***	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	
•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••			•••			
•••	•				•••	•••	6,208	136	1,713	1,508	5,227	415		***
•••	22,731	•••				•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
···	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••.	•••	•••	•••	•••
79	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••		3
	₩•	31,700	•••		•••	•••	22,475	6,459		2,751				•••
1,041	•••	108		•••	*** .	. 10	46,183	10,710		3,508	23,386		8,721	102
•••	•••		•••	 397	•••	•••		00 760	41,835	 13, 2 02	34,826	 67,513	20,740	•••
	•••.	•••		1,707	•••	***	62,250	22,76 8	***					
	•••	•••	•••	66		*** .	31,820	11,253	29,779	15,285	21,445	1 9,33 3	21,487	•••
	•••.			88	12 1	•••	29,697	3,504	8,932	10,087	21,392	19,923	7,482	100
	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	3,455	7,572	24,334	4,270	5,156	15,501	16,519	دمن
_	••••	•••,	•••	•••		•••		••••		•••	•••	•••	•••	
						•••	•••	• •••	•••	•••	•••			•••
10,996	22,731	34,808	699	2,258	121	1,583	2,18,565	64,371	Digit 1,50,231	zed by 59,993	1,32,612	9,67,735	75,007	105

STATEMENT

1							Ви	AHMINS.					
	Districts.		Awustee, or Awas- thee.	Goojratee.	Sunadh, or Sunorees.	Bhutt, or Rujbhut.	Впвожаћ.	Cashmeeree.	Burgaiyan.	Rikhepur.	Nagur.	Belhan.	Patuck;
{	Dehra Doon,							•••			•••		.,
	Seharunpore,			410		27							•••
Meerut.	Mozuffurnuggur,			563				•••		•••			•••
	Meerut,												••
Ш	Boolundshuhur,												•
U	Allygurh,							•••			•••		••
Кождок.	Kumaon,	•	•••								†		•
₹ }	Gurhwal,		•••	•••			•••	••		•••			•
	Bijnour,		•••	•••		•••	•••		}	•••			
	Moradabad,			3 10	6,217		•••	•••		•••			•
OUN	Budson,		•••	•••	•••	•••							
Robilound.	Bareilly,	•••		•••	•••		•••	39	•••	•••	•••		
-	Shahjehanpore,						•••	26				•••	
Ų	Terrai,			•••	•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	
ſ	Muttra,		***	588	90,287	•••	•••			•••		•••	
	Agra,		•••	676	53,189	22		291		•••			
AGEA.	Furruckabad,	•••	302	16		**.	***	•••	•••	•••	538		
Ă	Mynpoory,	•••		**		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
	Etawah,		"	***	11,623	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	
٦,	Etah,	•••	***	***	**	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		
Ħ (Jaloun,	***	***	52	***	•••	•••	•••	***			•••	′
JEANSTE.	Jhansie,	•••	"	2	511	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		•••	1
<u>'</u> ' (Lullutpore,	•••					•••	•;•		•••	•••	•••	
	Cawnpore,	•••	•••	***			•••	254	•••	•••	•••	•••	
ALLAHABAD.	Futtehpore, Bands,	•••	2,659	***	1,611	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
ELAB	Allahabad,	•••	41	132	59	24	•••	 44	20		6	41	
	Humeerpore,	•••				`	•••			•			
No.	Goruckpore,	•••	137		•••	279	935	•••		•••	•••	***	İ
	Azimgurh,	,					Ì		`	•••	•••		
	Jounpore,	,	16		•••				•••		•••	"	
BEMARES.	Mirzapore,		1,975		496			35		•••	28	1	
BEK	Benares,	•••	25			258					558	1	
ļ	Ghazeepore,	,	•••				"				50	İ	
Amenda.		***			•••			30					
	Total	,	5,155	6,427	1,63,998	610	935	Digitized		oog	1,180	4	-

Brahmins	
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								<u>-</u>	- 					
Bajpyee.	Peassee.	Gurrey.	Dikhshit, or Ditchit.	Dhatoorah.	Gungapootur, or Prag- wal.	Daimay.	Shoredooj.	Jhwasee.	Trephalla.	Kowhulee.	Golapoorub.	Paharia.	Uthwaria.	Kutara.
•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	. 		•••	•••		•••
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	•••	•••	•••	•••		150	12	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
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•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	***
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	•••		•••			•••	•••	9,894	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
•••	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,732	525	59	117
143			297	•••	1,807	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***
111	•••		•••	•••		•••		•••	••• ,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
380	***		4,169	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
***	•••		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
348	•••		30,218	***	•••	•••				•••	•••		•••	•••
•••	•••	•••		•••	•;•	•••	•••				•••	•••	•••	•••
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 577	•••	450	 3,838	•••	482	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
56	20		453	9		•••				•••			•••	•••
•••			•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••.
40	•••		1,985		37	•••	•••	•••					•••	***
	•••		•••	··· .	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••	•••
	•••		6,309	•••	•••	· ••	•••	•••	13	•••	•••		•••	•••
2,802	•••		2,856	•••	•••	•••		•••		1,082	•••		•••	•••
579	•••		960			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***
					•••	•••		•••	•••				 .	•••
•••	•••		•••	***		***	001	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
4,925	20	961	51,085	9	6,161	150	12	9,894	Dig	itize r,₀₈₂	9,732	0.8 525	59	117

STATEMENT

													Brahmin
	Districts.		Punds.	Agunhotree.	Tignait, or Trigonact.	Rawut.	Rajowreca.	Магчагее.	Bhooeenlar.	Naik.	Palna.	Gundhurp.	Kuttuck.
[Dehra Doon,					•••		•••	•••				•••
	Seharunpore,	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		* ***
Ę.	Moozuffernuggur,	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		••
MEERUT.	Meerut,	•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
	Boolundshuhur,	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••			••
l	Allygurh,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••			••
(Kumaon,	•••	121	•••	•••	•••		***				•••	••
KUKAON.	Gurhwal,	•••			•••		•••	•••		•••	·		••
H (Bijnour,	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•
	Moradabad,	•••		•••		•••		***				•••	•
UMD.	Budaon,	•••				•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•
Контьсноир.	Bareilly,					•••		•••		***		•••	•
Rog	Shahjehanpore,	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••				•
	Terrai,				•••	•••		•••		•••	•••		
(Muttra,	•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	Адта,	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••					
اار	Furruckabad,	•••	169	276	79	82	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
AGRA.	Мупроогу,	•••	14			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	Etawah,	•••	371		163	***	2, 810	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	Etah,				•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	***	
(Jaloun,				·	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
JHAMSIE.	Jhansie,					•••		556	•••	•••	***	•••	
Зна	Lullutpore,					•••		•••			•••	•••	
ر	Cawnpore,				•94	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	
ė.	Futtehpore,							•••			•••	•••	
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••	•••	651		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•	,
ALL	Allahabad,	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	,
, [Humeerpore,	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	
PORT.	Goruckpore,	•••	8	6		•••		•••	30,739	1,990	901	***	١.
ני" ק	Azimgurh,	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	
	Jounpore,	•••		•••	727	•••				•••		•••	
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			; •••		•••	
m	Benares,	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		•••	21,460	•••	13	677	}
_	Ghazeepore,			•••		•••		,		•••	•••	•••	
AJMERE.	Ajmere,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	
	Тотац		678	933	969	82	2,810	Digitiz 55 6	ed by C	1,990	gle	677	

MENT NO. IV.—(Continued.)

OF CASTES.

.:								Kshatryas.							
Bengalee Brahmins.	Bhat or Dusoundee.	Tugga	Budowa.	Bhareyrea Puryah, Bhudree Joshu, or Dakouth.	Maha-brahmin.	Doosad Brahmins.	Chuttree Thakoor, or Eajpoot Koor.	Surujbunsee.	Chundrabunsee.	Rugbunsee.	Surnait, or Surneth.	Rajkoomar.	Horee or Raikuar.	Kuchwaha.	
	268			39			•••		29,324	•••	•••	•••		101	
•••	2,089	17,107		818	593	•••	2,30,108							•••	
•••	1,344	20,368	•••	992	563	•••		2,819	2,233					•••	
	2,560	46,603	•••	1,436			60,877							•••	
•••			•••	812			79,099		•••					***	
	3,791		•••	771			69,691		•••	•••				•••	
•••	121		•••	•••			95			•••	•••		•••	•••	
•••	117	. •••	•••		•••		30,545			•••				•••	
•••	998	10,572	•••	1,234	179		2,433		•••					•••	
•••	1,207	10,376	•••	1,171	502			203	•••	•••				17	
•••	2,170		•••	•••		•••	72,073	•••			•••			•••	
•••	2,018	4	•••	1,294	324	•••	42,320	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
•••	2,408	•••	•••	1,968		•••	69,588		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	3,365			•••	•••	•••	•••	,	
•••			••••	•••		•••	40,439	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
•••			•••	2,079	3	•••	41,063	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	1	419	
•••	2,872		•••	2,665	235	•••	56, 656	•••	•••	168	•••		516	72	
•••	2,459		•••	2,856		•••	49,458	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
•••	3,523	•••	•••	2,053	•••	•••	15,898	***	•••	571	•••	•••	•••	5,692	
•••	2,856	•••	•••	1,230	•••	•••	53, 132	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	
***	2,078	•••	•••		•••	•••	45,893	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
28	1 ' 1	•••	•••	1,083	•••	•••	7,320	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	198	
•••	1,065	5	•••	468	22	•••	5,754	5	93	***	•••	•••		11	
•••	5,484	•••	•••	1,126	•••	•••	•••	. 80	ŀ	508	•••	•••	738	7,602	
20		•••	•••	1,972 256	•••	•••	9,389	9,125	14,434	1,826 69	•••	•••	***	 756	
 433	3,65 2 7,24 2	•••		. 449						719	 75	•••	 30 8	146	
	3,443	•••		1,563	1,675	159		18 10,954	1	230		64			
 38	4,797	•••		618	1,812	•••	62,732	10,934		739	*** 8,804	•••	1,577	 172	
1	1,881	•••	•••	327	1,098	•••		38	•••	30,493	42	82 0	1,024	1,171	
	3,159		***	215	772	•••	168	55		2,041	•••	6,512	18	2,480	
51	2,095	•••	•••		•••		213			43,131	•••		4	•••	
]	2,165		•••	388	•••		4,346			•••	•••			•••	
416	3,74 4	•••	•••	76	•••		2,06,262				•••			•••	
	1,525	•••		1,889	•••		17,589	•••			•••			•••	
1															
<u> </u>									Digitiz	ed by	T()()	σle			
986	78 , 35 l	1,05,035	19	31,848	7,773	159	12,82,454	33,514	55,871	80,495	8,921	7,505	4,182	18,736	

l							Kshatr	T≜8.		_			
	Districts.		Sakarwar, Sikurwar, or Sikroura.	Chouhan.	Jadonbunsee, or Jadonn.	Gurhwar, or Guhirwar.	Mooniss.	Bais.	Bisein.	Buchgotee.	Bachhalgottee, Bachul, or Bajhal.	Chundeil, or Chundel- lah,	Bughel, or Bughela.
(Dehra Doon,		•••	67		•••		•••	•••	•••			•••
اا ي	Seharunpore,		•••	6,439		:		•••		•••			
MESRUT.	Moozuffernuggur,		•••	2,245			•••			•••	•••		•••
¥ {	Meerut,		•••	•••					•••				•••
	Boolundshuhur,		•••	•••		•••			•••	,		•••	•••
	Allygurh,			•••			•••				•••		•••
ğ (Kumaon,	•••	•••						•••	•••	•••		•••
KUMAON.	Gurhwal,				•••			•••	•••		•••		•••
ر	Bijnour,			71,685	•••				***	•••	•••		•••
اا ,	Moradabad,			495	741			125	•••	•••	Ą	18	•••
ROHILGUND.	Budson,		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		••
2 S	Bareilly,		•••	• 40		•••			•••	•••			••
	Shahjehanpore,						•••		•••		•••		••
4	Terrai,			•••	•••				•••	•••	•••		
	Muttra,			1,651	23,433				•••	•••	•••		••
	Agra,	•••,	18,524	1,910	6,814	•••		60	•••	•••	5	4	
AGRA.	Furruckabad,	•••		551	•••			5,912	•••	•••	53	. 118	
₹	Mynpoory,		•••	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	••
	Etawah,		•••	15,300	111	•••	•••	651	•••	•••	,	145	
V	Etah,			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•
#	Jaloun,		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•
Унажен.	Jhansie,	•••		399			•••	504	•••	•••	•••	94	
- (Lullutpore,	•••	•••	9	•••	•••	•••	7	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	Cawnpore,	•••	123	9,537	178	6,386	•••	11,408	804	•••	8	13,450	
ABAD.	Futtehpore,		•••	•••		•••	•••	8,302	•••	•••	•••	•••	••
Агсанавар.	Banda,	•••	•••	1,222	•••	. ***	•••	15,480	520	•••	•••	583	1
<	Allahabad,	•••	•••	985		3,983	1,837	19,763	4,968	1,771	***	1,468	1
	Humeerpore,	•••	, 	493	•••	•••	.8	19,456	•••	•••	•••	•••	
PORK.	Goruckpore,	•••	•••	1,539	•••	531	28	6,325	4,282		•••	680	
[]	Azimgurh,	•••	1,723	2,753	49	•••	•••	22,755	4,546	533	•••	6,952	••
Вкилява.	Jounpore,	•••	187	936	•••	1,241	1,051	35,536	4,579	23,988	163	4,231	
BKN/	Mirzapore,	•••	•••	498	•••	26,892	15,986	602	1,142		•••	5,622	1
	Benares,	•••	4	•••	•••	9	31	67	864	13		9	
#)	Ghazeepore,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	••
AJMERR.	Ajmere,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***		•••	•••	•••	•••	\$4 1
]		l								6		

OF CASTES.

IIY:

13,108 .							K	BHATRYAS	•						
	Somebunsec.	Kuthvirces.	5	Kakan.	Chandbuns.	Goutum.	Gouroah, or Gour.	Deekhit.	Bhudoura.	Rathore.	Boondeils.	Kurchul.	Muduwur, Muharwar, or Mahrar.	Singhel, or Singalee.	Horees, or Horayees.
									•••	•••					•••
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13,108 1,284 465 55 26 8 13		***													•••
													•••		•••
												•••			•••
	•••		•••						1						•••
13,108 1,284 465 55 25 8 13	•••										•••	•••			•••
13,108 1,284 465 55 25 8 133	•••		•••	•••	•••							•••			***
	•••] [l					•••		•••	•••
	•••	13,108	•••	•••		1,284	465	55	25	8		•••	13		•••
			•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
		1		•••	•••	***		•••	•••		•••	***	}	•••	•••
		1		•••	•••	***		•••	•••		•••	•••		**	•••
												•••		***	.***
112 .														[•••
.															•••
78 2,766 314	1														•••
	- 1														•••
)			1											•••
	[•••
4 5 1 9,543 </td <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>l</td> <td></td> <td>l</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•••</td>	1			l		l	1								•••
1,948 6,730 21,212 1,532 2,727 1,969 13 375		•••	•••						5						•••
	1,948	•••					21,212		2, 727	1,969			!		•••
		•••		•••	•••		1,727					***	•••		•••
		•••				3,140	4,333	9,424	36	123	2,427				•••
62 302 5,338 1,380 <t< td=""><td> </td><td>•••</td><td>171</td><td></td><td>393</td><td>302</td><td>, </td><td>996</td><td>44</td><td>46</td><td>•••</td><td></td><td></td><td>•••</td><td>•••</td></t<>		•••	171		393	302	, 	996	44	46	•••			•••	•••
557 2,473 990 8,394 3,456 70 5,726 ,870 53 5,623 6 153 205	.	***		•••			155	•••		***	•••			•••	•••
,870 53 5,623 6 153 205 .	.	62	302	•••		5,338		•••	•••	1,380	•••				•••
83	557	•••	2,473	990	•••	8,394	•••	3,456			•••		70	5,726	•••
83 4,104	,870	•••	53	•••	•••	5,623	6	153		205	•••				3,11
		•••	519	•••		18,178	•••	•••	•••		•••			•••	29
	83	•••		•••		4,104	•••	•••		•••					8
		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••					•••
		•••		• •••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••						***
548 13,170 3,518 990 393 66,633 53,937 22,919 11,033 14,690 d 14,536 375 83 5,726	- -									Digitiza	ad by	000	5 e		3,48

							Кѕна	TRIY AS .		,			
	Districts.		Patsarces.	Bhoomhar, or Bhooin-har.	Bhatharees, or Batau- riya.	Kurmwar.	Nunwag, Nunbuk, or Numwak.	Bhunwug, or Bhanwa.	Chouput Kumbh.	Beejhoneca.	Surwur, or Soorwar.	Chummar Gour.	Bulgujur, or Burhgoo jur.
	Dehra Doon,	•••			•••	***		•••		•••			•
•	Seharunpore,	•••				•••	•••						
EUT.	Moozuffernuggur,	•••	•••	 .		•••			•••				
MERRUT.	Meerut,	•••	•••		•••	•••					900		,
İ	Boolundshuhur,	•••	•••			•••							
l	Allygurh,	•••			•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	
KUMAOM.	Kumaon,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••				-
₹ }	Gurhwal,	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••				
{	Bijnour,		•••			•••	•••		•••	•••,			
اه	Moradabad,			•••			•••	•••	•••			5	10,4
ROBILCUND.	Budaon,	•••					•••	•••	···			•••	
ROH	Bareilly,						•••	***	•••				
1	Shahjehanpore,				•••		•••	•••	•••	, 		•••	
į	Terrai,						•••	•••	•••			•••	
1	Muttra,						•••		•••			•••	
1	Agra,						••.		•••			•••	
 	Furruckabad,				•••.		•••		•••				
AGRA.	Mynpoory,	•••	·				•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
	Etawah,								•••	•••	•••	•••	
ĺ	Etah,		•••				•••		•••	•••		•••	,
٠,	Jaloun,		•••							•••		•••	,
JEANBIE.	Jhansie,											***	,,,
ZEZ	Lullutpore,						•••				·	•••	•••
ſ	Cawnpore,									•••	64	•••	
١	Futtehpore,								•••	•••		•••	***
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•							***	•••	•		
ALLA	Allahabad,					•••	477		•••			•••	***
•	Humeerpore,			•••					•••				***
POR (Goruckpore,							,					
٤ 5	Azimgurh,			47,926		2,491	 41		92		60		, 144
ĺ	Jounpore,		735	3,333	1,029		22,806	 4,216	15,158	1,595	3,716	İ	,,,
BENABES.	Mirzapore,			4,241			601				2,922	•••	,
BE	Benares,		•••		[430		***	•••	18	•••	
	Ghazeepore,		•••	•••					•••	•••		•••	***
	Ajmere,	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
ere.	arjunese,	•••					•••	•••	***	•••			

_														
1							Kshatri	ras.						
E	Bhirgoobuns.	Gahlout.	Burgyan.	Jutwar.	Junwar.	Soolunkhee.	Kheechur, or Keechur.	Jhunjhar,	Indolees.	Punwar, Puwar, or Pumar.	Saingur, or Senghur.	Kerar.	Jaca, or Jeswar.	Purhar, or Purihar.
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•••							•••						"	
	10			"	•••		•••		***	•••				" ,
			"	"	106		***			1,686	29	,		11
			***		•••	"			"	"	•••		"	•••
			•••							. "	•••	•••		
				•••							***			
		9,894	1										7,306	
3,4	1	144	1			53	2		1	1	-			3,346
	58			35						128	1			
•••			•••									6,527		
•••								·		16	6,368			3,743
•••)						
•••		•••			•••							•••		
14		•••								546	409	•••		4,088
•••		•••				•••				4	•••		5	2
•••		4,536	•••	•••	1,645	22	109			5,919	8,386	•••		3,204
•••		•••		•••		•••	•••,			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
492	···	•••			1,061	•••	•••			2,712	135	•••		423
•••		•••			92	•••	, 73	•••		330	402			569
•••		•••	***		•••	51			"	1,495	•••	•••	'''	3,709
•••		112			•••	•	***	•••		693	* 600	***	•••	100
	24				•••	 52	•••	•••	***	762 1,513	5,639	•••	•••	•••
••			•••	•••		•••		•••		1,010	 692	•••		
				•••	•••	42	•••	•••	•••	299	•••	***	•••	***
	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
			•••	•••	•••	•••		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
i														
137	24	14,702	451	35	2,904	220	184	812	Dig 2;008	d b 23,147		[e _{7,898}	7,311	19,095

							Ksi	HATRYAS.					
	Districts.		Guhulwar, or Gail-	Nikoom, or Nikoombh.	Bonafur, or Bunaphur.	Mudhbuns.	Nudwak, or Nudwa- nee.	Bilkair, or Belkha- recas.	Tesya.	Bhalay Sooltan.	Karrayces, or Khas- ariya.	Chananceya, or Chananiyan.	Koolaliuns.
ſ	Dehra Doon,	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••			•••
	Scharunpore,	•••		•••			***	•••	•••	•••			•••
Mreeut.	Moozuffernuggur,	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••				•••
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	Boolundshuhuz,	•••		•••			•••		•••			***	me
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š)	Kumaon,	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***
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ġ)	Budaon,	•••		•••			•••	•••		•••			•••
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ğ	Shahjehanpore,	•				•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••
{	Terrai,	•••				•••	***	•••	•••			•••	•••
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	Agra,	•••		•••			•••	•••				***	***
4	Furruckabad,		568	51		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		104	***
AGRA	Mynpoory,	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••
	Etawah,	•••	1,012			••••	•••	•••	•••			•••	***
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P.	Lullutpore,	•••	***			•••						•••	•••
١	Cawapore,	•••	•••	210	130	5 0	52	•••				•••	•••
او	Fattehpore,	•••				•••			•••			•••	• •••
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••		•••	703	•••	•••	236				•••	***
ALL	Alfahabad,	***		•••	345	•••	•••	25	4,097	279		•••	
, }	Humeerpore,	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	***
GORUCK- PORE.	Goruekpore,			707		•••	•••			144		•••	2,789
ر ۽ ق ا	Azimgurh,	***		3,313			1,043	•••	•••			•••	•••
	Jounpore,	***	700	12,505		•••	•••	59		7	277	5,355	•••
BENANES.	Mirzapore,			•••	3,774		•••	•••			472	•••	100
BE	Ben ares ,	•4•		•	25		•••	***	•••			•••	•••
t	Ghazeepore,	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••			\••	•••
Ajnere.	Ajmere,	•••			•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		•••	•••
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Kowsik, or Cowsikh.	Rickbunsee.	Doorgbuns, or Dirghbunsee.	Rughwar.	Могее.	Birooar, or Burwar.	Punneewal.	Lodh.	Raen.	Khussias [Hill Raj- poots.]	Gudwar.	Dhunis.	Gorkhee.	Sungjal.	Pooreer.
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7,930	1,160	14,373	28	128	.5,673	10	1,484	677	2,04,190 Digitized		557	[e 51	236	22

STATEMENT

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							Квн	ATRYAS.					
	Districts.		Lathour.	Oadh.	Porch.	Tanuk,	Bangur.	Jusawut.	Buraisiray.	Manau.	Rawut.	Mansal.	Kuniwar or Kinwar.
	Dehra Doon,	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	***
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ł	Allygurh,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••
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ă	Shahjehanpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	
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	Furruckabad,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	
AGRA.	Mynpoory,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	***
	Etawah,	•••		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***
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Rore, or Rora.	Tehha.	Suharya, or Surharya.	Nuronneo.	Shoomal.	Dhosut, or Dhonwast.	Oodmutia,	Basarba.	Suwahya.	Mnhoorya.	Surpukharya.	Pusneen.	Dore	Lahoot,	Mulloo.
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۲	Dehra Doon,												•••
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TOM.	Kumaon,										•••		***
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	Moradabad,			•••	•••		•••		•••		•••		•••
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Ř	Shahjehanpore,	•••			•••		•••		•••	,	•••		
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BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••						·			•••		,
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ł	Ghazeepore,	•••					•••		•••	***	•••		•••
AJMERE.	Ajmere,	•••			,	•••	•••			,			•••
-	TOTAL,	•••	28	400	52	2,275	110	Digiti 616	by 565	0650	le 6	734	7

							Kshatry	AS.						
Kussunwur.	Nanick.	Ungdella.	Ahebun.	Marwar.	Harha.	Kunjoosh.	Maoh.	Soondes.	Bugree and Mowhar.	Bunkutees.	Khatee.	Buruhya.	Moongraha.	Roondail, or Roondbal.
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***		•••	•••	"	•••	***	•••	•••					•••	•••
***					•••						65		•••	148
***	"			•••	•••				•••				***	***
6	74	75	16	 29 2	48	1	ļ	458	•••			.,,		100
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•••			·						6,149		822	•••	•••	•••
•••					•••	•			•••				3	6
•••				•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		***		•••	•••
***							***		•••	•••	•••		•••	
					•••	· •••	***	•••	***	28	10	4,579	•••	•••
•••		***	•••	•••	•••	· 44	•••		•••	***	•••		•••	140
•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
***					•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	••• .		. •••	4++
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_														
٠	74	75	16	292	48	162	1,205	458	6,149	itized 🏽 👣	G 897	3,579	3	146

						K	SHATRYAS,	•			•		
	Districts.	·	Puchotaria.	Dhundera Thakoor.	Ghaghur.	Buryakoh.	Mynpoory.	Konar.	Kurchhoolee.	Вузжага.	Buchh, or Bach.	Kirwar.	Sonik.
D	ehra Doon,			•••	***	•••	0.00/	•••	•••				***
Se	eharunpore,	.444			***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
E M	loozuffernuggur,	***		•••	*** -	***	•••	•••	*** .	•••	•••		•••
Мяжит. М	Ceerut,	•••		***	***	•••	•••	•••.	•••	•••	•••	···	***
	oolundshuhur,			•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••		••
	Llygurh,	200	•••	•••	800 -				***	•••		•••	••
ž (K	umaon,		•••	•••	•••				•••		•••	•••	••
Kunkow.	urhwal,	•••		•••	•••	,		•••	•••		•••	•••	••
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- 11	Ioradabad,	.040	•••		•••	***	. ***	•••		•••			•
	udaon,		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•
월	areilly,	,000	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***	***	•••	
8 S	hahjehanpore,		•••	•••	. ***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	
11	errai,		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	***	•••	•
	orra,	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	
- 11	•	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•
11	gra, urruckabad, '	44.	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•
8 { }	•	***	***		•••	•••	200	•••	•••	•••	***	104	•
	ynpoory,	***		•••	•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	'
11	tawah,	•••			•••	•••	•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	'
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j Ja	aloun,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	'
<u> </u>	nansie,	•••		853	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
C Lt	ullutpore,	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	
11	awnpore,	•••		•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	
Ye Fu	uttehpore,	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••			***	
3 i l	anda,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			80	•••		***	
A1	llahabad,	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
H	umeerpore,	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Hora G	oruckpore,	,	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	 .	***	900	١.
· [A:	zimgurh,	,	8		28	9	36	108	•••	•••	***	•••	
DENARRES.	ounpore,	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	66	1,854	•••	
M	lirzapore,		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	189	•••	
i l	enares,				•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,
GI GI	bazeepore,	,				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,
AJMERE.	jmere,					•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	>+4	
		1											
								Dia:11:-	d by	000	ile		
1	TOTAL,		8	353	28	9	36	Digitize 108	d by 80	66		104	1

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Pateshee	Raizadah.	Singha.	Torookman.	Chowdhree.	Khajaea	Sonwan.	Rajwar.	Pulwar, or Puleewar.	Kolaha.	Belpareea.	Bataha Gottree.	Dounwar, or Donowar.	Nunkooch.	Sonee.
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••		***			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
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"	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	• 111.
"	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	`•••	•••	· •••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***
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•••					•••	•••	•••		•••	***			•••	•••
•••	351	<i></i>		76	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••	•••
•••					•••		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	700
•••			 			•••	 .		•••	•••	•••		***	***
•••			•••			•••	•••	1,333	•••	•••	331	941	•••	***
•••					•••			13,491	•••	***		8,179	•••	
61	•••	13	2		3	9,810	417	497	•••	88			•••	•••
•••	•••	•••			•••		•••	992	2,115	•••	•••	6,628	•••	•••
•••	•••	•••			•••	•••		8	•••	***			38	218
•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	***	•••	•••		,	•••	***
61	351	13	2	76	3	9,810	417	16,321	Digitiz 2,115	ed by 88	300	3[e 215,748	38	218

												STATE:	
							Kahatr	TAS.					
	Districts.		Putele.	Suggyan.	Jainr.	Jerha.	Khorayea, or Koorhea.	Mahobees.	Boennutellah, or Bum- tela.	Kuteewar.	Khuttree.		Bais (Spurious Raj- poot).
ĺ	Dehra Doon,						•••	•••			281		
اليا	Seharumpore,		•••		•••		•••	•••			2,849		
Merror.	Moozuffernuggur,				•••		•••				767		
×	Meerut,				•••		•••				3,514		
	Boolundshuhur,				•••	•••					2,942	•••	
	Allygurh,						•••				588		
, (Kumaon,			•••									
Киклон.	Gurhwal,				•••	·	•••				418		(
ز	Bijnour,										921		
ا	Moradabad,				•••				•••.		2,448		
ROHILCUMD.	Budson,							•••			287		
ROHI	Bareilly,								•••		2,300		•••
	Shahjehanpore,						•••				1,384		
ij	Terrai,								•••		•••		
	Muttra,								•••		1,918	•••	•••
	Agra,					•••					2,446	122	•••
AGRA.	Furruckabad,				•••			·	861		3,039		•••
8	Mynpoory,	·						•••	•••				***
-	Etawah,					•••	•••	•••			688		•••
Ų	Etah,					•••	•••	•••			127		•••
ا ند	Jaloun,					•••	•••	•••					***
JHANBIE.	Jhansie,				910		•••	•••			75		71
F (Lullutpore,						•••	•••			253		•••
	Cawnpore,					8	24	38	16	34	8,457	•••	***
BAD.	Futtehpore,						•••			′ •••	491	•••	•••
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,						•••		•••	•••	142	•••	
Υ	Allahabad,						•••		•••		2,979	•••	
	Humeerpore,	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	68	5	
GORUCK.	Goruckpore,				•••		•••		•••		297	•••	
ا څ	Azimgurh,				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		427	•••	
Eg.	Jounpore,	•••			•••	•••	25	•••	•••	•••		•••	
BENARES.	Мігзароге,	•••		•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	2,601	•••	
"	Benares,	•••	1,098	13	•••				•••	•••	2,546	•••′	
) (in	Ghazeepore,			***	•••	•••				•••	395	1	
ASMERE.	Ajmere,	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	684	•••	
	Total,		1,098	13	910	8	49	Digitiz 38	by 877	OOG	[C _{46,332}	128	,

OF CASTES.

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						,	Vaisyas.							
Bunniahs (without distinction).	Uggurwala.	Rustoki, or Rustogee.	Goojratee.	Muhearee.	Boutki.	Kusservanee.	Oomur, or Oomreh.	Ugrehree.	Poorwar.	Kussowdun.	Khundailwal.	A joodhisbasee.	Mutthra bases.	Jhumis.
2,587								•••	•••					•••
•••	42,700												,	•••
•••	34,592		••• .	51	510									•••
•••	68,661											•••		•••
33, 977			***											•••
54,793														•••
2,988										٠٠				***
206	79	•••	***	•••										•••
18,151		•••	•••		/							•••	***	•••
•••	15,556	1,915	1 0 0	984							1,034			•••
26,643	, ,	•••	•••	•••	•••						•••	•••		•••
30,587	l (•••	•••		•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	***
16,393		***	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
563		•••						•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	31,074	•••	355	5 59		•••	•••	•••	•••		6,919	•••	•••	•••
42,490	7,415	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	46	•••	•••	•••
•••	142	675	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,746	•••	•••	•••	•••	281	•••	•••
34,633		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
591	1,787	•••	•••		•••	691	•••	•••	12,873	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
15,412	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
2,813 558	 2,252	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	2,252 57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	872	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	
	5,328	203	•••	•••	•••	•••		 390	 2,234		 14	1,405		•••
22,769	408	509	•••	1,000	•••	205	11,486				1	516		
	1,088	797		•••	•••	2,004	722	 3,374		 3,375	•••	6,115	•••	
8,529	3,262	914		•••	***	31,763		3,068	138	259		9	•••	
	2,058	4		•••			6,465		548	649		1,996		16
40,154	760	•••		•••	•••	460		5,642	•••	21,832	•••	113		•••
	1,014	506	•••	•••		8		3,387	•••	296	•••	•••	•••	
	80	•••		•••		505		6,514		4,763	•••		•••	
	3,207	1,835		1,059		8,030				507	483		•••	
9,458	2,654	456	ì ·	185		1,318		1,358	1					
907	1,387			•••	•••	4,544		962		100	•••			
	7 ,3 01	***		7,191			•••				375	•••		
	_													
3,202	2,32,862	7,814	458	11,029	510	49,528	55,827	29,874	15,798	31,782	8,871	10,435	90	16
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	Districts.		Ghahee, Goihee, or Guhoee.	Dhoosur.	Bohora.	Baruh Sainee.	Chooreewal.	Derhi Oomer.	Kowlapoorec.	Dussa.	Gulwara.	Mull.	Kooartunai.
	Dehra Doon,			•••						•••			***
	Seharunpore,			•••			•••	•••	•••			•••	•••
<u> </u>	Moozuffernuggur,				•••	•••	•••		•••	3,668			•••
MRERUT.	Meerut,										•••		•••
A	Boolundshuhur,	•••		•••		•••			•••		•••		•••
	Allygurh,			99	1,785	•••						•••	•••
i)	Kumaon,	•••			•••		·					•••	•••
К тиком.	Gurhwal,	•••		•••	•••								***
(Bijnour,				•••					•••		•••	***
å	Moradabad,		3,331	25		3 ,858		•••	•••	849			47
ROHILCUND.	Budaon,							•••	•••			•••	•••
Вон	Bareilly,		•••			•••		•••	•••	•••			•••
	Shahjehanpore,										•••		•••
Y	Terrai,			•••			•••						•••
r	Muttra,			1,050	•••	5,462							•••
	Agra,			280	•••		•••			•••			•••
الة	Furruckabad,			577			533						•••
AGR	Mynpoory,				•••			•••		•••			***
	Etawah,			31					•••				***
Ú	Etah,				616			•••					•••
را	Jaloun,									•••	.,.		
JHANSIE.	Jhansie,		8,207	23									
JHA	Lullutpore,		1,143		•••		•••					•••	
d	Cawnpore,		33 8	1,189				1,144				•••	
	Futtehpore,								•••		•••	•••	
Атганавар.	Banda,		796	309	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••		
CEAB!	Allahabad,	•••		435	•••	•••						•••	
- 11	Humeerpore,	•••	2,071	11	•••	••• •••	•••	 4,934			•••	•••	
PORE.	Goruckpore,	•••		•••	•••				••• •••	•••	•••	•••	
ر ۲	Azimgurh,					•••					116	2,572	l
	Jounpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••	2,993				
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••	615	•••	•••	•••			-,000	•••	•••		
BEN	Benares,	•••			•••		•••				•••	•••	
	Ghazeepore,	•••	•••		•••		•••					•••	
ERE.	Ajmere,	•••	•••	210	•••				•••	•••		•••	
ast,	anjiment,	•••											
	Total,	•••	16,501	4,239	2,4 01	9,320	533	6,078	2,993	4,517	116	2,572	

				1			VAISYAS	ı.						
Mahour.	Mahajun.	Chows.ince.	Burunwal, or Burnwar.	Jaiswal, or Jaiswar.	Mahil.	Beeja Burgee.	Pulleewal, or Puleewar.	Turrouneh.	Poorbees.	Jouhuree.	Marwaree.	Oudhe n.	Purwar.	Thumoya.
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•••	"				•••			•••			•••			•••
•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••						***
•••		•••	•••	•••	***		•••	***		•••		•••	•••	•••
***	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••				•••	•••
		822		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	**	**			•••	•••
1,964	1 1		2,428	**	•••	•••	•••	•••	***		•••	**	***	•••
•••	"		***	***	**	***	***	•••	"		•••		•••	•••
***			•••						•••	•••				
•••					}									
638	1 1	1,936		447		401		•••						•••
9,092	t I			2,100			7	180	114					•••
•••										49	77			•••
•••					•••									•••
***	1 3, 529		•••									2,880		
•••	12,907				•••									•••
•••		•••			•••									•••
•••				•••	•••		•••				•••	•••	2,694	•••
•••			•••			•••					68	•••	•••	•••
***	•••	•••		2	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	103	620	***	1,570
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
•••	•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	430	***	243	***
•••	•••	•••		•••	154	•••	 38	•••	•••	•••	•••		132	•••
	•••		4,214			•••				•••			•••	•••
	•••		6,293		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••			•••
	•••	•••	4,803	•••	•••	•••	***					•••		•••
	•••		•••		•••	•••			•••	•••	2,219	•••		•••
	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••			128	1,935	•••	•••	•••
	•••		2,590	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	205	•••		•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••		619	•••				•••	•••	•••	•••
11,694	31,691	2,758	20,328	2,549	154	1,020	45	180	114	177	5,037	3,500	•	1,570

			<u> </u>				V	AISYAS.					
	Districts.		Khurwaha.	Mahobeca.	Surwur.	Sasandhee.	Budundar.	Seth.	Onaec.	Chowrussees.	Mahool Rustaha.	Kunoujeca.	Guhurwer.
	Dehra Doon,		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			
	Seharunpore,		•••		•••		•••	•••				•••	***
Ę,	Moozuffernuggur,				•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	*
MERUT.	Meerut,				***			•••			•••		
	Boolundshuhur,				•••		•••	•••		•••			***
	Allygurh,									•••		•••	***
ž)	Kumaon,			\						•••			•••
KUMAON.	Gurhwal,						•••		•••	•••			•••
ر 🗷	Bijnour,				•••			•••	•••				
	Moradabad,		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••	
e	Budaon,			•••	•••	***		***				•••	•••
Кони сомр.	Bareilly,		İ			•••		•••		•••	•••	***	•
Кон	Shahjehanpore,				•••	•••		•••		•••			
.	Terrai,				,,			•••					•••
1	Muttra,	***	"	**	•••				***		***	***	•
		***	**	***	•••		•••	•••	***	•••	***	•••	***
	Agra,	***		***	***	•••	•••	•••	***		***	***	•••
AGRA.	Furruckabad,	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	***	200	•••	***	***	•••	•
¥	Mynpoory,	•••	•••	***	•••	***	•••	•••	***	***	***	***	••
ļ	Etawah,	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	***	•
\ \	Etah,			•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	••
.	Jaloun,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•
JHANSIE.	Jhansie,	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•
ہے (Lullutpore,		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••	
٠,٢	Cawnpore,		294	44	227	92	4	56	2	12	•••	•••	
e l	Futtebpore,				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,			•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	8,285	•••	
ALLA	Allahabad,	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••			3	
Į	Humeerpore,	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	990	•••		•••	١.
PORB.	Goruckpore,	•••			•••		•••		•••	•		•••	
3	Azimgurh,	•••			•••				•••	***		•••	
- 1	Jounpore,	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	1,163	•••		•••	
BENABES.	Mirzapore,	•••					•••		1,014	•••		•••	
BENA	Benares,	•••	 	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	Ghazeepore,			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		.44	
MERR.		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		•••	
	Total,		294	44	227	92		56	2,179	12	8,285		

Digitized by GOOGLE

						VAIS	PAS.						So	ODRAS.
Sehwaree.	Kandoo.	Rouneear, or Rowa- neear.	Putumwar.	Kunukpooree.	Bunurwar.	Khunwanee.	Kherey war.	Chowdhree.	Sahoo.	Dosur, or Doosur.	Looheeah.	Bhatia,	Kayusth.	Aheer.
•••		•••		•••									217	$ \cdot $
•••		•••		•••		•••					•••		.5,222	3,
•••		•••		•••		•••							1,039	
•••		•••		•••		•••		• ••			•••		2,863	14,
•••			•••	•••		•••							8,691	15,
•••		•••		•••		•••			•••		•••		8,379	22,
•••				•••		•••		•••			•••		25	
•••			•••	•••		•••		846	90		•••			
•••	•••			•••		•••		•••			•••		3,516	4,7
•••				•••		•••		•••			•••	•••	9,403	18,5
•••				•••		•••		•••			•••	•••	9,049	1,26,5
•••		•••		•••		***		•••		<i></i> .	•••	•••	23,012	57,1
•••		•••		•••			••	•••		•••	•••	•••	13,100	88,
••]			•••		•••		•••			•••	•••	2 2 3	1,
••				•••	 .	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,069	13,0
••				•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	242	•••	13,925	29,
•		<i></i>		•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	16,675	. 79,9
•		•••		•••	***	•••	: :	•••			•••	•••	9,569	1,09,6
•]					•••		•••			•••	•••	8,596	66,8
•				•••		•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	8,776	63,1
		•••		•••		•••		•••			•••	•••	9,907	13,8
.	•	•••		٠٠.	•••			•••	•••			•••	7,889	23,2
				•••			•••	•••	•••				2,517	19,8
							•••		•••	15,254		•••	12,120	1,07,9
				•••		•••	•••						9,435	56,5
		•••					•••					•••	11,621	55,3
l													21,869	1,34,6
49	•••				. •••				.,.	175		•••	8,486	27,8
l	34,144	5,123	9,304			•••			•••	•••			39,689	4,08,9
		•••				•••							15,716	2,10,8
								•••	.,.				14,972	1,07,4
	•••	1,003		509	1,164	•••	•••					•••	13,208	86,6
	•••	364			856	5	209	•••	•••			98	10,452	67 ,5
	38,005	***		•••					***			•••	23,597	1,68,3
	•••			•••			,	***	•••			•••	1,636	1,5
- -	72,149	6,490	9,304	509	2,020		209	846	90	15,429	242	98	3,51,463	

							800	DRAS.					
	Districts.		Talee.	Tumbolee or Burraie.	Boonar.	Lohar.	Burhai.	Hulwace.	Thomoyah.	Казега.	Sance, or Malce.	Hajjam, Naeh, or Nace.	Bahna, Dhooneeah, or Kundera.
ſ	Dehra Doon,	•••	135	79	496	1,759	2,745	•••		16	921	697	•••
ļ	Seharunpore,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••
MERROT.	Moozuffernuggur,	•••		143	4,612	6,468	10,196	•••	•••		26,783	5,239	•••
KK	Meerut,	•••		503	7,636	4,980	14,292	•••	•••	•••		13,313	•••
	Boolundshuhur,	•••	7,255	195	4,322	9,761	13,506	•••	•••	•••	10,729	16,114	***
į	Allygurh,	•••	11,012	534	5,374	•••	18,799	••	•••	•••	18,367	20,391	•••
) ko	Kumaon,	•••	233	54	722	2,785	2,9 21	•••	•••	•••	23	636	1
KUKAON.	Gurhwal,		414	***	2,736	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	78	49	•••
ſ	Bijnour,	•••		2 29	4,194	4,205	14,732	۰۰.	•••	•••	42,736	16,296	•••
	Moradabad,	•••	1,612	4 52	6,442	210	5,382	•••	•••	•••	7,682	12,387	3,6
ROHILCUND.	Budaon,	•••	13,618	1,082	4,544	8,597	17,380	106	· •••	15	1,564	14,954	•••
SHILL OF THE	Bareilly,	•••	28,970	1,107	8,512	16,297	27,811	1,105		•••	3,475	5,312	•••
m	Shahjehanpore,	•••	24,160	2,293	5,089	11,526	20,327	•••		•••	1,743	16,138	3
	Terrai,	•••	1,006	26	351	•••	803	6			2,529	569	
F	Muttra,	•	2,629		.=			•••	•••		•••	16,267	•••
	Agra,	•••		1,002	•••			***		•••		•••	•••
	Furruckabad,	•••	15,254	2,826	6,860	12,417	10,791	1,348	•••		3 ,726	17,334	
AGRA.	Mynpoory,	•••	11,219	1,066	4,378	3,512	15,035			31	1,261	14,752	1,4
	Etawah,	164	11,672	2,030	4,954		15,137	•••			947	13,189	,
	Etah,	•••	7,764	429	8,193	1,754	11,850	•••			711	11,411	1
ſ	Jaloun,	•••	9,367	1,274	4,526	4,434	4,952				869	9,213	١.
JHAMBIR.	Jhansie,	•••	7,863	814	3,16 0	3,797	4, 844	•••	•••		514	5,538	,
JHA	Lullutpore,	•••	6,244	1,219	2,018	4,314	4,713				602	6,340	
f	Cawnpore,	•••	28 ,2 96	5 ,828	7,430	18,451	9,170	2,504	510		4,981	18,941	,
Ä	Futtehpore,	•••	12,716	3,609	5,220		3,666	1,695		•••	3,941	14,448	
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••	12,319	1,977	7,063	7,442	7,383	868	•••		2,209	13,849	
ALLA	Altahabad,	•••	26,990	7,958	9,738	22,720	1,541	4,385	•••	•••	3,329	23,659	ł
Į	Hameerpore,	•••	11,533	2,801	6,82 8	·	5, 391	•••	•••	•••	1,976	11,699	ì
PORE.	Goruekpore,	•••	82,096	41,526	17,396		41,766	4,883	•••	917	6,311	55,508	1
۲)	Azimgurh,	•••	23,618	9,93 0	7,286		7,546	2,598	•••	151	1,762	15,050	!
	Jounpore,	•••	13,241	3,475	4,824	15,867	2,962	8,495		190	1,055	8 ,72 9	l
BEKARES.	Mîrzapore,	•••	3,973	4 ,6 55	4,927	19,982	629	17,893	•••	24,149	809	1 5,69 5	!
Bex	Benares,	•••	17,215	4, 960	6,107	18,016	717	4,2 99	•••	1,599		12,349	1
	Ghazeepore,	•••	31,536	9, 47 2	12,452	23,501	4,4 81	2,168	•••	•••	1,868	18,441	1
ERB.	Ajmere,	•••	3,897	208	3,224	1,90			•••	•••	12,540	6,057	1
	Total,	•••	4,27,857	1,13,186	1,76,614	3,14,559	3,01,471	52,358 Digitiz	510	27,059	1,67,597	4,30,564	8,

							SOODRAS.							
Koomhar, or Konhar.	Dheemar, or Kuhar.	Boreca, or Borea Baff.	Koormee, or Koonbee.	Gururia, or Gudurya.	Bhoorjee, Bhurbhooja or Bhoonja.	Ledha, or Ledhee.	Loheyra.	Bind, or Khurbind.	Arokee, or Irakee.	Ahur.	Durzee.	Abkar, Kular, Kalal, or Kulwar.	Bunjara.	Cheepeegur, Cheepee, or Cheeps.
1,091	1,764		959	797	305	1,733		. 100	•••	•••	214	603	650	S
•••		•••	•••	•••					•••		•••		7,669	•••
13,660	38,785	•••	29	13,527	2,061	897				•••	1,991	1,969	4,320	1,15
13,316	35,044		826	20,763	3,664	193			•••	•••		1,859	•••	3,66
11,481	20,028		•••	28,962		45,756			•••		•••	1,620		•••
13,967	28,485			26,924	2,439	33,426	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,887		1,257	2,47
227		•••						•••	•••	•••	486			•••
2,110						•••	•••	•••	***	•••	472	9	4	•••
11,235	13,754		5	13,255	1,738	35 1			•••	•••	•••	1,936	6,594	6,97
18,466	27,209	•••	250	20,902	4,546	38,503			•••	30,620	2,994		2,010	3,21
12,303	26,530	•••	6,350	23,702	5,079	87,337			•••	•••	•••	9,159		•••
14,513	57,208	3,606	1,63,232	20,227	12,456	37,802			•••	•••	3,276	2,817	14,189	•••
9,899	41,853	•••	29,026	20,764	16,220	6,831		•••	,•••	•••	3,844	18,763	5,490	21
250	1,752		4,144	853	552	1,983		•••	•••	•••	1,029		2,241	•••
13,184	13,498		•••	18,909		9,469			•••	•••	•••		1,266	•••
15,437	10,718	•••	274	32,487	3,438	24,249			•••	•••	•••		•••	1,72
7,516	30,967		3 8,207	27,690	14,975	19,801		•••		•••	4,705	24,277		•••
9,58 5	23,526		612	24,956	4,919	1,522		***	•••	•••	3,578		93	•••
8,673	12,782	•••	1,931	19,884	4,4 31	37,6 26			•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
8,686	19,274	•••		21,479	2,415	58,758			•••	•••	2,880		452	28
7,015	4,384	7	17,739	9,434	1,859	10,586			•••	•••	2, 503	2,936		62
5,188	8,864	•••	13,150	15,232	571	10,420	•••		•••	•••	2, 486	2,664		2,91
7,385	5,679	•••	5,859	4,069	6 0	26,412		•••		•••	1,579	1,250		48
8,079	18,297	•••	37, 452	40,2 00	15,295	28,772			275		3,089	10,266	120	
7,812	3,821	•••	43,116	20,475	7,194	38,907	•••	•••			3,972	4,4 60		•••
5,223	11,375	•••	35,285	10,525	7,790	18,335			•••		5, 030	8,294	•••	•••
0,689	15,366	1	1,21,140	35,837	13,384	11,715	•••	•••			9,080	17,950	8	•••
3,062	10,724	•.•	4,075	9,226	3,428	59,8 64		•••	•••	•••	3,819	3,984	•••	17
1,646	67,4 26	•••	2,42,388	22,6 82	16,780	24,684	46 0	15,335	1,103	•••	••	46,739	•••	•••
3,607	44,522	•••	27, 389	6,38 8		•••	103	21		•••	•••	19,867		•••
5,344	15,3 51	•••	29, 83 3	12,417	10,431	•••		•••	•••	600	2,110	9,578		2
3,129	17,385	•••	54, 305	24,092	5, 260	•••		9,517	•••	•••	1,887	28,541		16
3,342	13,080	•••	75,418	11,567	2, 568	•••	285	10,388	•••	•••	3,077	17,302	531	31
7,551	58,7 16	•••	16,837	8,756	•••	•••		2 8,2 4 0	•••	***	•••	24,570	2	• •••
5,983	5,404	•••	1,454	•••	24	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,045	1,471	174	2,34
					1					-			. 1	

								SOODRAS.					
	Districts.		Khutick, or Khuteek.	Dhobee.	Choorhelay, or Mun- nehar.	Ghosee.	Burwa, or Burwal.	Moorao, Koeree, Ka- chee, or Moraee.	Julaha, Kolee, or Koree.	Bhur.	Sansia.	Bullahur, Pusia, Pasec, Bowria, or Pasee Bowrasee.	Katthuk.
	Dehra Doon,	•••	270	672	10	119	•••	95	6,042		15	215	•••
l	Seharunpore,	•••		•••			•••		4,715				•••
WT.	Moozuffernuggur,	•••		•••			•••	•••	7,842	•••			•••
MEERUT.	Meerut,	•••		1,751			•••	27,418	14,634			1,655	•••
	Boolundshuhur,			8,339	•••		•••	2,421	16,643				•••
Į	Allygurh,		18,071	12,319	•••		•••		30,480	•••	•••		•••
) مر ا	Kumaon,	•••	18	85	210		•••		80				•••
KUMAON.	Gurhwal,	•••		24		•••	•••						•••
_ (Bijnour,	•••	168	•••		•••	1,443	493	225	•••	101		•••
	Moradabad,	•••	. 758	5,353		1,356	920	66,901	5,120			5,012	•••
dyb.	Budaon,	•••	5,439	12,638			•••	83,520	16,377				•••
ROBILCOND.	Bareilly,		4,505	5,325	3,814		•••	86,884	18,185			6,778	•••
ğ	Shahjehanpore,		883	19,101			•••	68,978	26,057			24,915	•••
Į	Terrai,	•••		1,375			•••		83			385	
(Muttra,		5,689	7,606			•••	14,842	21,372				•••
j	Agra,		4,893		 ·		•••	45,700	36,457			24	
4	Furruckabad,	•••	122	11,396			•••	74,544	10,805	•••		36	
Age	Mynpoory,	•••	1,915	10,607	888	•••	•••	66,596	16,734				
	Etawah,		1,964	9,515	1,914		•••	44,348	20,835				
į	Etah,	•••	1,134	9,358		•••	•••	55,489	10,950	•••			
`	Jaloun,		618	5, 2 86	98	1,796	•••	23,179	21,458				
JHANSIB.	Jhansie,	•••	509	5,264	•••	2,016	•••	3 1,772	24,202			•••	
JHA	Lullutpore,		321	3,424		684		22,243	9,812			•••	•••
ì	Cawnpore,	•••	5,659	12,373		106		57,235	35,090			15,798	
اہ	Futtehpore,	•••	6,800	7,534			•••	27,641	19,288			24,308	
IABA!	Banda,	•••	2,303	8,076		•••		23,686	28,276			2,529	
Ателнавар.	Allahabad,		2,599	12,533			•••	57,008	16,509	2,377	•••	82,345	,
	Humeerpore,		1,425	6,913		1,103	•••	27,107	26,046			3	•••
FORM.	Goruckpore,		9,436	54,700			•••	1,63,839	•••	63, 523	•••	46,407	1,2
3 £)	Azimgurh,		2,439	8,673	37		•••	68,406	•••	69,781		12,789	3
	Jounpore,	•••	1,690	6,618			•••	36,270	•••	5,725		\$ 0,619	,
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	.,.	2,918	4,746				41,270	438	2, 365		19,862	6
BEN	Benares,	•	3,531	6,914				35,921	737	33,059	•••	3,9 70	
	Ghazeepore,		697	10,041				94,515	•••	56,543		4,5 01	. ***
MERE		•••	2,578	2,009		9	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
		-											
	Total,	•••	89,352	2,70,568	6,971	7,189	0 000	13,48,316	4 44 000	2,33,37 8	⊤ 116	2,72,151	3,64

Soodi	AS.
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	11,449 1,25,351 79,649 1,75,761 1,19,467 1,48,182 233 1,165 1,06,112 1,62,956 1,36,720 1,24,978 1,06,511 6,121 1,16,989 1,59,984 88,050 93,384 85,939 71,662	24,843 29,777 47,043 23,922 20,109 278 42 11,182 24,060 16,129 16,206 7,472 1,686 15,242 6,366 7,851 4,465 9,923	1,869 3 600 438 563 111	51,855 17,315 54,035 44,112 562 19 6,851 12,377 1,397 12,061 3,579	154 585 269 35 498 1,006 726 1,545 1,023 10 416 290 516 69	282 282 267 283 407 370 69	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		İ	 883 2,976	178 147 219 831	1,18,216 47,041 76,689 9 54,989		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
•••	52, 030 36, 566			 3,860	409 247	2 80 	•••		•••	··· . 185	189 337	4 2 3 50	•••	•••
•••	27,591		•••	225	358		•			189	125	102	•••	•••
***	1,19,995		***	227	623 607	413 709	50	•••	•••	•••	1,229 191	797 250	1,511 	46
•••	98,520	10,391			1,286	297				•••	388	250		•••
•••	1,34,048	6,515	•••		975	1,747				· 	75 0	562		100
•••	63 ,736	•••	•••	33	709	176					249	49		4**
1 4,16 8	4,12,600 1,95,419	•••	•••	•••	3,640 801	3,096				•••			•••	•••
	1,01,289	•••	•••	•••	279	1,484				•••	•••	17	••• ·	•••
•••	1,14,778		•••	24	419	280			•••			601		•••
	86, 706	1,500	•••	124	1,151	1,162						81	•••	•••
	1,28,177	2,214	•••		1,324	1,032								•••
}	26,934	3,064	•••	32,270		205				75		31,591	7,066	5, 911
7,639	35, 90,385	3,10,795	3,765	2,64,496	19,970	13,644	164	2,740	1 ₂ 745	7,096 zed by	5,594	6,82,712	8,577	5,957

						8	SOODRAS.						
	Districts		Keerar.	Kunjur.	Nutt, Nuttia, or Nutbadee.	Loniha, Loneea, or Nooneira.	Вагее,	Rewaree,	Ahirias.	Tanteea, Tantoo, or Tantawah.	Mahajun.	Kewat, Mullah, or Manjhee.	Ramjans, or Ramju- nce.
ſ	Dehra Doon,	•••		•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***
	Seharunpore,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***	•••		•••
Ë	Moozuffernuggu	r,	•••	2,357		•••			•••	•••	•••		•••
MERRUT.	Meerut,	•••		1,181	1,102	29		•••	•••	•••	•••		
-	Boolundshuhur,	•••			•••		617	•••	•••	•••	***		••
{	Allygurh,	•••	9,609	1,224			293	9 3 8	8,463		•••	1,532	••
Š. (Kumaon,	•••				•••			•••	•••	. 65	166	••
KUMAON.	Gurhwal,	•••		•••	1 6 6		•••			•••			•
ر ا	Bijnour,	•••		251	1,049		•••	•••		•••	•••	273	••
	Moradabad,	•••		917	904	•••	165	115	198		695	806	
GYD.	Budson,	. •••		43 9	1,587	3,076	179			•••	***		•
Контьстир.	Bareilly,	•••		1,527	3,293	•••	528	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	:
8	Shahjehanpore,	•••		220	3,301	•••	673	•••	•••	•••			
l	Terrai,			137	293	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		
(Muttra,	•••		2,943	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		
	Agra,	•••	2,279	945	575		1,210	437		;••	•••	15,995	
4	Furruckabad,	•••	·	155	1,231	2,315	1,252	 .	•••	•••	•••	1,290	
Aga	Мупроогу,	•••		534	122	237	1,1 2 8	58	•••	•••	***	• •••	
1	Etawah,	•••		•••	1,093		2,435	•••		•••	•••		
	Etah,	•••		115	876	4,029	250	32	•••	•••	•••	•••	
(Jaloun,			28	357	•••	1,225	17	•••		***	4,947	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie,	•••		•••	•••		65	28		•••	•••	363	
F.	Lullutpore,	•••		•••	2 98		. 536	1	16				
(Cawnpore,	•••		164	782	2,615	2,587			•••		11,809	
YP.	Futtehpore,	•••		38	500	4,142	752			•••	•••	22,015	
Агганавар.	Banda,	•••			1,344	1,107				•••		19,342	
ALL	Allahabad,	•••		211	1,053	14,527	1,293				•••	44,027	
Į	Humeerpore,				186	86	142			•••	•••	8,481	•
PORE.	Goruckpore,	•••			1,45 0	61,747	9,460			397	•••	1,34,652	
ر - _ا	Azimgurh,	•••			882	46,818	2,879	•••		•••		16,016	
	Jounpore,	•••		150	877	16,355	2,066		, .	•••		16,312	
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••		230		9,683	1,848		`		, 	52,849	
m	Benares,	•••			5 95	11,641	1,449			112	•••	80,53	
<u>.</u>	Ghazeepore,	•••		•••	803	21,529	3,146		•••	1,445	•••	29,330	••
AJMERE.	Ajmere,	•••		1,470	37 6	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	, •••	•••	••
	To	ral,	11,888	15,236	25,095	1,99,936	36,178	Di 1,626	8,677	1,954	7 0760	3,88,258	2,

OF CASTES.

							SOODRAS.							
Rows, or Baway.	Bishnoee.	Chobedar.	Aoria, Oar, Ode, or Orh.	Haboora.	Мепа, Меепа, от Мупа.	Korara, or Kurreel.	Buheylia,	Khussia.	Bhotees.	Naik.	Julland.	Mojawallah.	Kamahya.	Kandoo.
•••		•••		•••				•••						•••
		•••		•••			•••	•••						•••
		•••								•••				•••
11,85	166	•••		•••			•••				•••			•••
		•••					•••			•••				***
		3,429	3,795	278	3,354	18	•••		•••	•••			•••	•••
		10		•••			11			***				•••
	25	•••			•••	•••	***	1,07,627	2,222	490	•••			•••
9,09	1	··· 、		•••	•••		175	•••	•••	207	•••	•••		•••
	5,212	•••	206	•••	273	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
		•••		•••	306	•••	6,419	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
				•••	•••	•••	1,161		792	•••		•••	•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	2,430	21			•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••			•••	 562	•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••
•••	•••		1,021	8		•••		•••				•••	•••	•••
•••	•••	•••	•••		,	458							•••	
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"		1,906						•••	•••
•••		•••				•••	1,431						•••	
•••		153		1	1		1,776	İ					•••	•••
•••								•••						•••
•••						•••	451						•••	•••
•••						239	 				•••			•••
			5			4	1,862				132	107		9
						•••	519	•••			•••			•••
•••						•••	267							•••
•••		•••				•••	1,074			•••				
•••			•••			•••				***				•••
	•••	•••					1,626			•••			•••	•••
	•••						451	•••	•••	•••	• •••	•••	251	28,823
	•••				•••		269	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••
	•••			•••	•••	•••	2, 046			•••	•••			1,204
	•••					•••	666	•••	•••	•••	•••			3, 618
	•••	•••				•••	96	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		***
	•••	•••		***	10,778		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
20,927	9,711	3,592	5,033	331	15,273	719	26,741	1,07,648	3,014 Digitiz∉	697 ed by	132	2[e ¹⁰⁷	251	33,654

							Soodra	8.					
	Districts	.	Bhoortees, or Bhurtwal.	Demra or Dome.	Cheekowa or Chick.	Dhonar.	Pulota.	Sandhurs or Sindoor- hars.	Thug.	Mooreyree.	Воква.	Singharia.	Birjbasce.
	Dehra Doon,	•••		5,977			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
	Seharunpore,	•••	•••			•••		•••		•••			•••
MERRUT.	Moozuffernuggu	r,		•••		•••		•••		•••			•••
ME	Meerut,	•••	,	•••		•••		•••		•••	·		•••
- 1	Boolundshuhur,	•••		•••				•••	•••	•••			•••
l	Allygurh,	•••		•••				•••	•••	•••			•••
ž (Kumson,	•••				•••		•••					•••
KUKAON.	Gurhwal,	•••		35,993		 500			•••				•••
۲ ر	Bijnour,	•••	•••				20		2	•••	1,177	1,032	••
j	Moradabad,	•••				***		•••				924	•••
Контьстир.	Budson,	•••			•••		•••	•••		•••			•••
OHIL	Bareilly,	•••	•••		***	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		•••	
_	Shahjehanpore,	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	.••	•••		***	•••
Į	Terrai,		***		252	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	••
r	Muttra,	•••	***	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	••
Ì	Agra,	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	••
	Furruckabad,	•••	•••	7	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••
AGRA.	Mynpoory,	•••	. 		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	••
	Etawah,	•••	***	•••		***		•••	•••		***	•••	••
	Etah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	••
	Jaloun,	•••	•••	•••	115	•••	•••		•••	•••	***	•••	••
JHANSIE.	Jhansie,	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	••
JHA		•••	•••		•••	•••				•••	***	•••	••
(Lullutpore, Cawnpore,	•••	•••			•••	:-		•••	•••	•••	•••	••
- {	-	•••	•••	•••	1,245	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	
BAD.	Futtehpore, Banda,	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	••
ALEAMABAD.	Allahabad,	•••	•••	•••	1,339	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	••
¥		•••	•••	283		•••			•••	•••			••
ا ۾	Humeerpore,	•••	•••	•••	591		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••
PORE.	Goruckpore,	•••	76	1,186	•••			***	•••	19	•••	•••	••
ĺ	Azimgurh,	•••		2,791		•••	•••	28	•••	•••	•••		••
3ES.	Jounpore,	•••	<i>.</i>		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		••
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••	2,067	2,352	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		••
H	Benares,	•••		1,082		•••	•••	14	•••	•••			
Ĺ	Ghazecpore,	•••		1,528		•••	•••	•••		•••			••
HERB.	Ajmere,	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			••
	To	TAL,	2,143	51,19 9	3,542	500	20	40	ed by 2	- A	Q [12177	1,956	

						Sood	RAS.							
Kutooah, or Koota.	Sargee.	Bhomuttah.	Punkheya.	Rungowa.	Rawut.	Rujbhar.	Suthecah.	Chohan Chowdree.	Gudela.	Kuchloheea.	Baildar, or Beldar.	Bhutteeah.	Soyree, or Sohuria.	Gorukheea, or Gorkha.
		•••		•••		400	•••	•••				•••		•••
		•••		•••		•••	, 		•••			•••	•••	•••
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		***		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	324		•••	•••
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•••		***		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••				•••
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124	19	***	71	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
***	•••	•••	•••		10	•••	159	37,313	•••	136	100	260		1
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,863	•••		•••
		•••		•••		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,871	•••		•••
				••• •••		•••	. 00	•••		•••	346			•••
						•••		•••	•••					•••
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	•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	888	•••		•••
	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	3,315			•••
***	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	284		10,506	•••
	•••	20		•••		•••	•••	•••	26	•••	42			•••
	•••	•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
	•••	•••	•••		412	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••
	•••			•••	413		•••	•••	•••	***	248		***	•••
	•••	•••		 42 0		907			•••	•••	10,988	•••		•••
286	•••			641		•••	•••	•••		•••		•••		•••
		•••		•••	•••	٠	•••	•••	•••	•••				•••
	,	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••			•••		•••
	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••				2,872	6
84		***					•••		•••					•••
	•••				***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	498			•••
494	19	20	71	1,061	42 3	978	159	37,313	26 Digiti	136 zed by		Q[260	13,378	12

STATEMENT

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							Sooi	DRAS.					
	Districts.		Tarwariah.	Tarkihar.	Doosadh.	Moorawala.	Shorehgur.	Mosahur, or Moshar.	Jaswar.	Gundhee.	Muzheebees.	Roneear.	Mevo.
ſ	Dehra Doon,				•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••			•••
	Seharunpore,			•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		***
ŭ.	Moozuffernuggur,			•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	***
Meerut.	Meerut,			•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••
	Boolundshuhur,			•••		•••		•••		•••			***
· []	Allygurh,				•••			••		•••	•••		•••
9	Kumaon,		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••
Kunaon.	Gurhwal,			•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••			•••
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ſ	Muttra,		••		•••			•••	•••				***
11	Agra,		•••	•••	3 M				•••	•••			•••
-	Furruckabad,				•••	•••		•••	•••				••
AGRA.	Mynpoory, .		•••		•••	•••			•••				***
	Etawah,					 .	}		•••	•••		•••	•••
[]	Etah,		•••		• •••				•••		•••	•••	***
	Jaloun,				•••							•••	•••
JHANSTB.	Jhansie,					•••			•••			•••	
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ا ا	Jounpore,			•••	•••	•••	•••	2,114	•••	•••		•••	
Bekares.	Mirzapore,			•••	5,525	•••		3,300	•••		•••	•••	
BE	Benares,	•••		•••	4,122	•••	•••	1,627	•••	549	•••		-
[]	Ghazeepore,		•••	•••	22,998		•••	1,158	•••	•••		***	-
Ajmere.	Ajmere,		•••	•••	***	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	,	
	Total	y •••	800	308	62,25 8	16	30	8,54 2	24,	602	92		4 851

						1	Soodras.	,				,		
Sikulgur.	Kisan.	Lukheyra.	Burwar.	Tharoo.	Dhanook.	Kishtpuz.	Arukh.	Bear, or Beear.	Radha.	Pursootees.	Dhurkar, or Bans- phore.	Baruh Talee.	Kanojeea.	Goorees, or Gourees.
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•••	1,05,506	119	397	61	6,005	330		•••	•••	•••	•••	••		•••
	1,01,566	***	289	484	13,092		2,374	•••	704	•••	45	81		***
176	1	•••	37	13,385	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••			•••	•••
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	43,363		•••		11,931		•••							•••
•••					12,559				•••	8,322	•••		•••	•••
•••	11,966				8,667		•••		•••	•••	8			•••
•••		651		•••	1,750	•••							•••	•••
•••		1,227			•••	•••	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••
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•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	7		3,158	•••	•••	152	4,238	•••	•••	193
	•••	361	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
•••	•••	•••	•••	4,552	871	•••	3,738	•••	•••		10,796	. •••	•••	3,440
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230	3,35,305	2, 881	1,815	18 ,4 82	7 8,72 6	437	40,118	11,404	704 Digitize		\$2,953 Q	le .81	67 5	3,655

			•				1	Soodras.					
	Districts.		Chaee, or Chaeen.	Kullyegur.	Mothee.	Ghuneja.	Soondee.	Khurog.	Kunchnee, Patoor, or Tuwaef.	Kungraheca.	Barheea.	Dhakra, or Dhakur.	Burgee Burgahee, or Burgah.
(Dehra Doon,												
	Seharunpore,				•••								•••
;	Moozuffernuggur,			•••		•••							•••
MEERUT.	Meerut,			•••									•••
-	Boolundshuhur,			•••							•••		•••
	Allygurh,				•••						•••		•••
, , ,	Kumson,												•••
KUMAON.	Gurhwal,		•••							•••		{	***
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ě	Budaon,							•••			48		•••
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	Terrai,												
	Muttra,												
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	Etawah,												
	Etah,												
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JHANSIB.	Lullutpore,												
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	Futtehpore,												
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ERE.	Ajmere,	•••					***.		20				
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OF CASTES.

SOODRAS.

Budhuk.	Rajbhat.	Jhukkur.	Soraheea,	Gola.	Bairis, Bcdia, or Bedue.	Marwarce.	Poorbeea.	Khungur, or Khan-gur.	Khurwat,	Bheel.	Maoría, Moree, or Mohoree.	Kaonrey.	Kurnatuk.	Dangee, or Dhangee.
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		•••	•••						5,525	•••				•••
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82	23	3	4,253	789	3,439	176		34, 152	5,525 Digitiz	ed by 🕙	5 69	g[629	27	4,996

								SOODRAS.					
	Districts.		Bhopa.	Kulerey.	Kusgur.	Jusoundee.	Rasdharec.	Kooshta.	Jachuk.	Tamerah.	Bunkut,	Bhuggut, or Bhurroo- as.	Pulledar.
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٥×.	Kumson,												•••
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(Bijnour,			•••		•••		•••			•••		•••
	Moradabad,					•••	•••	•••			•••		***
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	Terrai,					•••					•••		•••
ſ	Muttra,			•••			•••				•••		•••
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-	Etah,			•••		•••	•••				6	337	
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(Cawnpore,	•••		•••	249	•••				•••	•••	338	
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Benares.	Mirzapore,	•••		•••		•••				•••			
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-	Ghazeepore,	•••				•••						784	
ASWERE.	Ajmere,	•••	•••	•••		***		•••		•••	•••		
	Toras	L,	3	773	334	777	547	1,039	337	421	T6	1,406	

Chonaco, or Choonpuz.	Kuchere.	Busoree.	Mahretta, or Marhata.	Jangra.	Teergur, or Kumun-gur.	Gour Gound, or Gondee.	Sonekur.	Dubgur.	Dhangur.	Khurwar.	Khuradee, Kuneyr, Koondera, or Koon- deyra.	Juga.	Kole.	Chanchra.
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		6,358	406	•••	•••	136	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••
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	5 81	•••	•••				•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••
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	•••	•••			519	91	•••		•••	•••	• 104	•••	26,253	•••
397	55	12,631		•••	27	•••	•••	10		•••	6	40	•••	•••
3,684	•••	•••	•••		147	28,792	•••	•••		•••	6 68		•••	•••
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4,081	1,405	23,8 91	4,487	70	759	48,430	686	2,054	760 Digitize	11 ,43 1	1,827	158	62,463	15

				. <u></u>	-		1	Soodra	18.				
	Dietricts.		Latora.	Gadree.	Singrorai.	Baiswar.	Sarbarai.	Mujhwar.	Nonachamari.	Cheroo.	Kacharia.	Punika.	Busdeva.
(Dehra Doon,		•••					•••			•••		***
П	Seharunpore,		•••	•••			·	•••					•••
	Moozuffernuggur,		•••	•••									***
}	Meerut,		•••										•••
	Boolundshuhur,		•••							•••			•••
	Allygurh,		•••								•••		•••
	Kumson,	•••							•••				•••
{	Gurhwal,		•••					•••	•••				•••
	Bijnour,	•••	•••										•••
İ	Moradabad,		•••		•••					•••		•••	•••
	Budaon,	•••	•••				•••	•••	•••		•••		***
1	Bareilly,	•••	•••	9.10			•••			•••			•••
	Shahjehanpore,		•••										•••
	Terrai,		•••		•••								•••
ر!	Muttra,		•••	•••							***		•••
	Agra,					•••	***						•••
	Furruckabad,	•••					•••						
$\left \cdot \right $	Mynpoory,	•••	•••			•••	***						•••
	Etawah,		•••				•••	•••				•••	
	Etah,					•••	•••						•••
. را	Jaloun,								•••	,			•••
	Jhansie,		•••				•••	•••					•••
	Lullutpore,			1	406		156		41		106		3
را	Cawnpore,					•••							•••
ا إ	Futtehpore,			•••									•••
}	Banda,						į						•••
	Allahabad,												•••
U	Humeerpore,			•••					•••			j	
	Goruckpore,												•••
ار'	Azimgurh,		4				•••						•••
$\ \ $	Jounpore,			•••		•••							•••
	Mirzapore,			•••		1,565		11,568		3,123		3,886	•••
	Benares,						•••					•••	
į	Ghazeepore,					•••		•••				•••	•••
RB	Ajmere,		•••	•••				•••				***	
					.								

Soodras.														
Bhoeenan.	Kamaneegur.	Puhree.	Punoreea,	Abheer.	Kurwul.	Ncyareea.	Lingees.	Komtee.	Lodhur.	Lowhur.	Nowlukha.	Paija.	Ooditch.	Barah.
						5	•••							•••
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•••	•••	•••	•••	***			•••	•••	•••	•••	101	•••	• •••	•••
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1,432	77	1,110				•••		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••
	•••	620	218	4,461	332	524	291	227	8	302	262	195	79	506
	•••	•••	•••		•••			•••	•••	***	•••	•,•		•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	w	5.9.6	***	•••	, ••• `	•••
1,432	77	1,730	218	4,461	332	52'	291	227	8 Digitiz		262	z[e ¹⁹⁵	79	506.

			SOODRAS.										
	Districts.	Thoree and Aheyree.	Dhobee .	Bullahee.	Purwuteca.	Mhairs.	Bilwar.	Muhers.	Наугее.	Bajgee (a Hill caste).	Sour.	Bulleria.	
	Dehra Doon,							371	1,721	20	2,201		•••
	Seharunpore,												•••
ا ا	Moozuffernuggur,					•••							•••
MRERUT.	Meerut,										•••		•••
×	Boolundshuhur,												•••
-	Allygurh,					•••							•••
ë)	Kumaon,												•••
Комдон.	Gurhwal,	•••				•••							•••
[Bijnour,											•••	•••
	Moradabad,												•••
ROHILCUND.	Budaon,												•••
Конт	Bareilly,												•••
	Shahjehanpore,												•••
l	Terrai,												•••
ſ	Muttra,												•••
	Agra,												
ااد	Furruckabad,												•
AGEA.	Mynpoory,	•••											••
	Etawah,												
į	Etah,	•••											••
ſ	Jaloun,	•••	•••				<u></u>			•••			
JEANBIE.	Jhansie,	•••								•••			
JEA	Lullutpore,	•••											•
(Cawnpore,									•••	•••		•
	Futtehpore,	•••				1			•••	•••			•
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••								•••			••
LEAH	Allahabad,	•••				29							•
i	Humeerpore,	•••			•••					•••		13	•
PORE.	Goruckpore,	•••			•••	•••	•••			•••			
§ *)	Azimgurh,	•••		•••	•••					•••			••
. {	Jounpore,	•••		•••	•••		•••		•••				
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••		•••	•••				•••				
BE	Benares,	•••		•••	•••		•••		•••				
l	Ghazeepore,	,			•••		:						١.
KERE.		,	4,068	6,829	32,915		50,570		•••				
							·						-
	TOTAL,	•••	4,068	6,829	3 2,915	29	50,570	371	1,721	20	2,201	13	

Soodras.									caste not	JEIN RELIGION.				
Вһооква.	Mookeree.	Bhaut.	Tuggah.	Kureir.	Boondail.	Mewafurroshe.	Runkee.	Miscellaneous Soodras.	Hindoo, particular ca known.	Sikh.	Juttee.	Oswal.	Jeni.	Suraogy, or Surawug.
•••		•••											•	•••
			•••										•••	•••
		·								49				9,354
					•••	}			4,942				•••	•••
								•••	•••				•••	•••
		•••							•••		•••			•••
	•••				•••		•••	•••			•••		•••	•••
•••	•••	•••	•••					•••	•••					90
	•••	•••	•••				•••				•••			•••
		•••			•••	•••		•••			•••		•••	•••
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•••		•••	•••		•••	•••		•••		840				•••
•••	•••	•••	•••						•••	114	•••		•••	•••
3,717	•••	80	•••		,	•••		•••		10	•••			•••
	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••				•••	•••
		•••						1,28,475	464	•••	•••	1,977		•••
•••	•••	•••	•••					•••	•••	87				862
	•••	•••	•••					•••	· •••	18				•••
	•••		•••		•			•••				•••		947
}	•••	•••	•••				•••			29				•••
		•••	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••			•••
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	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••			14	11,264	•••
			•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	71		6	•••	78
			***		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1			•••	•••
	•••		•••	•••		···	•••	•••	•••	28	•••	•••	•••	17
	•••	•••	•••		4	149	175		•••	58	•••		•••	465
	•••	•••	2	1,591	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10	•••			***
	•••	•••	***		•••		•••		6,930	91			•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••					•••	•••		107
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	***		809	•••	•••
**	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	198
	192	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••·	•••	,	. ***	•••	•••	•••
	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	, 19	255	18,640	•••	4,900
3,717	192	80	2	1,591	4	149	175	1,28,475		1,425 Vzęd by		21,446 Q C	11,264	17,018

GENERAL STATE

STATEMENT

1							Religio	ous Sects.					
	Districts.		Bairagee,										
			Goshacen, and Sadh.	Jogee.	Sunnai see.	Oodasee.	Jungum.	Doom Jogee.	Nanukshahee	Ateeth	Fukeer.	Kunpbutta.	Dundoc.
ſ	Dehra Doon,	•••	1,530				•••	•••	•••	•••			***
	Seharunpore,						•••			•••		•••	100
g	Moozuffernuggur,	•••								•••	•••		•••
MERRUT.	Meerut,	•••	16,569					•••		٠	•••		***
- 1	Boolundshuhur,	•••	14,071				•••			•••			
l)	Allygurh,	•••	7,617	4,15 3			•••			•••			
<u> </u>	Kumaon,	•••	228	366			•••						
KUMAON.	Gurhwal,	•••	219	388	808	41	26	366					
M	Bijnour,	•••	315	855			•••					•••	
ا	Moradabad,	•••	1,316	6,168	•••			100			***	•••	
ė	Budaon,	•••	6,932	•••	·		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	l
Коипсоив.	Bareilly,	•••	7,645			***	•••				•••	•••	_
Ron	Shahjehanpore,	•••	5,718	718		100				•••		•••	
į!	Terrai,	•••			•••		•••	•••				•••	
ر'	Muttra,	•••	16,355		•••		•••						
11	Agra,	•••	5,175	3,160			•••			***			_
. '	Furruckabad,	•••	1,689		•••		•••	•••		•••		•••	
AGEA.	Mynpoory,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••				3,380		
7	Etawah,	•••	1,211	622	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		
1 !	Etah,	•••	1,514	956			•••			•••	2,430	•••	
() (Jaloun,	***	1,356	930			•••	•••			2,430	•••	
818.	Jhansie,	•••	1,974	765								•••	
JEANSIE.	Lullutpore,		528	385									
Ü		•••	2,858	1,025					12		***	•••	
	Cawnpore,	•••			•••		•••	•••		***	5.424	•••	
BAD.	Futtehpore,	•••	2,173	 593				•••	•••		5,424	***	
ALLABARAD.	Banda,	•••	2,175						"		11.464	•••	
Ar	Allahabad,	•••	1,607	671							11,464 516	4	i i
¥)	Humeerpore,	•••			"			•••					
GORUCK-	Goruckpore,	•••	634	•••		***	•••			4,012	17,829	•••	
٦ .	Azimgurh,	•••	1,069	•••	"	•••	"	•••	""		•••	•••	
ES.	Jounpore,	•••	2,524	•••	"	•••		•••					
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••	5.165			32	822		693		•••	•••	
B	Benares,	•••				32		"	693		 8 449	•••	
Į	Ghazeepore,	•••	•••	•••	"				•••		8,442	108	
jmere.	. Ajmere,	•••			•••	•••				•••	8,510		
	Total,	•••	1,07,992	21,969	808	73	848	3 66	705	4,012	57,995	4	

Digitized by GOOGLE

GENERAL STATEMENT NO. V.

STATEMENT OF OCCUPATIONS.

Districts.	Cuppers.	Bleeders	Ceech sppliers.	
Time Time	9	Bleeders.	sech-appliers.	lvos.
Seharunpore, 1,684 1,550 1,873 22,047 348 Moozuffernuggur, 311 676 16,836 208 328 Meerut, 3,378 1,599 2,557 17,640 6,183 432			ŭ	Mid-wives.
Moozuffernuggur, 311 676 196 } Meerut, 3,378 1,599 2,557 17,640 6,183 432		•••	17	
Moozuffernuggur, 311 676 16,836 208 328 3,378 1,599 2,557 17,640 6,183 432	""		138	8
		•••	86	***
Boolundshuhur, 508 850 6,763 2,642 503 7	249			6
	в		28	164
Allygurh, 1,087 995 492 547 5,034 167				***
ğ (Kumaon, 287 108 199 1,527 489				13
Kumaon, 237 108 199 1,527 439 Gurhwal, 265 28 1,019 131 52				•••
Bijnour, 742 561 7,333 350 4	0 15		4	•••
Moradabad, 1,296 832 706 3,288 2,921 612 13	5 28		9	134
g Budaon, 954 748 2,408 217 44	5			
Budson, 954 748 2,408 217 41	ı		•••	89
점 Shahjehanpore, 1,387 710 850 864 116 280 8	3		87	268
Terrai, 160 313 17			•••	
Muttra, 3,645 817 428 8,074 2,686 416 2:	1			47
	32	1	2	218
25 }	.			970
1,976 1,092 1,002	7 3 9			154
mynpoory, 1,091 507 307 1,201 202			14	1,146
Etawan, 1,215 893 2,020 2,001 200	3			
Etah, 4,266 6,731 5,841 78			•••	•••
Jaloun, 390 650 1,219 2,584 182		•••		***
Jhansie, 11,655 961 1,803 1,555 182				
Lullutpore, 2,076 446 431 783 85			1	-
Cawapore, 1,118 6/8 2,502 15,502	'		39	•••
Futtehpore, 608 567 98 7,227 302 91 Banda, 3,597 678 1,183 2,468 552 190 17			8	16
Banda, 3,597 678 1,183 2,468 552 190 17	'		114	1
Attanauau, 2,729 818 25022 29	' ····			
Humeerpore, 424 665 2,448 256 61 Goruckpore, 1,022 1,091 783 1,145 219				-
M 2			16	
2,615 H 43 H 43 H		"		•••
Jounpore, 473 582 17,935 190 98 1	1	•••	18	
Mirzapore, 458 724 204 1,952 30 12 65	2	•••	14	,
Benares, 688 1,140 1,760 10,467 485	•••			
Ghazeepore, 1,205 950 6,873 190	•••			
Ajmere, 2,888 1,438 739 53 }	•••	•••)	
TOTAL, 59,879 33,982 93 20,454 1,76,701 40,844 9,976 82	0484	le,	539	3,233

PROPESSIONAL.

Druggists.	Pleaders,	Attorneys.	Deed and Petition writers.	Stamp Vendors.	School Masters.	Actors.	Conjurors.	Picture-painters.	Singers and Musi-	Itinerant Musicians.	Tamborine and Seringee Players.	Drummers.	Dancing Girls.	Dancing Boys.
55	21		5		55	•••	•••	•••	75			1,500		
690	73		•••		50	•••	327		448		•••		179	236
1,075	49	•••	8	2 2	{ 140 } 207	5			476		•••	777		•••
2,740	83		46	34	547				2,584			315		•••
1,188	225		160	81	248	2			949			390		•••
	44	84	7		428				271			89	441	•••
51	•••	•••		•••	11		**	**		•••		•••		•••
14		•••	•••	•••	59	•••	136	**	•••	•••	•••	805	267	•••
•••	3 0	112	•••	•••	{ 337 82	19	130	***	427	•••	•••	1,155	•••	•••
2,349	33 8	•••	25	76	512	9	148	**	956	•••	•••	1,393		•••
44		•••		•••		•••	799	•••	607		***	254		•••
76	270 326	•••	8	40	19			•••	1,160	***		•••	•••	•••
192	320	***	{ 29 58	42	820				1,500		•••	36 6	•••	•••
	37	•••	3	5	230	3			172	111	•••		***	•••
1,517		***	{ 84 7				157	**	ŀ	-	**	184	***	•••
187	201	231	{ 31 8	. "	44	106	164	***	474	134	84	•••	481	•••
97	51	54	•••	` .	175	***			•••	535	***	62	862	•••
331	80	•••		 54	182				995	•••		150	•••	•••
502	458 453	•••	13		165	35			137	·•••	•••	30 141	142	 9
**	131	•••	•••		•••				389	•••	•••			
9	99	•••	•••		132				•••	•••			2,174	•••
111			•••	•••				•••	108	•••		60	7	
3,210	464		9		220	•••	54	28	{ 1,283	•••		289		,
1,967	18	22	7		71		•••		166	21		16		
588	145		\ 5	3	67	2	•••	•••	791	•••		88		
146	47	83	5 0		236	•••	29	•••		. ,		128		
551	6	***	17	•••	161	•••	4	,	•••	•••		•••	47	•••
•••	2 36	***	•••		257	•••	23	***		207	!	•••	•••	•••
33	299			14	•••	327	121	•••	948	312	256	•••		•••
25	164	•••	20	57	233	1		11	618			405	***	
	144	82	•••			•••	8		675	285	114	4	•••	
106	56				124	•••		101	457	302	2	,		
27 201	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••				•••	488	8,465	
465						•••			739	•••	•••	2,170		
8,497	4,502	668	59	9 338	5,312	509	1,970	140	D 17,458	d by 1,90	7 O Q54	10,759	8,065	8

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			Order I Profession and Scien	III.—The as, Literat ace, &c.—	ure, Art,		,			Order V.	—Engage	l in entertai	ning an
	Districts.		Rope-dancers.	Bards.	Acrobats.	Innkeepers.	Servants.	Gooks.	Khidmutgare.	Water-oarriers.	Barbers.	Washermen.	Ear-oleanors.
ر	Dehra Doon,	•••		•••	•••	42	6,840	,		70	897	834	
١	Seharunpore,	•••			•••	•••	33,303	•••		20,778	12,779	5,638	•••
i	Moozuffernuggur,	***		•••	158	510	25,360	,•••		11,200	10,090	4,156	**
MERRUT.	Meerut,				144	•••	48,298	٠٠٠		7,565	23,472	7,037	
2	Boolundshuhur,	•••			28 2	1,437	89,902	•••		13,345	12,682	5,725	***
	Allygurh,	•••		268	162	778	52,915	• • •	,	18,635	14,957	9,315	
ž (Kumaon,	•••				•••	5,825	13		86	636	85	***
KUKAOM.	Gurhwal,	•••	158	115		•••	557	, •••			58	ìì	101
∠ ∀	Bijnour,		7	157		•••	32,017			5,675	11,703	5,170	0,01
İ	Moradabad,	•••			495	596	44,362			7,343	8,885	5,088	•••
ě	Badaon,	•••				481	1,20,937			2,753	6,834	1	
ROHILCUMD.	Bareilly,	•••		258		5 0	62,88 0			3,575	10,078		
8	Shahjehanpore,	•••				1,834	36,643			194	5,253	1	
Į	Terrai,	,				4	2,230			390		,	ļ
(Muttra,	,44			117	704	82,656	İ		7,714	1		
	Agra.	***		37		2,166	1	1		1	12,349	8,037	ļ
-	Furruckabad,			3,193	1,231	393	84	3		631	17,707		
AGRA	Mynpoory,	***		71		3 55				85		11,244	
1	Etawah,	•••	•••		 573	70 2			•••	4,752	3,202	,,,,,	
-	1	•••	"	320	137	515			***			5,033	
_	Etah, Jaloun.	***	•				28,217	1			6,818	, ,,,,,,,	
<u>ä</u> (••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,177		***	4,987	8,140	2,110	
JHAMBIE.	Jhansie,	•••	***	***	•••	•••	5,106	***		1	6,810	4,412	1
j	Lullutpore,	***	***	***	***	•••			•••	907	2,562	1,100	1
	Cawnpore,	•••	•••	245		827	50,797	•••	•••	1,025	23,522	14,592 4	} "
a l	Futtehpore,	•••	•••	724	•••	1,255	38,168	•••	•••	1,567	10,890	4,515	-
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••		•••	84	52	29,208	•••		5,454	10 ,39 5	8,514	
AL.	Aliahabad,	•••	•••	•••	,	1,623	94,764	•••	•••	2,426	12,886	11,374	
ן ר.ו	Humeerpore,	•••		•••	2	4 6	21,203	***	014	3,184	8,128	3,649	••
2 S	Goruckpore,	•••				401	60,768	***	•••	•••	24,130	18,677	•
, , 	Azimgurh,	•••	•••	363		604	47, 316	***	•••	15,251	12,945	10,292	
·	Jounpore,	•••	•••	•••	398	591	50,462	•••		418	10,566	6,088	٠.
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••		54		176	46,817	•••	***	64	8,950	5,548	•••
M	Benares,	•••	•••			145	39,53 8	•••	***	280	7,078	4,470	••
į	Ghazee pore,	•••		572		118	6 1, 1 9 3	***	•••	741	15,4 94	9,002	
ATMERE.	Ajmere,	•••		•••		***	25,954	•••	•••	•••		3,044	100
التح	İ												-

Order IV.—This order, comprising persons engaged in the domestic offices or duties of wives, mothers, mistresses of families, children, relatives (not otherwise returned), is omitted, as the returns do not give information on this head.

MENT NO. V.—(Continued.)

PATION.

OMESTIC.								ODAES .		MERCIAL.				
erforming	personal	offices fo	r men.			Order 1	VI.—Perso	ons who Su	y or sell, k	keep or lene	d money an	d goods of	' various k	inds, &c.
Sweepers.	Grooms.	Coachmen.	Nurses.	Morehanfs.	Merchants' Clerks.	Shop keepers.	Cloth Merchants.	Cotton Werchants.	Petty dealers.	Money-lenders.	Money-changers.	Bankers.	Brokers.	Agents.
1,746	•••			110		2,109	500	·	•••	•••	22	152	•••	:
17,846	•••			•••	•••	22,024	1,063	•••	•••	•••	446	4,957	123	***
27,610	•••			6,649	•••	33,858	1,532	•••	846	1,357	1,355	2,727	72	. 3
42,719	•••			48	•••	•••	6,4 04	24 0	•••	8,114	8,550	98	14	1,0
18,869	•••			501	•••	3,433	1,712	•••	•••	2,089	824	2,525	83	1,0
8,635	•••			4,53 2	***	57,2 07	•••	•••	•••	•••	233	5,348	894	5
278	•••			98	•••	320	595	•••	•••	65	13	400	•••	•••
42	•••			1,943		•••	119	•••	•••	•••	9	•••	•••	100
9,032	•••			13,473	***	30,055	•••	•••	•••	50 0	•••	629	64	}
7,456	•••			8,281	}	2,014	2,159	•••	•••	•••	1,017	•••	81 7 30) 2,2
3,761	•••			805 •••	5	83,531	48 5	•••	•••	•••	5,097	•••	•••	8
7,038	•••			19,011	•••	20,189	1,772	78	•••	•••	•••	8,426	•••	•••
2,850	•••			5,314	3	•••	1,961	•••	25	2,474	154	412	357	
348	•••			475 2,556	٠	1,2 02	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
7,771	•••			2,088	•••	3,154	8,624	•••	655	2,225	1,259	344	1,565	5.
7,253	827 2 61	3 1		11	103	50,614	1,633	•••	626	3,445	483	496	1,627	•••
6,320	261			40,790		47,934	5,967	28 5	3,074	23,229	1,512		529	•••
1,739	•••				、 •••	26,398		•••	3	3,596		222	44	
3,024	•••			12,829	•••	•••	2,548	•••	2,946	2,757	359	288	150	,
1,943	•••			11,859		18,051	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***
2,254	•••			673	•••	21,276	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	698	•••
1,108	•••			59	•••	3,349	1,390	•••	•••	1,491	•••	2,524	504	•••
454	•••			•••	39-1		367	•••	***	2,996	900	193	2	•••
4,426	***			•••	•••	5,2 82	3,410	270	14,317	•••	•••	7,838	5 86	1,5
4.001				977				240					214	
4,081	•••	•••		377	•••	6,854	1,290	34 9	564	***		4,485	211	•••
3,337	•••			192	•••		670	•••	22,907	791	309	20	274	
4,632	•••		8	5,143	•••	7,996	2,728	•••		•••	1,030	***	845	•••
1,071	•••	•••	•••	131	•••	***	1,285	83	7,245	983	•••	763	•••	•••
2,345	***	•••	4	1,871	***	***	2,372	143	•••	***	246	5,48 5	21	•••
1,051	•••	•••		•••	***	5,251	1,602	1 ₈ 535	•••	103	1,371	15	424	•••
324	•••		•••	38	***	12,988	·	•••	•••	10,156	294	7	814	2
- 1	}	25		7,422	•••	•••	1,53 0	96	58	•••	13 6	6,747	3,024	•••
629	•••	•••			•••	•••	19 2,888	} ••	•••	•••	684	2,176	1,506	***
1,715	•••		•••		•••	41,400			6,891	•••	•••	101	•••	***
2,328	•••	•••		15,900		12,944	1,304	•••	***	***	1,470	100	855	•••
2,06,413	1,088	27	1 8	1,63,179	103	4,69,432	5 6,655	8,231	60,157	61,374	26,403	61,978	15,097	8,07

					-		***************************************		·	•(CLASS III	.—Сомива	CIAL.
			Order VI.	—Persons goods of v	who buy or arious kin	sell, keep o ds, &c.—(C	r lend mo-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	o	order VII.	—Engage	d in the con	veyance
	Districts.		Contractors.	Iron Merchants.	Pedlara.		Dealers in Precious Stoncs.	Weighmen.	Porters.	Carriers.	Messongers.	Letters-out of Cam- els.	Letters-out of Horses and Ponies.
	Dehra Doon,	•••			67			•••		•••			 ·
	Seharunpore,	•••			52 6			110			•••		***
5	Moozuffernuggur,	•••		367				575		345	•••	127	•••
Merror.	Meerut,	•••	186	449	4,513		Б		11,512				***
	Boolundshuhur,	•••	24	5,798	210			484		85 8		54	•••
Į	Allygurh,	•••			30			663		1,396		•••	•••
, ioi	Kumaon,	•••			162			89					•••
KOKTOK.	Gurhwal,	•••			14								•••
ſ	Bijnour,	•••			12			445	157				•••
	Moradabad,	•••	•••	291	261			406	5,297	1,600		16	100
Конпсотъ	Budaon,	•••			23			213	221			•••	•••
	Bareilly,	•••	•••	37	1,096			826	209	3,908		•••	***
	Shahjehanpore,	•••	17	638	318		8	748	230	891		•••	•••
1	Terrai,	•••						9				•••	•••
•	Muttra,	•••	7	79	318			447	208	4,878		1,333	•••
	Agra,	•••	124	7		* 2,084	19	565		2,338	496	121	21
أن	Furruckabad,	•••	1		2,897			357	30,780			•••	
AGBA.	Mynpoory,	•••			407			157	5,599	810	•	•••	40
İ	Etawah,	•••	148	2,168	519	•••		839	2 26	140	•••	3 3	
Į	Etah,	•••			38	•••	•••	226	7,364 288	781		•••	
١.	Jaloun,	•••		•••			•••	1,047	•••	259	•••	•••	
JEANSTE.	Jhansie,	•••	128	•••	142		•••		•••		•••	•••	-
ڄا	Lallutpore,	•••		•••	76			•••			•••	•••	
(Cawnpore,	•••	108	117	514	•••		3,204	5,124	•••	•••	77	
ē.	Futtehpore,	:	·	1,044	3,981	•••	•••	2,545	1,597		•••	38	
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••	135	33	33	•••	3	2,444	102	•••	•••	45	
AL	Allahabad,	•••			651	•••	•••	695	1,406	930	•••	•••	,
j	Humeerpore,	•••		•••	421	•••	•••	915	•••	•••	***	24	1
PORE.	Goruckpore,	•••		59 2	2,587	. ***	•••	•••	15,687	232	•••		-
5 ⁻)	Azimgurh,	•••		•••	164	•••	•••	•••	8,199	5,426	•••		-
_	Jounpore,	•••	6	23	355	•••	•••	144	534				
BRYARES.	Mirzapore,	•••	•••	51 0	2,689	•••	•••	712	1,921 174	3			-
	Benares,	•••		•••	495	•••	•••	•••	178 1,87,657	1,208			
	Ghazeepore,	,	•••	•••	•••	5	•••	•••	1,806 5, 097	417	ł		
<u>;</u>	Ajmere,	•••		•••	386		•••	•••	13	•••			-
AJMERE.							<u> </u>			ļ		l	-

^{*} Occupations not specified belong to the European Community at Agra not in Government employ.

MENT NO. V.—(Continued.)

PATION.

(Conclus	iod.)									CLASS IV	-Agric	ULTURAL.		
of men,	animals, and	goods.					٠.	0	rder VIII.–	-Persons p	ossessing (or working	the land, §	rc.
Ekkas and Carts.	Drivers.	Pack-carriers on Bul- locks.	Boatmen.	Coolies.	Overseers.	Letters-out of Bullooks.	Livery Stable- keeper.	Proprietors of land.	Agriculturists.	Cultivators.	Cotton-growers.	Gardenera	Water-nut growers.	Indigo Planters.
	•••	•••	9	***	•••	447	•••	•••	48,063	•••	***	•••	••• .	•••
			8	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,14,249	•••	. 	•••		***
		•••	9	•••	4	•••	•••	72,981	2,07,848	•••			•••	***
1,280	•••		279	•••	•••	•••	•••		5,21,890	•••	•••		•••	•••
•••		•••	487	•••	•••	•••	•••		3,93,0 50	•••	***	•••		•••
		2,137	76	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,033	3,98,908	•••	•••	1		•••
		•••	166	•••	•••	•••	•••	179	3,39,227	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
		•••	500		•••		•••	•••	2,02,591	•••	•••	•••		***
	···	•••	125	184	***	***	•••	•••	2,72,950	~ •	•••	580	163	•••
			111	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,64,320	•••	•••	•••	***	***
		•••	222	•••	•••	•••		•••	6,30,528	•••	•••	110	•••	•••
•••	179	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,094	***	9,22,289	•••	1,772	***	***
•••	· •••	•••	54	169	***	•••	•••	•••	7,45,246	•••	•••	231	***	•••
•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	***	•••	56,620	•••	•••	28	**	***
•••		•••	83	•••		•••	•••	 5,443	4,88,715	5 64 740	•••	•••	***	***
•••		157	765	304	27	•••	•••		•••	5,64,740 2,39,976	3,429	219	***	***
•••	"	**	1,290	1,252	•••	•••	•••	•••	 4,46,316		•••	6,691	***	•••
•••	•••	***	211	424	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,85,818	•••	•••	•••	•••	81
•••	•••	245	137 78	1,383 94	•••	•••	•••	 7,415		3,73 ,8 98	100	•••	***	•••
•••	•••		4,947	496	•••	•••	•••		•••	2,03,146	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••	***				•••		•••	1,67,221	•••	•••		***	***
•••	•••	***		•••		•••		140	1,45,817		***			***
	25	108	712	 2,588		•••	2,071	***	7,16,813	•••	•••	520		•••
			28	621	•••	•••	•••	8,460	3,54,015		•••	2,234		***
94	•••		595	•••		•••	•••	•••	4,14,421	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
694	•••	•••	3, 565	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,73,343	•••	•••	•••		•••
16			83	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		3,03,027	•••	185	•••	•••
			1,555	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	26,81,359	•••	•••			•••
	•••	•••	5,499	•••	***	•••	***	15,038	9,01,047	•••	•••	•••		•••
171		•••	3,569	•••	•••	•••	•••		6,64,657	•••	•••			•••
	13,542 154	}	5,938	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,0 26	5,80,23 1 5 88	} •••	899	•••	•••
	•••	7,912	8,459	•••	•••	· •••	•••	1,978	•••	3,70,414	•••	i	•••	•••
364	•••	13,427	15,937	2,749	•••	•••	•••	•••	38,00 5			1,368	•••	***
	•••			***			•••	•••		2,23,594	•••		•••	
2,619	13,900	22,986	50,497	10,264	27	447	2,071	1,28,7 61	1, 29,23,063		3,429	14,787	163	81

0 C C U

											Order IX		
										_	Order IX.		
	Districts.		Shepherds.	Bullock-dealers.	Horse-dealers.	Farriers.	Elephant-drivers.	Camel-drivers.	Fowlers.	Trappers and Hunts- men.	Horse-breakers.	Herdsmen,	Shepberds and deal- ers.
	Dehra Doon,					40				35		949	•••
Ì	Seharunpore,		4,172			75					24	394	•••
	Moozuffernuggur,					38			•••	83			•••
MEERUT.	Meerut,			478		315				480		7,057	•••
×	Boolundshuhur,	•••		2,765		71				179		864	•••
- {	Allygurh,		3,781		•••	54		•••			•	417	••
¥ (Kumaon,					19							••
KUMAOM.	Gurhwal,		•••	•••								•••	••
μ (Bijnour,	100	821			6	·	11		46		114	;
- 1	Moradabad,			165	•••	50				208		244	••
ě.	Budaon,	•••				12				44			•
Вонисткр.	Bareilly,	•••	2,374	2		111			•••	615	82		
S	Shahjehanpore,	•••				84	•••			42	16	165	
-	Terrai,	•••	429				•••		•••			948	
- (Muttra,	•••	•••	1,298		54	•••			21		698	•
Ì	Agra,	•••	2,110	1,230	1 2 19	} 200	15	244	197	185			
ا	Furruckabad,	•••	27,615	•••		116	•••		1,885		8	56 2,908	} .
AGRA.	Mynpoory,	•••	•	147	•••	48	21		•••	12		2,405	,
	Etawah,	•••		392	•••	59	•••		•••	120	•••	1,358	
- 1	Etah,	•••	1,077		•••	13	. ,,,	8	7				,
(Jaloun,	•••	3,833		•••		· •••		•••			•••	
JHANSTE.	Jhansie,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				
JH.	Lullutpore,	•••	2,018		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		982	
(Cawnpore,	•••	546	420	•••	163	•••	•••	85	•••	•••	•••	
è.	Futtehpore,	•••	2,301	•••		36	•••	•••	•••			3,266	′
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••		10	•••	38	•••			13		7,479	
ALL	Allahabad,	•••				164	•••		81		10		1
ļ	Humeerpore,	•••	997	7	•••	54				•••	20	7,485	
je ge	Goruckpore,	•••	7,869	•••		26	•••		572		•••	•••	
GORUGE.	Azimgurh,	•••		563	•••	8	•••		277			•••	؛
	Jounpore,	•••		190	•••	22	•••	!		4	•••	110	
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••		46		160	•••		362		6	188	:
BER	Benares,		•••		37	97	•••	•••	147			•••	
ا	Ghazeepore,	•••	6,436			164	•••		34			5,855	
AJKERE.	Ajmere,	· ,,,			146	***	•••			36	•••	•••	
	Total,	•••	66,379	7,718	214	2,297	36	263	3,647	2,123	166	43,942	10

(Conclude	d.)						CLASS	V.—Indu	JSTRIAL.					
about anin	nals.						Order X.–	-Arts and	l Mechanie	c s.				
Mulc-dcalers.	Pig-merchant.	Painters and Var- nishers.	Gilders.	Ornament Sellers.	Ring Engravers and Jewellers.	Gunpowder-makers.	Firework-makers.	Colour-makers.	Scent-makers, Per- fumers.	Watchmakers.	Saddlers.	Printers.	Lantern-makers.	Button-makers.
		15	•••			•••	12		8	25	1,300			•••
		96			•		67		200		4	•••		•••
		157		2			56		89		13			•••
		4,782			105		820		29	17	82			•••
		306	•••				66		91	1	314		•	•••
		92					102		27		99]	***
	•••	5							•••			. 		•••
		24				10								•••
41	•••	5			•••	•••	83	•••	86		210	•••		•••
		100		•••	•••		147		48	17	375	•••	•••	•••
		675			***	•••	88	•••	•••	•••	110	•••		•••
"	•••	4			43	•••	95	•••	578	10	79		•••	•••
"	•••	155	•••	8	•••	•••	172	•••	130	•••	353	•••		•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••		. •••	•••		***	 8		•••	•••	•••
•••	•••	102		617	13		124	264	83	- 1	122 708	•••		•••
•••	•••	48	49	8		9	143		26 39 1,042	. 11	} '00	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••	65 213 295	}	•••	23 38 5	} "	175 12		22	•••		•••	•••	•••
	•••	63	***	•••	3	•••	78		47	•••	1,269	•••		•••
	•••	103				•••	37		•••	•••		•••		
		71							•••	•••	127	•••		
		1,650							3	•••				
	•••	49						•••	•••	•••	94	•••		•••
	70	442			8	}	146		129	22	916	3		•••
	•••	•••			91 12	<i></i>	. 122	•••	38		78	•••	• •••	•••
		24				•••	24		108	•••	133			
		24 1,026	} 27	32	40 5		101		221	11	314	•••	5	3
	•••	1,026 4 105	}	•••	3		38	•••	26	•••	163		•••	•••
	•••	20 163		12	•••	•••	80	•••	88 29	} 22	· 288	•••		•••
•••	1,106	17		116	•••	•••	102	•••	129	•••	120	•••		•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	111		53	7	34	•••		•••
	174	8	•••	•••	•••		282	•••	160	4	12	•••		•••
	59	. 447	7	· 46 1,396	} 635	}	142	•••	235	25		•••	 	83
•••	•••	42		•••	***		85	•••	•••					
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	85	•••				•••		- 900
41	1,409	11,397	107	2,237	1,106	19	3,595	264	3,764	201	7,317	3	5	86

		1						-:\	,	. +		CLASS V.	-INDES
										Ord	er X.—Ar		
Divisions.	Districts.		Saddlecloth-makers.	Girth-makers.	Tent-makers.	Carpenters.	Мавопв.	Book-sellers.	Book-binders.	House Proprietors.	Putwahs, Necklace- makers.	Drum-makers and sellers.	Makers of Crowns for Idols.
	Dehra Doon,				•••	2,752	82	•••	2	•••	15	•••	
	Seharunpore,		•••	•••	•••	10,519	1,593	18	12	•••			•••
Ę,	Moozuffernuggur,			•••	•••	8,653	974	14		•••	79		•••
MERRUT.	Meerut,				•••	14,750	3,877	9	39	•••	2,714	•••	•••
	Boolundshuhur,				•••	9,068	1,425	21	36	•••	747		7
Į	Allygurh,				•••	13,853	2,342	•••	•••	•••	532	•••	
¥ (Kumaon,				•••	2,921	2,976	•••		•••		•••	•••
Кемаой. ————————————————————————————————————	Gurhwal,				•••	1,973	•••	•••	•••	•••	13	•••	
۲	Bijnour,				•••	10,302	435	•••	53	•••	280	•••	
ļ	Moradabad,				•••	7,140	1,551	24	81		432	70	
e l	Budaon,				•••	4,427	611	•••		•••	123	···•	
Romection.	Bareilly,				•••	8,381	2,544	87	41	•••	2,269	21	
8	Shahjehanpore,				•••	7,378	254	38	6	•••	712	132	
l	Turrai,		•••		•••	1,550	•••	•••		•••		•••	 ,
ſ	Muttra,	•••			•••	9,151	995	147	2	151	466	12	
}	Agra,		81	7	89	9,608	3,093	48	58	64	976	•••	 ,
أد	Furruckabad,				3	12,593	45 2	19	39	•••	416	•••	 .
AGRA.	Mynpoory,				•••	5,510	370	•••		13	243	•••	 ,
i	Etawah,				•••	4,551	621	7	32	•••	474	•••	 ,
l	Etah,				•••	6,265	855			•••	162	•••	··· ,
۱.	Jaloun,				•••	4,237		•••	•••	•••	335	•••	
Јилхвів.	Jhansie,				4	4,128	1,562		•••	•••		•••	
2	Lullutpore,			•••	•••	1,402	66		,	•••	199	•••	
ſ	Cawnpore,				3	{ 14,659 { 48	} 1,960	{ 4 200	29	281	460	6	1,
e P	Futtehpore,				•••	1,934	391	`	•••	•••	446	•••	
Асганавар.	Banda,				•••	3,491	414	10	8	•••	362 765	32	
AL	.Allahabad,		•••		•••	816	1,525	104	47	122	900	3	•••
ن اِ	Humeerpore,		20	•••	***	3,045	888	•••		•••	468	•••	
GORUCK- PORE.	Goruckpore,	•••		•••	•••	15,169	501	4	18	•••	2,034	•••	 ,
ر °ق !	Azimgurh,	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,247	329	•••		•••	750	•••	
	Jounpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	255	394	9	5	•••	211	•••	Į,
BENARES.	Mirzapore,				•••	429	364	•••	•••	211		•••	,
BEN	Benares,	•••	•••	·	•••	812 69	235	24	61	•••	573	•••	,,,
<u>,</u>	Ghazeepore,	•••	•••		•••	5,003	464		24	•••	1,003	•••	100
AJMERE.	Ajmere,	•••				2,578	1,262	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	Total,	•••	101	7	95	2,13,667	35,435	787	593	842	19,159	276	45

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(Co	mcluded.)					Ore	der XI.—	Textile F	abrics and	Dress.				
Boat-builders.	Musical-instrument makers.	Punkah-makera.	Cart-makers and Carriage-makers.	Calico Printers.	Wcavers,	Dyers.	Thread-sellers and Spinners.	Embroiderers.	Gold-thread Embroiderers.	Silk-cleaners.	Silk-spinners.	Drugget-makers.	Blanket Weavers.	Blanket-sellers,	Turban and Cap-selliers.
				30	1,519	35		48							•••
••				1,428	48,260	3,003	242	8				• •••			•••
				656	29,604	3,393	•••	23						9,434	•••
		29	49	3,028	45,355	205	556	98				•••		3,263	1
	-			1,902	28,705	1,665	575	11	•••					4,007	
				2,262	35,656	1,408	260 639								•••
					80	8		269							••
.	-	•••		**	8,101		•••	•••							
		•••		5,303	53,415	2,992		289	2			6		3,839	••
		176		4,673	51,379	1,914	1,962	55			•••			2, 802	
				•••	24,180		180					}	911		
25	1		88	1,191	65,895	2,237	1,079	•••		234		420	1,788		
		315		38	26,178	961	1,097	54						1,722	
	***			•••	1,350	103		•••							
	•••	10		1,052	21,201	1,548	371	14		·			179	2,934	
				1,456	28,620	. 1,914	764	80	93	64	154	700		2,179	
1	•••	•		1,100	15,305	9,992	9,837	15	132	•••	97	289			
				22	17,062	572	472		•••					4	••
				93	17,026	681	639	14	•••		•••	•••			
	•				15,589	1,177	88	8	•••				591		••
				627	19,807	1,907	1,350	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	••
	***	•••			24,972	1,804		•••	•••		•••			•••	••
	•••	•••		•••	4,193	6 66	36	•••	•••	•••			,	•••	•
1	••• •	108	•••	352	25,372	8 78	240	124	•••	***	•••		121	•••	•
1		•••		582	14,599	6 08	204	14	•••	•••			236	.,.	
	***	•••		864	182	405	439	17	•••	•••				316	
		24		563	38,921	•••	1,204	24	•••				516	617	
	10	•••		•••	20,722	1,908	535	4	•••	•••		•••		•••	
	***		•••	488	28,884	912	31	2	•••	•••		•••		702	
	***	•••		•••	46,865	1,194	68 7	} 5	•••		•••	•••		•••	
	•••	17	•••	21	20,085	526	•••	6		•••	89	•••	•••	3,404	
	***	26	•••	819	17,454	2,241	•••	58	•••	***	386	•••	•••	•••	
	70	•••		384	21,831	485	{ 369 439	186	∫ 24	933	859	•••	4,599	•••	,
	401	•••,		•••	42,617	1,068	710	39	₹ 788 	•••		•••	•••		
	***	•••		•••	10,914	2,834	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	
-		705		28,934	8,71,898										

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												CLASS V.	-Indus
											Order X.	I.—Textile	Fabrics
Divisions.	Districts.		Turban-winders.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Shoe-sellers.	Artificial Flower- makers.	Izharbund-makers.	Cotton-cleaners.	Canvas-makers.	Fullers and Calend- erers.	Tape-makers.	Lace-makers and Sellers.
(Dehra Doon,	•••	15	827	272	145			149	•••			
	Seharunpore,			5,466	2,556	•••	•••		2,691	466			•••
<u>.</u>	Moozuffernuggur,	***		4,441	3,896	457	•••		2,459	•••		•••	•••
MEBRUT.	Meerut,	•••	. 1	9,119	14,685	298	•••		5,465	•••	•••		116
	Boolundshuhur,	•••	4	4,217	3,6 99	756	•••		5,382	•••			•••
	Allygurh,	•••		5,412	2,222		•••		5,905		8	•••	***
KUMAON.	Kumaon,	•••	•••	486	35		•••	 .	13	•••	•••		•••
K dw	Gurhwal,		•••	7,188	1,169		•••	•••	2	•••	•••	•••	
(Bijnour,			5,037	•••	675	•••		7,321	•••	•;•	•••	
	Moradabad,		13	4,495	1,717	677	•••	•••	6,084	•••	•••	•••	
ROHILCUND.	Budaon,	•••		3,043		•••	•••	•••	3,802	44	•••	•••	•••
Roun	Bareilly,	•••	8	9,154	•••	271	•••		12,037		38	68	965 17
-	Shahjehanpore,	•••	8	5,291	796	383	•••		6,579	•••	•••	•••	
IJ	Turrai,	•••		772	•••	•••	•••		318	•••	•••	•••	***
	Muttra,	•••	5	4,079	2,240	1,994	•••	. •••	3,536	•••	•••	***	2
	Agra,	•••	7.	{ 5,030 1	1,316 1	} 2,045	•••			•••	•••	•••	198
AGRA.	Furruckabad,	•••	•••	4,707	•••	2,336	***		8,577	•••	•••	•••	
ا ۷	Mynpoory,	•••		2,322	60	384	•••`		3,953	•••	•••		
	Etawah,	•••	•••	2,140	60	728	•••		3,454	•••	•••	•••	
Ų	Etah,	•••		2,845	899		•••		3,537	200	•••	•••	
<u>ii</u>	Jaloun,	•••		2,429	4,208		•••		4,700	•••		•••	
JHANSIR.	Jhansie,	•••		1,645	15,282		•••	•••	5,625	•••		•••	1,27
74	Lullutpore,	•••		1,234	9,897	•••	•••	•••	1,630	***	•••	•••	
	Cawnpore,	•••	22	5,391	1,547	5,558	•••		6,149	•••	•••	•••	18
ABAD.	Futtehpore,	•••	3	2,791	1,186	•••	•••	•••	3,509		•••	•••	•••
Агганавар.	Banda,	•••	3	3,288	1,449	582	•••	•••	4,673			•••	1
<	Allahabad,	•••	, 29	6,52 6	840	2,033	•••	8	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•••	•••	17	1
<u> </u>	Humeerpore,			2,723	8,227	•••	•••		5,097	•••	•••	3	•••
PORR.	Goruck pore,	•••	8	6,249	1,616	2,485	•••		12,566		61	•••	
	Azimgurh,	•••		3,865	1,921	51	3	•••	5,723	•••	142	•••	
RES.	Jounpore,		15	3,077	867	482	•••	•••	5,169	•••	•••	•••	1
BENARES.	Mirzapore,		•••	2,791	2,706	1,773	•••	•••	3,272			•••	•••
	Benares,	•••	22	2,664	1,965		•••	•••	599		84	· ···	•••
, i	Ghazeepore,	•••	31	3,335		15,789	•••		2,668		•••	•••	•••
AJMERE.	Ajmere,	•••	•••	2,069	5,114	•••	•••	. •••	1,412	•••		•••	p+1
	Total,	•••	194	1,36,149	92,448	39,902	3	8	1,53,943	710	333	88	2,76

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TRIAL.—(C	Continued.)												
& Dress.			•			Order	XII.—F	ood and L	Prink.					
Carpet makers.	Grain dealers.	Grain sellers.	Grain parchers.	Parched grain sellers.	Rice sellers.	Millers.	Bakers.	Confectioners.	Itinerant Victuallers.	Papoor sellers.	Swectmeat sellers.	Sherbet makers.	Wine sellers.	Vinegar sellers,
	•••		305			89	25	190					97	
	14,553		1,523			***	482	998					87	
	•••	1,016	1,978			•••	44	366	535	i			624	
	•••	6,844	3,610				2,002	5,126			601		268	•••
	5,236	1,197	3,178			24	10	1,907	123				244	
	•••		2,038			•••		•••	•••		•••		179	
	•••					•••		78	•••				19	
	•••							23	•••				352	
•••	•••	•••	846	49		225	98	250	•••				855	•••
""	•••	1,013	į	ļ	•••	190	108	29	2,305		•••		515	
	42		2,513	Ì		•••	•••	260	•••		•••		213	
•••	•••	•••	6,999	İ		1,235	298	•••	•••		2,927	•••	1,160	
	•••	4,262		ł	•••	48	379	1,081	51			•••	319	
•••	•••		165	l	•••	17	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		40	••••
" ,	•••	1,408				135	184	3,344	•••		65		101	•••
18	197		ł			151	275	864	5,952	j			295 30 117	
•••	•••	3,941	10,215 2,536		•••	2, 2 81	••• 58	11,522 598	•••	•••	"		417	
	 14,713	7,790 102	Ì			44	105	793				•••	233	•••
	1,229	1,322				79		203				•••	32	
			1,570	1					•••	•••	•••		813	
"	••• 640	2,216				•••		387	•••	•••			1,099	
	4,947	2,115	}	•••		3		148	•••	•••			375	
419	594	3,228					324	}	•••		2,489		333	
	1,036		4,572			•••	64 108	1,054	•••	•••			15	
	11,193	1,569	5,146			572	15	545	•••		16	•••	1,522 1,017	•••
9	6,399		9,918	••• ,			295		•••	3	2,556	•••	509	•••
	403	2,761	1,358			19	12	424		•••		•••	254	•••
	17,733	38,584	5,173				96	3,045	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,016	•••
	2 ,35 3	11,671	11,462	•••	•••	255	62	1,804	•••	•••	•••	•••	{ 223 336	•••
		5,098	5,571			45	82	2,517	•••	•••	15	•••	86	•••
1,098	•••	1,920	4,432		•••		42 24	}	•••	•••	3,268	•••	{ 812 64	•••
209	7,647		4,989		•••		858	2,068	•••	•••	•••	•••	{ 188 256	•••
27	•••	1,805	30,676	•••			94	1,257	•••	•••	•••	•••	{ 109 696	•••
•••	•••		257		•••		328	883	•••	•••	•••	•••	689	•••
1,780	88,915	1,05.617	1,49,845	117	118	5,419	6,472	41,764	8.976	116	12,090) ([81	17,609	8
	,010	2,00,011	-,10,010	'''		.,,,,,	.,	,	Digit	ized by		18/5		

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												CLASS V	-Indos
											Ore	ler XII.—F	ood and
	Districts.		Pan sellers.	Bhang and Ganja Sellers.	Maduk sellers and Opium ditto.	Tobacco sellers.	Spice sollers.	Grocers.	Fruit sellers.	Flower sellers.	Greengrocers.	Cheese sellers.	Milkmen.
	Dehra Doon,	•••	79	40	•••	45	•••	***	***	•••	140		231
	Seharunpore,		71	•••	•••	418			5		378	•••	1,515
	Moozuffernuggur,		408	} 184	21	202		1,095	520	3,546	28 6		692
MERRUT.	Meerut,		103 875	5 163	7	821		42,099	2,921	79		\	1,694
4	Boolundshuhur,		291	35		355		28,396	43	857	1,011		966
	Allygurh,		242	4		303		••	***	269	948		451
<u>¥</u> (Kumaon,	•••	•••	•••		54			•••		28	•••	•••
Коилой.	Gurhwal,	•••	•••	100	•••	67		349	•••		76		•••
M	Bijnour,	•••	46		•••			•••	•••	166	679		289
į	Moradabad,		237	59		884		38,507	416	761	936		1,218
Ğ.	Budaon,	•••	130		į		•••	1,183	•••		560		32
Rohilgund.	Bareilly,		579		•••	1,598		***	688	•••	864		***
Roı	Shahjehanpore,	•••	835	52	•••	747	3,446	11,463	130	•••	1,251	•••	1,315
İ		•••	13		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••
(Terrai,	•••	413	!		606	•••	30,024	255	250	1,355	•••	998
	Muttra,	•••	426			533		•••	467	215	•	•	1,047
İ	Agra,	•••	2,469	1		2,260		3,73 5		•••	13 0		365
AGEA.	Furruckabad,	•••	536	l				4,731		411	1,917 433	}	•••
٩	Mynpoory,	•••	671	 88	84	147		6,620	l i	493		•••	
	Etawah,	•••	1	İ		417	•••	•••	•••	525		•••	
j	Etab,	•••	111				***				656		
ii (Jaloun,	•••	1,005		•••		•••	4,521	596	•••			5,606
JHANBIE.	Jhansie,	•••	671	l	•••	827		1,907		•••	97	•••	95
, (Lullutpore,	•••	624			24			168	2,243			1,508
	Cawnpore,	•••	1,487			3,620		•••	10		212 1,348	5	345
Ацганавар.	Futtehpore,	•••	1,509			3,338		2,307				1	295
LLAH	Banda,	•••	1,092		1	213		21,161		461		1	2,288
Ā	Allahabad,	•••	2,316			1,853	·			1,288			100
ķ)	Humeerpore,	•••	1,100			792		***	•••	***	429		1,217
GORUCK-	Goruckpore,	•••	4,970	İ	12			557		1,957		1	325
9	Azimgurh,	•••	3,181	ł	\ -	528		7,047		1,032			17,961
.	Jounpore,	•••	2,053	į				1,314					4,777
Bekares.	Mirzapore,	•••	1,639					9,58 5 3 64	15			1	1,107
m	Benares,	•••	2,008		9	1,2 81	•••	15,521	943	760	1	l	1,107
į	Ghazeepore,	•••	4,763		•••	•••	•••		,	***	1,111	l	
Ajmere	. Ajmere,	•••	33 5	•••		***	•••		•••	•••	603		
	TOTAL	, ,,,	37,288	1,347	181	27,166	7.644	2,32,486	7,758	16,336	31,831	17	46,337
	1	,	,,200	1	1	,555		aitized h		006	b ·	ı	1

TRIAL.—(Continued.)

Drink.—(Concluded.)

Ghee sellers.	Butter sellers.	Butchers.	Poulterers.	Fishmongers.	Ice makers.	Kund sellers.	Flour sellers.	Snuff sollers,	Sugar - sellers and makers.	Cocoanut sellers.	Date sellers.	Pickle Sellers.	Mouha dealers.
	•••	132		1,764	•••	•••	75	foo					***
	47	2,481	11	100	•••	***		•••	•••				•••
	•••	2,693		85	***	•••		•••	***				•••
•••	•••	5,891	•••	61	***	•••	141	•••	14			•••	***
		4,016	•••	9	***	•••		16				•••	
		2,136	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				•••
•••	•••	29	18		•••	•••	486	•••	•••				•••
•••	•••	2			•••	***	•••	•••	•••				
•••		1,853		1,777	•••	***	•••		•••		•••	•••	,
•••		5,214		58	•••	•••	50	•••	145				•••
•••	. •••	1,359	•••	•••		•••	•••	***	174			••	•••
•••		4,315	478	5,802	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,818	110		• •••	
•••		2,036	12	•••	•••	•••	33	30	129 3,083	}	•••		***
•••	•••	111	•••	254	•••	•••		•••	•••				•••
•••		1,327	•••	137	•••	•••	16	10	77				
45	199	3,906	10	71	14	6		•••			***		•••
147	***	1,608	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••			
•••	•••	2,176		•••	•••	•••	1,389	•••	***				***
•••	•••	704	•••	64	•••		168	•••	•••	•••			201
	•••	1,957		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	72	•••		•••	•••
•••	•••	751	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••			***
	•••	448	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,095		•••	•••		•••	•••
	•••	313	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	***
147	•••	2,882	270	166	8	•••	***		87	•••	44	42	***
10	•••	634 926	}	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	53	•••	•••	***	79
	•••	566	•••	38	**	•••	159	5	111		•••	•••	•••
	•••	2,530 819	289	195	•••	•••		•••	•••	51	***		•••
13	•••	881	***	3,513	•••		•••	**	9 009	•••	•••	•••	•••
14	***	1,415	•••		•••	•••	***	•••	2,992	•••	•••	•••	•••
	•••	883		25	***	***		•••	4,718	***	•••		
	58	463	7 514	349	**	***	39	•••	684	•••		•••	
**	1	60	3		•••	•••	16	•••		***	•••	•••	"
	•••	1,418 1,015	•••	42		•••	•••	•••	964	21	•••	***	"
1,926		1,150	***		**	•••		***	6,181 729 75		***	•••	··· j
1,520									70				
2,300	304	61,090	1,602	14,510	22	6	3,662	61	22,106	ted by 182	oogl	e 42	79

o c c u

			Ī										CLASS V.	.—Indus
							,	Order XI	III.—Deale	ers in Ani	mal Substa	ances.		
	Districts.		Leather sellers and workers.	Leather dyers.	Leather rope makers.	Ditto bucket sellers.	Ghee bucket sellers.	Skin sellers.	Tanners.	Comb makers.	Sosp boilers and sellers.	Mussuck makers.	Brush and broom sellers.	Candle sellers.
[Dehra Doon,								270					
1	Seharunpore,	•••				14			599	340	8			
[j	Moozuffernuggur,								1,808					
MEERUT.	Meerut,						95		6,756					
	Boolundshuhur,								3,518					
[1	Allygurh,								4,048	128				
FON.	Kumaon,								198					
KUMAON.	Gurhwal,													
را	Bijnour,		53						136	109				
. '	Moradabad,								1,898					
GUND.	Budson,													
ROHILGUND.	Bareilly,		960						6,683	327]]		
m	Shahjehanpore,						7		962					
ل	Terrai,								564					
را	Muttra,						5		665					
1	Agra,			1,445	667	167	9	10	882	15		26	, '	
AGRA.	Furruckabad,		327						823			•••		
. g]	Mynpoory,								2,730					
	Etawah,								1,633				,	
U	Etah,		166						1,028	43				
ا ا	Jaloun,					56								
JHANSIB.	Jhansie,													
F []	Lullutpore,									40				
را	Cawnpore,			1,815			18		1,273	108	10		24	4 34
JAB.	Futtehpore,			2,589			78							
Агганавав.	Banda,						5		376					
VET.	Allahabad,						14			95	30		20	o
;)	Humeerpore,		*** ,			5							{ 22 97	2
GORUCK- PORE.	Goruckpore,		1,434				101				53			'
5 ^ j	Azimgurh,		44				143		349		16		41	1
83	Jounpore,						31							
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••							106	88	4		·	
. m '	Benares,	•••									205			
ا <u>ل</u> د د	Ghazeepore,						119				182			
AJMERE.	Ajmere,	•••								124				-
4)							!							.
,	Tenty		- 201									'	1	1
,	Total,	***	2,984	5,849	667	242	625	10	9 gitized 1	1,417	7 (308	26	204	34

2,76,675

15,328

35,431

4,297

159

549

2,435

4,956

PATION. TRIAL.-(Continued.) Order XIV .- Dealers in Vegetable Substances. Workers in bone and lyory. makers and chair makers. string Hemp, mat sellers and makers. Bamboo workers. makers. makers. Sirkee sellers. Rope and makers. makers. sellers. sellers. Oil sellers. Stationers Thatchers Turners. Basket cane c Paper 1 Pen (Tot 뎡 92 863 ••• ••• ... 11,783 813 105 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 7,943 245 60 ••• ••• ... ••• ••• ••• 218 12,907 142 .111 237 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 6,996 327 216 152 25 ••• ••• ••• *** ... ••• ••• ... 165 9,339 10 ••• ... ••• ••• 233 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 3,084 1,454 350 ••• ••• ••• 239 7,850 16 43 155 ••• ••• ••• 297 6.354 248 538 ••• 289 50 ••• 5,615 107 ••• 10,973 104 181 159 397 379 92 202 ... 8,360 32 **297** 106 205 87 84 111 1,745 ... ••• ••• ••• 5,512 709 466 100 ••• 545 ••• ••• ••• 93 7,197 677 1,350 1,086 53 10 235 238 50 215 30 15,175 1,238 317 72 56 ••• 5,536 127 224 ,16 ••• ••• 5.060 103 1,028 26 ••• 6,077 52 ••• 140 ••• 1,028 6,729 ••• 5,276 153 ٠. ... ••• .,. ••• ••• 26 1,614 1,987 287 315 ••• ••• ٠.. ••• ٠., ••• 34 36 16,201 39 155 ••• ••• ••• 39 .,. ••• ••• ••• 8,016 9 497 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ,.. 4,426 12 46 7,233 15 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 1,944 15,434 98 80 197 ... ••• ••• ••• 5,755 5,317 ••• ••• ••• ... ••• 2,525 25,208 53 1,118 59 ••• 49 342 ••• ••• 1,735 19,085 2,729 ... 26 11 9,390 1,051 222 ••• 143 ••• ••• 731 4,072 1,739 218 ••• ... ••• ••• ••• 9,478 2,174 130 369 801 ••• ••• 20,489 1,879 11 ••• • 1,336 **32**0 ••• ... ••• ••• ••• **2,563**

ed by **426**

JO241

2,961

3

1,937

GENERAL STATE

o c c u

												CLASS,-	-V. Indus
;					ı					Ord	ler XIV.–	–Dealers in	vegetable
	Districts.		Wood sellers.	Charcoal sellers.	Lac workers.	Leaf plate makers.	Bhoosa sellers.	Thatch grass sellers.	Grasscutters.	Chick makers.	Bow and arrow makers.	Gum sellers.	Catechu makers.
	Dehra Doon,		30					•••					***
	Seharunpore,	•••	3, 380	5	•••		184			117			•••
Ę,	Moozuffernuggu	r,	17	•••	•••			•••					***
Meerut.	Meerut,	•••	1,827		•••					743	***		***
	Boolundshuhur,	•••	424	·	 .			•••	•••	•••	•••		***
l	Allygurh,	•••	165		•••	1 4 8		•••		•••	•••		***
ž (Kumson,	•••			400		•••		•••	•••		•••	***
KUKAON.	Gurhwal,	•••			•••	۸.	•••	•••		•••	•••		
<u> </u>	Bijnour,	•••		***	•••	2	•••	•••	•••	•••	5	15	•••
	Moradabad,	•••	211		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		***
gg.	Budaon,	•••			•••			•••		•••	***	•••	•••
ROHILCUMD.	Bareilly,			424	•••		•••	•••	304	•••	19	•••	**
å l	Shahjehanpore,	•••	206		•••		87	•••		•••	•••		•••
Į	Terrai,	•••			•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	333
í	Muttra,	•••	401		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	
1	Agra,	•••	185	133	7	390	20	18	22	•••		•••	
	Furruckabad,	•••	1,289	6	•••		74	•••		•••	•••		
AGEA.	Mynpoory,	•••	7		•••		7	•••		8	***		٠
İ	Etawah,	•••	59		***	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	
1	Etah,	•••			•••	•••	13	•••		•••	•••	•••	
(Jaloun,	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	
JIIANSIE.	Jhansie,	•••	684		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	
Jua	Lullutpore,	•••			4	31	•••		•••	•••	•••		
(Cawnpore,	•••	678	60	35		302	•••	487	93	•••	•••	
ė	Futtehpore,	•••	203					•••		•••	421	•••	
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••	234		•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	
ALLA	Allahabad,	•••	732	24	•••		38	•••	321	•••	203	•••	
1	Humeerpore,	•••	39		147	80		•••	172	•••	30	•••	
GORUCE.	Goruckpore,	•••	464	263	182	3,140	•••		325	•••	•••	•••	
	Azimgurh,	•••	147	2		1,675	•••	•••	22	•••	18		
	Jounpore,	•••	2,513]	•••					•••	***		
BENARES.	Mirzapore,	•••	937	130	•••		•••		76			•••	22
BEAL	Benares,		491	542	21		•••	•••	229	•••	•••	•••	
	Ghazeepore,		196					••• •••					
AJMERR.	Ajmere,	•••	114					•••		•••	•••	•••	
	То	TAL,	18,373	1,589	392	5,466	725	18 Digitize	1 /	961	696	15	.155

TRIAL.-(Continued.) Substances .- (Concluded.) Order XV .- Dealers in Minerals. (nseq Tinmen and Tinkers, makers. Leaf earing sellers. sellers, Cow-dung sellers. Kanda sellers for starch.) workers. makers Wire drawers, Coppersmiths. ire makers 庿. Brass vessel Khus sellers. Blacksmiths. Wire cord 벙 Cutlers. Sellers Indigo Wire 1 1,900 30 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 6,037 134 1,298 21 ••• ••• ... ••• ••• ••• ... ••• 5,564 424 508 ••• ••• ••• ... 1,219 11,992 207 134 914 ... ••• ••• ••• 69 2,153 951 12 ••• ••• ••• ... ••• 3,530 51 80 1,154 ••• ••• ••• ••• 125 2,783 91 ••• ••• ••• 35 1,029 9.565 ••• ••• ••• 2,038 11 457 ••• 11 ••• ••• 2,747 176 420 12 239 ••• 315 51 74 2,755 ••• ••• ••• 118 625 5,467 394 218 ••• ••• ... ••• ••• ••• ••• 2,605 698 406 72 1,179 ... ••• ••• ... ••• ... ••• 1,116 150 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ... ••• 533 2,305 113 385 3 **2**8 897 ... ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 35 2,071 297 34 756 380 69 105 63 14 ••• ••• ••• 3,943 259 970 20 215 193 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ... ••• 519 1,279 230 202 ••• ••• ••• ... ••• ••• ••• ••• 255 48 209 42 443 ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• 111 2,749 105 ••• ••• ••• ••• ... 22 877 2,572 ••• ••• 82 457 1,840 14 ... ••• ••• 115 57 1,538 ••• 13,148 198 632 215 ••• ••• 28 8,179 93 695 80 286 54 ••• 2,949 1,069 431 ••• ••• 270 8,486 104 189 1,972 ... 2,564 60 16 11 ... ••• ••• 24 1,105 29 157 19,182 113 161 ••• ••• 13,195 93 83 489 ... ••• ••• ... 13,707 27 17 938 ... ••• ••• 102 8,324 40 225 4,671 ••• ٠., ••• ••• ••• 6 5,193 131 2,419 2,494 584 36 15,667 51 962 70 1,682 57 236 g[69] zed by 7 16 14,583 3,679 4,257 17,585 35 724 532 3 1,91,034 4,852 JOU

														оссп
													CLASS.	V.—India
												o	rder XV	-Dealers in
	Dist	ricts.		Hooka makers.	Hooka sellers.	Goldsmiths.	Embossers.	Silversmiths.	Gold leaf beaters.	Gold lace makers and Gold wise drawers.	Metal bangle makers.	Lapidaries.	Gem setters.	Jewel polishers.
ı	Dehra Doon	,	•••	17	•••	52 8		•••	•••				•••	
	Seharunpore	e,	<i>:</i>	343		3,922			•••	.				
igr.	Moozuffernu	ggur,	•••	139	•••	4,128	•••		•••				•••	***
Meerut.	Meerut,	,	•••	346	•••	7,132	•••		•••				•••	
	Boolundshuh	ur,	•••	453		1,095		2,272	•••	80		3	•••	
	Allygurh,	•	•••	28	•••	3,870			•••				•••	
zi (Kumaon,		•••		· 	722			•••				•••	
Коилой.	Gurhwal,		•••		•••	2,761			•••	•••			•••	
₩ (Bijnour,		•••	341	•••	3,442			•••					
	Moradabad,		•••	75	•••	3,892		•••	•••	72		5	•••	
CMD.	Budaon,		•••	15		1,563	•••	•••	•••				•••	
Конпесир.	Bareilly,		•••	108		6,934		•••		282	56	48	•••	
Ř	Shahjehanpo	re		587	•••	3,617	•••	•••	•••	30			•••	
	Terrai,	10,	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
Ì	_ .		•••		•••	251	•••	•••	•••		•••	30	•••	•••
	Muttra,		•••	25	•••	3,771		3	•••	10				•••
	Agra,		•••	138	6	3,650 20	} 13	45	4	91 317	} 30	70	8 41 }	5
AGRA.	Furruckabad	,	•••	137	•••	6,846	•••		•••	•••			•••	***
7	Mynpoory,		•••	26	•••	2,557	•••	•••	•••	•••				***
	Etawah,		•••	26	•••	2,511	•••	447	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	Etah,		•••	•••	•••	3,005	·	•••	•••			""		•••
81E.	Jaloun,		•••		•••	3,307	. •••	•••	•••		•••		•••	***
JHANSIB.	Jhansie,		•••		•••	1,905		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	,
	Lullutpore,		•••		•••	698	•••	•••	•••		731			***
	Cawnpore,		•••	. 123	109	5,700	•••		•••		1,007			•••
AD.	Futtehpore,		•••		28	3,237		•••	•••					•••
Aleanabad.	Banda,		•••	14	•••	2,674	•••	9	***				•••	•••
ALL	Allahabad,		^	114	14	6,049 12	ļ		22	65		2		•••
ĸ.	Humeerpore	·,	•••	3	•••	3,846	'		•••	•••	609			
GORUCK-	Goruckpore	•	•••	53	29	9,145		***	,		•••		•••	***
ر ق	Azimgurh,		•••	10	9	5,494		•••	•••		1,852 68	}		•
တုံ	Jounpore,		•••	18	•••	3,859	•••	•••				 		'm•
Benares.	Mirzapore,		•••	6	•••	2,661	•••	•••	***					•••
Br	Benares,		•••	14	233	4,528	•••	•••	50	{ 747 1,732	}		229	•••
	Ghazecpore,		•••	45	•••	10,913	•••	•••	•••	1,129	,			•••
AJMER	Ajmere,		•••		•••	2,564			•••	•••			•••	•••
									,					
		Total,	•••	3,204	428	1,32,800	13	2,776	Digitize	4,555	4,353	0 0 158	278	5

TRIAL.—(Continued.)

Minerals.—(Continued.)

20	.—(Continue													
Glass manufacturers.	Glass-bangle makers.	Ditto sellers.	Potters.	Stone Masons.	Brick-makers.	Lime-burners.	Lime-sellers.	Saltpetre-makers.	Well sinkers and repairers.	Mud-washer, Gold seekers.	Toy-makers.	Ink-sellers.	Grindstone-sellers.	Salt Merchants.
1			1,107					•••		. 5				•••
	1,664		10,981		510		67				165	3		•••
65	6		9,201		726	•••		81	227					•••,
	28	2,328	19,355	19	114			448		33		•••		•••
46	4	•••	9,376		569			211	78			•••		328
2	2,581		10,382			371		519		•••			7	•••
	210		227	•••										•••
	251	•••	2,120	6 8		•••	•••			66		•••		•••
382	1 1	•••	7,406		328	542	•••	•••		103	•••	13		•••
1,877	1		6,246		•••	699	•••	17	337		•••	•••		293
	718	•••	4,790	<i>"</i>	43	139	•••	1,376		34	•••	•••		•••
37)	•••	6,843		580	***	541	138		•••	•••	•••		•••
	2,252	***	1,8 4 2	•••	*** \	85	•••	649	{ 54 113	26	•••	•••		•••
 1,782	64	•••	7,948		1	442	***	•••	•••	***	••\$	•••	***	116
415	1 1	 2,155	8,394	1,330		54	613	351	12	17	•••	•••	""	115
413	1 1		7,501	105	744	345		52	17	15	•••	22	•••	 1,112
		1,163	3,710	2	245			2,582 888	•••		•••			58
1,487	1		3,416	8	186			441	229		•••		•••	97
•••	1,319		5,531	2		91	•••	1,486		58	•••			•••
	•••	•••	4,970						•••	80	•••	***		•••
			3,431		222	•••			•••		•••	•••		681
•••	456		1,580	184		228			•••	11	•••			•••
23	•••	3,566	8,302	64	41	172	126	1,080	•••	•••	•••	20		158
540	1,144	•••	{ 2,415 2,679		203	594	143	5 26	•••	73	•••	•••		117
2	,	٠.	9,652	147 251	•••	136	•••	742	***	•••	•••		, 	24
	2,032	•••	9,896	1	•••	18		342		32	•••	•••	•••	•••
919	•••	•••	5,484	69		251	•••	{ 250 4	•••	115	•••			135
	4,198	•••	18,105	326	•••	4	•••	57	•••	73	•••			736
	2,114	•••	16,052	4	37	•••	•••	1,272		97				•••
684		•••	11,067	40	•••	20	•••	33	98					40
	1,077	•••	7,906	6 999	•••	•••	•••	200					•••	•••
14	•••	930	0,010	1,287	170		•••	240		142	,		6	84
	2,179	•••	14,175		118	•••	•••	5,425		40				•••
	949	•••	4,454	•••		•••	•••	•••		9				1,104
			<u> </u>											
9,394	2,9136	10,142	2,53,605	6,723	4,855	4,964	1,490	19,410	1,160 Digitize	1,029 by	009	le 58	13	5,082
1				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	DIGITIZE	y uy	500	,I,C		

occu

			Cr.	ASS V.—II	NDUSTRIAI	—(Concl	uded.)				CLASS V	/L—Indep	DITE AND
			Order 2	(V.—Deal	lers in Mi	nerals.—(C	Conld.)	Order X bore		rank or p	VII.—Peroperty no office or oc	t returned	
	Districts.		Tinsel-makers.	Plaster-sellers.	Bottle-sellers.	Antimony-sellers.	Coal sellers.	Laborers.	Excavators.	Pensioners.	Independent Means.	Chowdrees.	Веддаги.
۱	Dehra Doon,	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	16,954	•••	490	•••		2,891
	Seharunpore,	•••		•••			***	2,32,152	40	•••	•••	•••	25,289
Ė	Moozuffernuggur,	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	1,22,205	•••	110	•••	•••	14,879
MRERUT.	Meerut,	•••				··-	•••	1,86,354	•••	787		•••	30,192
	Boolundshuhur,	•••		•••			•••	1,18,976	•••	132		•••	16,152
l	Allygurh,	•••				•••	•••	1,96,660	•••		151	•••	18,504
KUMAON.	Kumaon,	•••		•••	•••		•••	11,231	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,521
₹)	Gurhwal,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	116	•••		•••	•••	251
(Bijnour,	•••	•••			•••	•••	1,55,953	•••	•••	•••	14	16,217
اہ	Moradabad,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	1,33,595	•••	200	•••	•••	12,854
ROHILCUND.	Budaon,	•••			•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	10,25
Rom	Bareilly,	•••	•••		•••		•••	89,452	166		273	6	15,36
	Shahjehanpore,	•••			•••	•••	•••	70,259	•••	78	•••	•••	10,97
Į	Terrai,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	14,988	•••		•••	•••	1,19
ſ	Muttra,	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	1,06,057	•••	34	***	•••	25,31
	Agra,	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	1,24,859	•••	91	•••	•••	17,98
AGRA.	Furruckabad,	•••	167		•••	•••	•••	1,11,289	•••		•••	•••	12, 91
¥	Mynpoory,	•••		•••	•••	•••		82,721	•••	12	•••	•••	10,36
	Etawah,	•••	•••			•••	•••	66,577	•••	121	•••	•••	7,70
į	Etah,	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	67,104	•••			•••	11,13
	Jaloun,	•3•	•••		•••	•••	•••	47,418	•••	•••		•••	8,98
JEANSIE.	Jhansie,	•••			•••	•••		39,732	•••	29		•••	. 8,90
ا ي	Lullutpore,	•••		19	•••	•••	•••	38,681	•••	18		•••	2,85
. [Cawnpore,	•••	•••		102	•••	•••	1,28,242	30	. 616		108	17,15
- 1	Futtehpore,				•••	•••	•••	1,26,970	27	•••	•••		9,94
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	•••	•••			•••	•••	1,28,621	•••	182	 .		9,16
ALL	Allahabad,	•••			26	8	•••	2,50,218	•••			25	32,19
) (. ظ	Humeerpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	····	•••	65, 295	82				(10,32
GORUCK- PORE	Goruckpore,	•••		•••			332	3,19,081	2,988				26,13
ر ن آ	Azimgurh,	•••					•••	1,49,394	•••			{ 56 119	14,084
189	Jounpore,	•••			•••	•••	•••	1,02,966	•••	30			11,015
BENABES.	Mirzapore,	•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	2,23,584	•••		•••		22,673
m l	Benares,	•••				50	. •••	•••			•••	158	10,874
l	Ghazeepore,	•••	•••					2,28,393	•••			240	11,778
merk.	Ajmere,	•••	•••			•••	•••	65,526	•••				20,941
	_											—— <u> </u>	
	Total,	•••	167	19	128	58	3 32	38,21,623	3,3 33	2, 9 3 0	424	726	4,79,015

Non-Productive.

Order XVIII.-Persons supported by the community, and of no specified occupation.

Prostitutes.	Eunuchs.	Mourners.	Alms-takers.	Pedigree-makers.	Men who flatter for gain.	Vagabonds.	Ear-piercers.	Grave-diggers.	Makers of Caste-marks.	Wrestlers,	Charmers,	Sturdy beggars.	Professional Thieves.	Informer.
178				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***	,,,	•••	
685	39	•••	,,,		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••
652	46	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	***	•••			•••
•••	89				•••	•••		•••		•••	***		•••	411
837	28		•••	•••		•••	•••	***		•••	•••			•••
646	l			•••	•••	••••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
1,089		•••	•••	•••		,	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	***
***			•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	,		•••	***
401 980	66		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••			•••	•••
982			•••	•••	•••	·n	•••	•••		•••	***	•••		•••
2,428	106		•••	***		•••		***	•••	•••			•••	•••
350			•••					•••	•••	•••	440		111	•••
***								•••	•••	•••				,,,
435	 67			•••		•••		***		•••				•••
1,959	173	29	111	28	226	1	18	97	51	2	4	35	•••	1
2,312	159		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••			•••	•••
1,270	108		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		***				•••
579	18		•••	•••	100	•••		•••		•••				•••
1,174	26			***		•••		•••		•••				•••
473	45	•••	•••	•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	 	"		•••
•••	•••			•••		•••		•••	•••	***	•••	""		•••
141	15 309		***	••• I		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	23	•••
814	34			***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	٠	"		•••
268	13	İ		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		 		•••	•••
2, 002	121				 	•••	•••	•••	•••				•••	
553	44					•••		•••	•••		•••			•••
1,563	41			•••		***	•••	•••	•••	***	***		•••	***
1,144	113		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••			•••
55	53	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••			•••
58	96	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••			***
1,566	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	***	•••		•••
1,182	183	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	***	•••		•••
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••				•••	•••
26,806	2,251	29	111	28	226	1	18	97	51 Digit	2	God	35	23	1

OCCUPATION.

					C	LASS VI	— Indepi	NITE AND	Non-Pro	DUCTIVE.			
				Order	XVIII	-Persons	supported :	by the com	munity, ar	nd o j sp ecij	fied occupa	tion,	
•	Districts.			ellers.		YG.			nters.			eous.	
	·		Hangmen,	Fortune-tellers.	Jesters.	Astrologers.	Mimics.	Divers.	Horse-painters.	Pimps.	Budmashes.	Miscellaneous.	Travellers.
	Dehra Doon,	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••					•••
	Seharunpore,	••••		3		•••		•••					***
BUT.	Moozuffernuggur,	***			20	•••	•••	***					813
Meerut.	Meerut,	~				•••	•••	•••		•••		451	•••
1	Boolundshuhur,	•••			118	•••	·	•••		•••			•••
ί	Allygurh,	•••			272	•••							***
(io	Kumaon,	•••				***	***	٠				9,673	**4
KUKAON.	Gurhwal,	•••				•••	•••			•••			•••
٦.	Bijnour,	,.,				•••		<i>.</i>					•••
l	Moradabad,	•••			240	•••		•••					***
g	Budson,	•••				•••	•••	•••					•••
Roeilcund.	Bareilly,	•••				106	•••	•••			•••		•••
å	Shahjehanpore,	•••			33	•••	•••	•••		-00			1
Į	Terrai,	,,,		•••	•••	•••		,					٠.
٠	Muttra,	•••			34	***	74	72	!				300
i	Agra,	•••				•••			16	1			1 353
	Furruckabad,				,	•••	185	•••					•••
AGRA.	Mynpoory,	***			14	•••							
	Etawah,	•••	•••	•••	32	•••	•••	***		ļ			•••
j	Etah,	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	""	•••		***	3,666
L	}	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	"	•••	
e (Jaloun,	•••	"	•••	•••	•••	•••	***		•••		•••	
JEANSIE.	Jhansie,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	293	***
2	Lullutpore,	•••	***	•••	***	•••	•••	***	•••		"	•••	20
ſ	Cawnpore,	•••	123	***	***	•••	•••	6	•••	•••	""	•••	***
ABAD.	Futtehpore,	•••	•••	•••	***	!	•••	***	•••				75
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	***	***	•••	28	•••	***	•••	••• 	•••		•••	101
11	Allahabad,	•••	10	•••		•••	•••	64	***	221	974	•••	••
GORUCE- PORE.	Humeerpore,	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***
Gon	Goruckpore,	•••	100	•••		1,017		•••	•••	•••	•••	6,098	***
ا ا	Azimgurh,	•••	•••	•••	16				•••	•••	•••	•••	
, i	Jounpore,	•••			44	•••			•••		•••	834	•••
BEWARE.	Mirzapore,	•••	•••					.•••	•••	100	•••	•••	get
<u> </u>	Benares,	···							•••			5,185	**
Ų	Ghazeepore,			}							.		••
Ajmere.	Ajmere,			•••									
	Total,		133	3	851	1,123	259	142	16	321	974	22,534	4,959

GENERAL STATEMENT NO. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH DISTRICT,

AND THE

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

GENERAL STATEMENT NO. VI.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH DISTRICT AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE,

Division.		District.		Number of Houses.	Population.	Average number of Persons to a House,
	Dehra Doon,			10,223	1,02,831	5-08
11:	Seharunpore,	•••	•••	1,85,722 1,59,260	8,66,483 6,82,212	4·66 4·28
MER.KUI,)	Mozuffernuggur, Meerut,	•••	•••	2,97,784	11,99,593	4.02
	Boolundshuhur, Allygurh,	***	•••	1,71,581 2,23,560	8,00,4 3 1 9,25,538	4.65 4.13
	2111, g 41.11,		-			-
		Total,		10,48,130	45,77,088	4:36
Kumaon, {	Kumaon,	•••	•	86,399 49,186	3,85,790 2,48,742	4:46 5:05
,	Gurhwal,	· 	-	,		-
		Total,		1,35,585	6,34,532	4-67
ر	Bijnour,	•••		1,49,967	6,90,975 10,95,306	4·60 4·36
11	Moradabad, Budaon,	•••	}	2,50,872 1,85,150	8,89,810	4:80
ROHILCOND,	Bareilly,	•••		2,49,925 2,03,788	13,81,334 10,16,844	5·52 4·98
Ų	Shahjehanpore, Turrai,	•••	:::	21,509	91,802	4.26
		Total,		10,61,211	51,66,071	4-96
	36,44	ı		1,77,973	8,00,321	4:49
. []	Muttra, Agra,	•••		2,18,332	10,28,544 9,15,943	471 444
AGRA, {	Furruckabad, Mynpoory,	•••	•••	2,06,164 1,48,916	7,00,220	4.70
	Etawah,	•••		1,34,608 1,20,269	6,26,444 6,14,351	4·65 5·10
. (Etah,	•••	•••	1,20,203		_
		Total,		10,06,262	46,85,823	4.65
(Jaloun,		,	90,666	4,05,604	4·47 4·64
JHANSIE, }	Jhansie, Lullutpore,	•••	•••	76,946 55,148	3,57,442 2,48,146	4'49
		Total,		2,22,760	10,11,192	4:53
,				2,77,289	11,88,862	4-28
(Cawnpore, Futtehpore,	•••	•••	1,57,851	6,80,786	4:31 4:28
ALLAHABAD,	Banda, Allahabad,	•••		1,69,138 3,19,915	7,24,872 13,93,183	4:35 4:21
ţ	Humeerpore,	•••	•••	1,23,653	5,20,941	_ '"
•		Total,	•••	10,47,846	45,08,144	4:31
GORUCKPORR,	Goruckpore,	***	•••	6,10,103	34,39,513	5.63
				2,97,068	13,85,872	4.66
	Azimgurb, Jounpore,	•••	•••	1,96,579	10,15,427	5·16 4·67
Benares,	Mirzapore, Benares,	•••	•••	2,25,384 1,16,507	10,54,418 7,93,277	6·8·) 4·57
	Ghazeepore,	•••	•••	2,93,251	13,42,234	_
		Total,	•••	11,28,789	55,91,223	4.95
Ajmere,	Ajmere,	•••		86,117	4,26,268	134
	GR			63,46,803	3,00,39,854	4:3

GENERAL STATEMENT NO. VI. 3

TOWNS EXCEEDING 20,000 INHABITANTS.

District.		Names of Towns.		Number of		
District.		Names of Towns.		Houses,	Population.	Average number of Persons to a House.
Benares,	,	. Town of Benares, including Cantonment,		27,578	1,73,352	6.58
Agra,	••	Agra City,		32,967	1,42,661	4.32
Cawnpore,	••	. Cawnpore City, Civil Station, and Cantonmen	t,	28,413	1,13,601	3·99
Allahabad,	••	Allahabad City, Civil Station, and Cantonne Pergunnah Chail,	nt in	21,876	1,05,926	4-84
Bareilly,	•••	City Bareilly, in Pergunnah Crore,		20,894	95,541	4.57
Furruckabad,	•••	City of Furruckabad, Pergunnah Puhara,		21,305	73,110	3.43
Mirzapore,	•••	City of Mirzapore,		19,850	71,849	3·61
Shahjehanpore,	•••	City of Shahjehanpore,		15,197	71 ,7 19	4:71
Moradabad,	•••	City of Moradadad,		16,097	57,304	3.55
Meerut,	•••	Meerut City,		15,497	55,471	3·57
Muttra,	•••	Quaba Muttra, Pergunnah Huzoor Tuhseel	,	12,819	51,540	4.02
Goruckpore,	•••	Guruckpore City,		11,766	50,853	4·32
Allygurh,	•••	Coel City,		42,720	48,403	1.13
Seharunpore,	•••	Seharunpore, in Pergunnah Seharunpore,		14,946	44,119	2.95
Moradabad,	•••	Sumbhul,		9,479	41,456	4·37
Ajmere,	•••	Ajmere City, Pergunnah Ajmere,		10,584	34,763	3·28
Ghazeepore,	•••	Ghazeepore City,		9,437	34,385	3*64
Moradabad,	•••	Umroha,		7,330	32,314	4·40
Bud aon,	•••	Budson City,		6,813	31,044	4.40
Bareill y,	•••	Pilibheet, in Pergunnah Pilibheet,		6,116	27,907	4.26
Band a,	•••	City of Banda,		6,826	27,573	4.03
Etawah,	•••	Mouzah Etawah Khass, in Pergunnah Etawah,		7,472	27,228	2.97
ounpore,		City Jounpore,		8,809	25,531	2.89
‱lundshuhur,		Khoorjah, in Pergunnah Khoorjah,		4,024	24,584	6-10
lcerut,	•••	Cantonment of Meerut,		7,886	23,907	3.03
Allygu rh,		Hatrass City,		6,177	23,722	3.84
loradabad,		Chundowsee,		4,833	22,122	4:57
charunpore,	•••	Deobund, in Pergunnah Deobund,		5,197	21,714	4:17
luttra,		Qusba Bindrabun, Pergunnah Huzoor Tuhseel, .		6,350	21,500	3:38
lynpoo ry ,	•••	City Mynpoory,		5,394	21,179	3.92
uttehpore,		Futtehpore Khass,		4,184	20,478	4. 89

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, &c.

GENERAL STATEMENT

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

		Number of Villages.													
Вічівіом,	District.	le 20	ontaining 28s then 00 Inha- bitants.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Total.				
Meeror.	Dehra Doon, Scharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh,		733 478 348 292 559 553	54 528 285 488 576 723	21 334 238 359 316 349	8 129 106 225 89 125	 36 55 87 42 41	1 5 6 10 5 4	 4 3 2 5 4	1	817 1,514 1,041 1,464 1,592 1,799				
		-	2,963	2,654	1,617	682	261	31	18	1	8,227				
KUMAON.	Kumaon, Gurhwal,		3,017 3,441	410 128	48 3			1		•••	3,487 3,573				
		-	6,458	538	51	12		1			7,060				
Routicand.	Bijnour, Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Turrai,		1,037 1,053 770 1,060 794 274	641 969 740 1,133 805 163	210 400 371 634 416	92 120 171 142	22 25 29 30	9 6 3		. " 1 1	1,967 2,549 2,034 3,032 2,193 459				
•		-	4,988	4,451	2,050	574	126	32	10	3	12,234				
AGRA.	Muttra, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Etawah, Etah,		228 189 523 431 582 444	318 398 609 454 515 465	319 319 269	9 167 9 143 9 114 9 85	7 70 3 61 4 30 5 19	8 7 7 3 9 2 2	1 2 1 1		996 1,143 1,664 1,352 1,473 1,273				
(Etan,	"	2,397	2,758	1,71	3 729	8 263	3 30	9	3	7,901				
JHANSIE.	Jaloun, Jhansie, Lullutpore,		381 201 638	237 191 51	15	3 6	9		34		839 625 69 5				
			1,220	479	28	38 14	1 2	22	5 4		2,159				
Асганавар.	Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Humeerpore,	:::	516 520 315 1,490 227	461 386 1,255	1 24 6 26 2 56	19 11 54 14 51 17	16 3 11 5 77 4	88 61 10	٠ ا	1 1	1,356 1,161 3,521 754				
¥	Tumeer porc,		3,068	3,12	1 1,65	59 75	54 25	23	5	3 , 5	8,845				
GORUCK PORE.	Goruckpore,		7,869	4,40	9	82 2	40	52 *	6 .	4	13,556,				
BZMARES. (C Azimgurh	••• ••• •••	2,156 1,686 2,506 944 1,85	6 1,14 6 1,17 4 65	45 3 70 3 21 2	338- 267	25 83 73	33 13 20 15 58	2 1 1 14	I (4.329 3,369 4.119 1,922 3,453				
 1	Guazeepore,	•••	9,14	_		975	527	139	18	6	2 17,189				
AJMERE.	Ajmere,		48	-		110	60	20	3	2	541				
Ÿ	GRAND TO	OTAL,	38,60	23,9	33 10,	445 3,	818 1,	106	141	56	2 78,112				

^{*} Two groups of villages in two large jungles have erroneously been included as Towns.

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[†] All these four groups of villages in large jungles have been erroneously included as Towns.

TABLE OF TOWNS OF WHICH THE INHABITANTS EXCEED 5,000, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

Divis		Distr	ict.	Names of Towns. Mumber of Inhabitants
Benares, Agra,	•••	Benares,		Town of Benares (including Cantonment),
Allahabad,	{	Cawnpore.		City. Civil Station and Co
Rohilcund.	\ 	Allahabad, Bareilly,		
•	•••	Datemy,	•	City Bareilly, in Pergunnah Crore, 1,05,926
Leerut,	•••	Meerut,		City of Meernt 10,108 1,05,649
lgra,	•••	Furruckabad,		Eantonment eee 55,471)
lenares,		Mirzapore		City of Furrickabad, Pergunnah Puhara
lohilcund,	₩.	Shah jehannore.		City of Shahishannon
gra,		Moradabad, Muttra	•	me I CITY Of Moradadad 71.719k
oruckpore,	•••	Goruckpore.		Kusbah Muttra, Pergunnah Huzoor Tehseel, 57,304 Goruckpore City, 51,540
leerut, Ditto,	•••	Allygurb.		Coel City 50.853
ohilcund,	:::	Seharunpore, Moradabad,	••	Seharunpore, in Pergunnah Seharungan 48,403
jmere,	•••	Ajmere.	••	
enares, philcund,	•••	Ghazeepore,	•••	City of Ghazeenore 34,763
Ditto,	***	Moradabad, Budaon,	•••	Umroha 34,385.
Ditto,		Bareilly.	•••	Dudaon, 32,314
llahabad, gra,		Banda,	•••	City of Randa 27 907
nares,	***	Etawah,	•••	Mouzah Etawah Khasa D 27,573
eerut,	•••	Jounpore, Boolundshuhur,	•••	City Jounpore, 27,228 Khoorjah, in Pergupush K 25,531
Ditto, hilcund,	•••	Allygurh.	•••	Hattrass. 24,584
erut,	•••	Moradabad, Seharunpore,	•••	Chundowsee 23,722
Ta, Ditto.	•••	Muttra.	•••	Dechund in Possesser 1 22,122
Ditto, lahabad,		Mynpoorv.	•••	City Mynnogry 21,500
hilcund,	••• ;	Futtehpore, Bijnour,	•••	Futtehnore Khan 21,179
ansie, hilcund.		Jhansie,	•••	Nujeebabad, 20,478
nncund, ansie,	1	Bijnour,	•••	Nugeena
lahabad,		Jaloun, Tumeerpore,	•••	Calpee in Pargunal A 19,075
ra, hilcund.	1	urruckabad,	•••	Kunouje Pergunnah Raat, 17.690
mere,	I	Budaon,	•••	Subserver with B Kunouje,
erut,	4	ljmere, loozuffernuggur,		1 ATUSET (ADROL CONTONIONAL TO
Ditte, Ditto,	E	Soolundshuhur	•••	Kusba Kyrana, Pergunnah Ramsur, 17,109 Secundrabad, in Pergunnah Kyrana, 16,953
Ditto, Ta,	<u>H</u>	loolundshuhur,	•••	Burrun, in Pergunnah Secundrabad, 15.968
erut,	E	itah, Illygurh,	•••	Allower 1 10.254
insie, Bares,	j	aloun,	•••	1 ALLTOWIPP. 10.107
erut,	A	zimgurh,	•••	City Azimgurh in Pagginnah Nonich,
unsie,	T.	leerut, aloun,		
ra,)itto	M	luttra,	•••	d810UD, Pergunnah Talana *** *** *** 14.294
)it t o, e rut ,	A	gra,	•••	Ferozabad 13,531
ailcund,	R	eerut, jnour.		Sirdhana 13.163
erut, ra,	A	llygurh,	•••	Secundra Rao 13,072
erut,	I M	uttra,	:::	Kusba Kosee Pergunnal W 12.431
ilcund,	. Bi	oozuffernuggur, jnour,		Chasta Randia, Pergunnah Kandia.
erut, litto,	Se	harunpore.	•••	Gungah Paramana a
itto,	Me	Oozuffernnoone		
ares,	I Gh	olundshuhur, azecpore,		Anoopshuhur, Pergunnah Moozuffernuggur, 10,748 Sherepore, in Zemaniah Anoopshuhur, 10.644
a, Aice,	Fu	rruckabad.	•••	Town of Futtohamian,
rut,	Az	imgurh. 🗸	***	Town Mhow, in Pergunnah Mhownat Bhunjun, 10,335 Munglour, in Pergunnah Mnonlawat Bhunjun, 10,271
itto,	Bo	harunpore, olundshuhur,	•••	Munglour, in Pergunnah Mhownat Bhunjun, 10,27.1 Shikarnore in Pergunnah Munglour, 10,205
ares, ilcund,	Mi	rzapore.	•••	Chungr in Pergunal Shikarpore,
rut,	··· Ba	reilly.	1 1	AUSDS ADDIS 10 Ponone 1 4
a, rut,	i Eta	ozuffernuggur,		
rut, 2,	··· Seh	arunnore.	•••	Jowalapore, Percuman Marenra, 9670
ares,	My	npoorv.		
a,	Eta	azeepore, h,		
ires, ilcund,	" Gh	zecpore.	1 2	Soron, Pergunnah Soron, 9,398 Sheopoor Deer, in Bulliah, 9,332
tto,	" Bar	eilly,	; I	Ausua Deesii Doro in Dorono
res, rut,	··· Ben	nour, ares.	E	Keerutpore, 2,005
res,	*** Boo	lundshuhur.		Ramnuggur, Pergunnah Ralhoopore, 8,971 Jehangeerabad, Pergunnah Anoopshuhur, 8,976 Guhmer in Zemanich 8,875
rut,	Gha	zeepore,		
lcund, L	··· Bijr	iour.	10	Socher
tto,	· Fur	ruckabad,	••• G	Gird Kaimonni Permuni Tr 8710
rut,	1 47 81	n, zuffernuggur,		
tto,	··· Seha	Tunnore.	R	Rampore in Pergunnah Thana Bhowun.
habad,	· Fur	ruckabad.	••• K	Khurhundee Shumeet I tompore,
res,	··· Caw	ppore, zeepore,	M	Mouzah Bithoor, in Pergunnah Shumsahad, 8,428 Muhutwar in Khureed 8,322
lcund, tto,	··· Mor	adahad,	M	Muhutwar in Khureed, 8,322
sie,	··· Bijn	o ur,		Baljooree, including Kasheepore, 8,301 Nehtour 8,253
ut,	Jhar Meer		R	Rancepore, in Pergunnah Eastern 8,195
tto, habad.	··· Dit	to.	1 == 1	
ut.	··· Hum	leernore.	K	Churelle in Telebone
lcund,	··· Mozt	iffernuggur.	K	Austa Jelalahad, in Thene Drame "" 7.879
7	··· Bijn			
re, res,	··· Ajm	ere.	A	Alligunj, Pergunnah Azimnuggur, 7,861 Tyanuggur, 7,813
sie.	Joun	pore,	Ki	Lusbs Chisoga Pergrapah Chisa 7,802
cund.	··· Jhan ··· Buda	81 e, .on.		1,175
to,	···/ Bijno	ur.	Oc	7,759 7,759
	. Sehare	inpore,	Ro	coorkee, including Cantonment,

4 GENERAL STATEMENT NO. VII.-(Concluded.

TABLE OF TOWNS OF WHICH THE INHABITANTS EXCEED 5,000, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

Division.		District		Names of Town.	
Joruckpore,		Goruckpore,	•••	Roodurpore,	
Jhansie,	•••	Jhansie,		Bhandere, in Pergunnah North-Western,	
Rohilcund, Agra,	•••	Moradabad, Agra,		Umannuggur, alias Kant, Pergunnah Khundowlee Ugwar, Eastern Pergunnah,	•••
Rohilcund,	•••	Moradahad	•••	Hussunpore,	
Agra,		Furruckabad,	•••	Thutteea Khass, Pergunnah Thutteea,	
oruckpore,	•••	Goruckpore,	•••	Mehdawul,	
deerut,	•••	Meerut,	•••	Shadura,	
Ditto,	***	Boolundshuhur,		Debaee, in Pergunnah Debaee,	
Agra,	•••	Agra, Furruckabad.	•••	Ferozabad Kotta, Northern Pergunnah,	•••
Ditto, Benares,		Ghazeepore,	•••	Ameerabad, Bumeeoree, Imrutpore, Reotee, in Khureed,	•••
Meerut,	•••	Boolundshuhur,		Jewur, in Pergunnah Jewur,	
Agra,	•••	Muttra,	•••	Kusba Mahabun, Pergunnah Mahabun,	
Meerut,	•••	Meerut,	•••	Mowana Kullan,	
Allahabad,	•••	Banda,	•••	Mouzah Kirwee, Pergunnah Tirohan (Eastern),	
Meerut,	•••	Dehra Doon, Ghazeepore,	•••	Dehra Khass, in Western Doon,	•••
Benares, Agra,	•••	Etawah,		Byreea, in Doabah, Pergunnah Phuppoond, in Mouzah Phuppoond Khass,	
Benares,	•••	Ghazeepore,	,	Sonbursa, in Doabah,	***
Agra,	•••	Etah,	•••	Etah Khass, Pergunnah Etah,	
Allahabad,	•••	Cawnpore,	•••	Mouzah Bilhour, Pergunnah Bilhour,	
Agra,	•••	Muttra, •	•••	Mouzah Korounda, Pergunnah Sadabad,	•••
Meerut, Jhansie.		Meerut, Jaloun.	•••	Ghazecabad, Orai Khass,	
Allahabad,	*10	Humeerpore,	•••	Mahoba Khass, in Pergunnah Mahoba,	•••
Rohilcund,		Moradabad,	•••	Myhsepoorah, including Kasseepore,	***
Ditto,	•••	Shahjehanpore,		Jullalabad, in Pergunnah Jullalabad,	
Allahabad,	•••	Humeerpore,	•••	Koolpahar, in Pergunnah Punwaree,	•••
Limere,	•••	Ajmere,	•••	Keikree Cantonment, Pergunnah Ramsur,	•••
Meerut, Thansie.	***	Seharunpore, Jhansie,		Umbehta, Pergunnah Nukoor, Burwa Sagor, in Pergunnah Central.	•••
Benares,	:::	Ghazeepore,		Bansdeh, in Khureed,	:::
Agra,		Furruckabad,		Allahgunj, Pergunnah Imrutpore,	:::
Ditto,		Mynpoory,	•••	Bhoegaon, in Pergunnah Bhoegaon,	
Illahabad,	•••	Humeerpore,	•••	Mowdha Khass, in Pergunnah Mowdha,	
Meerut,		Allygurh,	•••	Hurdooagunje,	
Rohilcund, Ditto,		Shahjehanpore, Bijnour,	•••	Powayan, in Pergunnah Powayan, Suhespore,	
Meerut,	:::	Allygurh,		Jellalee,	
Kumaon,		Kumaon,	•••	Almorah,	•••
gra,		Agra,	•••	Pinahut,	
enares,	•••	Ghazeepore,	***	Munniar, in Khureed,	
leerut,	•••	Moozuffernuggur,	•••	Qusba Jansut, Pergunnah Jowlee Jansut,	
igra, Ditto,	:::	Furruckabad, Etah,	•••	Saligram, Pergunnah Saligram, Sukeet, Pergunnah Sukeet,	•••
enares,		Azimgurh,		Mouzah Kopagunj, Pergunnah Mahomedabad,	:::
gra,		Mynpoory,	•••	Kurhul, Pergunnah Kurhul,	
itto,		Muthra,	•••	Kusba Chatta, Pergunnah Suhar,	
eerut,		Moozuffernuggur,	•••	Kusba Meeranpore, Pergunnah Bhooma Sumbulpore,	
itto,		Meerut,	•••	Pilkhooah,	•••
ohilcund, Leerut,		Moradabad, Boolundshuhur,	•••	Buchroon, Syanah,	•••
gra,		Etawah,	•••	Dulelnuggur Oreyah,	•••
itto,	•••	Muthra,	••• }	Sudder Bazaar and Dum Duma, Pergunnah Huzoor Tehr	seel,
llahab ad,		Humeerpore,	•••	Jeitpore Khass, in Pergunnah Jeitpore,	
[eerut,		Allygurh,	•••	Tuppul,	•••
ohilc und, itto,		Bijnour, Budson.	•••	Sherekote, Bilsee, Pergunnah Kote,	•••
enares,		Ghazeepore.		Oosea, in Zemaniah,	•••
chilcund,		Shahjehanpore,	•••	Kuttra, in Pergunnah Kuttra,	:::
itto,	}	Bijnour,	••• }	Dhampore,	
eerut,		Meerut,	•••	Teckree, Pergunnah Sirdhana,	
enares,	1	Ghazeepore,	•••	Russurah,	
eerut, Ditto,	1	Allygurh, Meerut.	•••	Moorsan, Kirthul,	•••
philcund,	****	Bijnour,	•••	Jhaloo,	***
oruckpore,	•••	Goruckpore,		Amwa Khass,	***
llahabad,		Cawnpore,	•••	Mouzah Akberpore, Pergunnah Akberpore,	
itto,		Ditto,	`	Mouzah Sechendee, Pergunnah Jaujmow (West),	
ohilcund,	•••	Budaon, Azimgurh,	•••	Alapore, with Hamlets, Pergunnah Ooseith, Mouzah Mobarukpore, Pergunnah Mahomedabad,	
enares, gra,		Azımguru, Agra,		Kheragurh, Nugla Dooleh Khan, Eastern Pergunnah.	
gra, itto,		Ditto,		Futtehpore Jengara, South-east Pergunnah,	
enares,		Ghazeepore,	•••	Barrah in Zemaniah,	
chilcund,		Budaon,	•••	Kukrala, with Hamlets, Pergunnah Ooseith,	
itto,		Moradabad,	•••	Dhunowrah,	
tto,	1	Shahjehan pore, Ditto,		Tilhur, in Pergunnah Tilhur, Hindoo Puttee, in Pergunnah Tilhur,	•••
itto, gra,	***	Agra,	•	Khundoulee Semrah, Eastern Pergunnah,	:::
gra, llahab ad,		Humeerpore.	•	Soomeerpore Khass, in Pergunnah Soomeerpore,	
gra,		Agra.	•••	Pinahut, Reha, Burrenda, Eastern Pergunnah,	
hilcund,		Bareilly,		Namrea, Hosseinpore, Pergunnah Pillibheet,	
enares,		Ghazeepore,	•••	Nurhee, in Gurha,	•••
eerut,		Moozuffernuggur, Budaan	•••	Qusbah Jhinjhana, Pergunnah Jhinjhana, Goonour, Pergunnah Usudpore,	•••
ohil cund,		Budaon, Etah,	•••	Doondwara, Pergunnah Putialee,	•••
gra, eerut,		Meerut.	•••	Chuprowlee.	
gra,		Furruckabad,		Chubramow, Pergunnah Chubramow,	
enares,		Ghazeepore,	•••	Nawal, in Zemaniah.	
ooradabad,		Budaon,		Shekhoopore, with Hamlets, Pergunnah Oojhanee,	
llahabad,		Banda,	•••	Mouzah Muttound, in Pergunnah Western,	•••
ohilcund,		Moradabad, Banda		Mogulpore, Mouzah Rajpore, Pergunnah Chiboo, (Kastern,)	
llahabad,		Banda, Cawnpore.	•••	Mouzah Kasipore, Pergunnan Chiboo, (Kastern,) Mouzah Kassipore, Pergunnah Sheorajpore (South-west).	•••
itto, itto,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Cawnpore, Futtehpore,		Mouzan Kassipore, Fergunian Sucorajpore (South-west), Khujooa, Pergunnah Kora,	
ohilcund,		Moradabad.		Sirsee.	
(eerut,		Boolundshuhur,		Goolaotee, in Pergunnah Agowtee,	
itto,		Seharunpore,	•••	Jowalapore, Pergunnah Jowalapore,	•••
	1 1	Moradabad,		Nerowlee.	
ohilcund, oruckpore,		Goruckpore,		Burhui Bazaar.	•••

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TABLE NO. I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

TABLE

DEHRA

AREA AND

			ips.										POPU	
		1	Townships.	Area in square		Hindoos.								
			or	British Sta of 640 Act	atute miles		Agricultural,				Non-Agricultu			
	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	of Mouzahs		-		Males. F		Females.		Males.		LES.	
District.			Number of M	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	
-	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
il	Dehra,	Western Dhoon, Eastern Dhoon, Jounsarbawur,	166	324·11 343·31	52·99 17·16 33·52	4,751 2,369 8,324	2,514 1,262 4,971	3,602 2,270 5,800	1,806 979 3,944	13,245 2,869 1,366	5,145 891 824	7,039 1,395 985	3,9 7, 5	
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	423	1,020-74	103-67	15,444	8,747	11,672	6,729	17,480	6,860	9,419	5,9	
Seama Emoon		Military,								128	34	43		
		GRAND TOTAL,	423	1,020.74	103.67	15,444	8,747	11,672	6,729	17,608	6,894	9,462	5,	

SEHA

AREA AND

-	Seharunpore,	Seharunpore, Faizabad Behut, Mozufferabad, Huroura,	:::	180 104 100 137	126·79 182·77 202·54 106·41	91·10 72·06 70·72 82·25	5,238 3,331 4,145 5,022	3,263 2,002 2,784 2,926	4,195 2,747 3,362 3,844	2,138 1,432 2,243 1,947	15,899 4,774 6,038 7,505	9,088 3,274 3,748 5,167	4,195 4,718	2,392 2,810
İ		TOTAL,		521	618-51	316-14	17,736	10,975	14,148	7,760	34,216	21,277	29,422	16,203
	Deobuud, .	Deobund, Rampoor, Nagul,		117 140 122	137·40 131·39 123·87	104·22 92·46 96·29	8,120 8,827 7,615	4,946 5,390 4,393	5,360 6,232 5,232	2,242 3,215 2,958	10,278 10,181 8,239	6,418 7,169 5,360	10,465	6,392
		TOTAL,	,	379	392.66	292.97	24,562	14,729	16,824	8,415	28,698	18,947	26,823	15,513
SEHARUANPORE.	Roorkee, ,	Roorkee Jourasee Bhugwanpoor, Munglour, Jowallapoor,	o,	122 143 146 114	198·59 244·62 121·76 226·32	74·90 90·79 93·67 75·60	3,219 4,727 6,294 4,661	1,978 2,781 3,586 2,517	2,630 3,429 4,651 3,550	1,812 1,865 2,350 2,097	7,006 8,562 10,830 13,484	4,989 5,121 6,645 5,451	6,647 7,459 9,288 9,096	4,020 5,682
SE		TOTAL,		525	791-29	334.96	18,901	10,862	14,260	8,124	39,882	22,206	32,490	17,634
	Nukoor,	Nukoor, Sirsawah, Gungoh, Socitanpoor,		135 127 118 121		70·77 68·07 74·86 63·90	6,288 4,443 4,961 3,014	3,186 2,561 2,904 1,786	4,032 3,207 3,646 2,322	2,129 1,625 2,052 1,264	6,642 5,219 6,490 4,781	4,094 3,294 4,005 3,351	6,136 4,471 6,193 4,763	3,447 2,694 3,583 2,848
		TOTAL	,	501	425.39	277.60	18,706	10,437	13,207	7,070	23,132	14,744	21,563	12,572
		DISTRICT TOTAL	,	1,926	2,227.85	1,221.67	79,905	47,003	58,439	31,369	1,25,928	77,174	1,10,298	61,922
-	-	Military,									. 871	137	185	81
		GRAND TOTAL,		1,926	2,227.85	1,221.67	79,905	47,003	58,439	31,369	1,26,799	77,311	1,10,483	62,003

NO.I.

DHOON.

POPULATION.

LATIO	N.					•											itish 1.
	Мано	MEDANS	AND O	THERS N	от Ніві	00 08.											are Br
	Agricu	ltural,		Λ	Non-Agr	icultura	l.	TOTAL.									h squ
MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	Males. Fem.		ALES.		-									
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Nales.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
802 60 1,571	451 30 1,106	578 46 1,156	347 25 819	4,0 19 379 1,6 25	1,421 107 1,186	1,936 110 1,339	1,097 60 9 18	9,498	22,817 5,677 12,886	13,155 3,821 9,250	16,721 4,108 14,366	9,531 2,290 8,087	7,190 1,818 6,279	32,348 7,967 20,973	20,345 5,639 15,559	13,606	42
2,433	1,587	1,780	1,191	6,023	2,714	3,385	2,075	67,636	41,380	26,256	35,195	19,908	15,287	61,288	41,543	1,02,831	101
***		•••		82	16	22	21	27 5	210	65	97	50	47	260	112	872	
2.433	1,587	1,780	1,191	6,105	2,730	3,407	2,096	67,911	41,590	26,321	35,292	19,95	15,334	61,548	41,655	1,03,203	101
	Prans, Sians,	•••		••	•••	•••	•••	52 1 63	318 25	20 3 38	354 58	161 32	193 26	47 9 57	396 64	875 121	
					Т	OTAL,	•••	584	3 43	241	412	193	219	5 36	460	996	

RUNPORE.

POPULATION.

					To	TAL,	•••	1,037	8 98	139	197	106 ligitized t	y G9 1	1,004	230	1,234	.
Euro Eura	PEANS, SIANS,	•••		 H	•••	•••	•••	970 67	864 84	106 33		80 26	76 15	944 60	182 48		
2,752	19,232	27,211	16,437	58,362	36,6 67	54,692	30,511	5,48,643	2,97,818	2,50,825	3,20,533	1,80,213	1,40,320	4,78,031	3,91,145	8,69,176	390
				1,060	122	147	90	2,263	1,931	332	430	259	171	2,190	503	2,693	
2,752	19,232	27,211	16,437	57,302	36,545	54,545	30,421	5,46,380	2,95,887	2, 50 ,4 93	3,20,103	1,79,954	1,40,149	4,75,841	3,90,642	8,66,483	389
9,525	5,693	8,269	4,963	10,685	7,331	11,441	6,451	1,16,528	62,048	54,4 80	69,261	38,205	31,056	1,00,253	85,536	1,85,789	436
2 ,562 3, 225	1,598 2,034	2,216 2,922	1,369 1,796		2,372 2,228		2,411 1,817	3 2,806 27,56 9	16,986 14,435	15,820 13,134	20,294 17,124	10,879 9,3 99	9,415 7,725	27,865 23,834	25,235 20,859	53,10 0 44,693	
1.916 1,522	932	1, 7 11 1,420	995 803	1,311	873	1,448	1,452 771	32,812 23,341	17,832 12,795	14,980 10,546	18,290 13,553	10,267 7,660	8,023 5, 893	28,099 20,455	23,003 16,439	51,102 36,894	386
7,381	4,797	6,392	4,275	15,598	9,054	13,189	7,4 53	1,48,093	81,762	66,331	84 405	46,919	37,4 86	1,28,681	1,03,817	2,32,498	293
675	456	699	498				1,338	37,552	21,942	15,610	18,228	9,974	8,254	31,916	23,864	55,780	
2,358 2,391 1,757	1,596 1,458 1,287	2,079 2,039 1,575	1,397 1,304 1,076	3,879	2,314 2,313 2,877	3,331 3,392 4,201	2,052 1,985 2,078	31,616 35,878 43,047	16,929 19,559 23,332	14,687 16,319 19,715	19,749 20,847 25,581	10,877 11,673 14,395	8,872 9,174 11,186	27,806 31,232 37,727	23,559 25,493 30,901	51,365 56,725 68,628	
6,865	3,23 0	4,377	2,599	10,743	6,710	10,055	5,427	1,28,947	70,868	58,079	75,570	43,616	31,954	1,14,484	90,033	2,04,517	521
2,427 2,973 1,465	1,617 805 808	2,187 1,055 1,135	1,350 613 636	3,626	3,192 2,237 1,281	4,745 3,500 1,810	2,459 1,845 1,123	47,118 46,859 34,970	25,830 25,607 19,431	21,288 21,252 15,539	26,876 27,666 21,028	16,173 15,601 11,842	10,703 12,065 9,186	42,003 41,208 31,273	31,991 33,317 24,725	73,994 74,525 55, 998	539 567 452
8,981	<u> </u>	8,173	4,600	20 ,2 76	13,450			1,52,812	81,209	71,603	90,867	51,214	39,653	1,32,423	1,11,256	2,43,679	394
1,329 1,603	930 881	1,190 1,355	793 733	1,943 3,227	1,420 2,328	1,673 3,059	1,118 1,913	24,398 32,494	13,455 17,357	10,943	15,846 19,991	8,882 11,302	6,964 8,689	22,337 28,659	17,907 23,826	40,244 52,485	199 493
3,513 2,436	1,377	3,402 2,226	1,205		1,895		6,242 1,817	70,704 25,216	37,014 13,383	33,690 11,833	39,636 15,394	22,482 8,548	17,154 6,846	59,496 21,931	50,844 18,679	1,10,340 40,610	222

TABLE

MOOZUFFUR

AREA AND

			ips.										POP
			wnsl	Area in	square				HINDO	os.	1-11-11		
		3-1	s or To	British Sto of 640 Ac			Agricult	ural.		1	Von-Agrica	iltural.	
	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	ouzah			MALI	ES.	FEMAL	ES.	Male	s.	FEMAL	ES.
District.			Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2.	3,	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	Huzoor Tehseel, Moozuffarnuggar,	Moozuffurnuggur, Bughra, Poor, Churthawul, Gordhunpoor,	64 60 61 60 68	88·45 93·85 92·26	69.30	3,672 4,847 3,702 4,999 2,414	2,067 3,459 1,935 2,468 1,675	2,867 3,219 2,686 3,415 1,856	1,606 1,766 1,420 1,336 1,239	8,292 6,345 4,848 5,203 1,885	4,707 3,849 2,922 3,111 1,338	6,709 5,614 4,171 3,491 1,553	3,8 3,3 2,4 2,8 1,1
	1000	TOTAL,	313	447.74	289-88	19,634	11,604	14,043	7,367	26,573	15,927	21,538	13,
-	Tehseel Shamlee,	Thanah Bhowun, Jhinjhanah, Bidoulee, Shamlee, Kyranah,	56 62 53 64 45	93·93 86·90	43·27 39·08 32·10 71·02 52·57	3,054 4,193 2,194 6,274 2,158	1,770 2,337 1,442 3,759 1,318	2,340 3,123 1,604 5,129 1,529	1,278 1,986 898 2,787 1,008	6,563 5,786 2,656 9,680 4,665	3,908 3,287 1,713 5,462 3,033	5,702 4,726 2,280 8,117 3,905	2, 1, 4,
	ra se	TOTAL,	280	461.93	238.04	17,873	10,626	13,725	7,957	29,350	17,403	24,730	15,
	Tehseel Boodha- na,	Boodhanah, Shikarpoor Shoron, Kandhla,	43 57 60	79·80 100·02 106·49	55·13 75·76 78·64	4,771 6,385 8,085	2,487 3,685 4,746	3,882 5,261 6,289	1,913 2,643 3,484	5,016, 6,430 7,365	3,158 4,203 4,894	5,055 6,064 7,629	3,6
1		TOTAL,	160	286:31	209-53	19,241	10,918	15,432	8,040	18,811	12,255	18,748	10,1
-	Tehseel Jansuth,	Khatoulee, Joulee Jansuth, Bhookurharee, Bhooma Sumbulhera,	88 62 70 68	97:31 96:83 131:57 125:29	63·07 76·19 74·79 64·40	5,562 3,388 3,915 3,926	3,310 2,168 2,577 2,420	4,580 2,830 3,173 3,040	2,492 1,636 1,754 1,835	5,211 4,071 5,267 5,062	3,888 2,653 3,432 2,787	5,840 3,908 4,746 4,727	3,3 2,2 2,9 2,4
	estate didita	TOTAL,	288	451.00	278.45	16,791	10,475	13,623	7,717	19,611	12,760	19,221	10,9
	POTENTIAL PROPERTY	DISTRICT TOTAL,	1,041	1,646.98	1,015-90	73,539	43,623	56,823	31,081	94,345	58,345	84,237	49,8

AREA AND

Anna an

Meerut,		Meerut	***	297	377.34	259.33	26,493	14,121	23,774	11,840	44,904	23,902	37,768	1 5
Hauper,		Hauper Gorah, Gurhmukhtesur, Surawa Ijrara, Pooth,	::	142 83 48 50	164·74 106·35 77·83 64·24	122·17 71·11 56·20 37·19	9,814 4,362 4,099 2,870	6,422 2,656 2,455 1,759	8,607 3,658 3,555 2,510	4,712 1,185 1,732 1,313	14,115 6,231 4,150 2,708	7,785 3,328 2,640 1,686	13,211 5,536 4,415 2,681	
		TOTAL,		323	413.16	286.67	21,145	13,292	18,330	8,942	27,204	15,439	25,843	
Sirdhana,	••	Sirdhana, Burnawah,		65 70	136·77 113·38	101·79 76·93	9,451 9,831	5,074 5,827	7,536 7,875	3,845 4,646	12,703 8,575	5,563 5,141	9,585 7,628	
		TOTAL,		135	250.15	178.72	19,282	10,901	15,411	8,491	21,278	10,704	17,213	Ī
Mowanah,	•••	Hustnapoor, Kithour	:::	156 123	235·86 194·60	119·30 126·13	7,037 8,350	3,368 3,650	5,000 5,200	3,595 2,902	8,000 4,100	2,200 1,900	4,000 3,100	-
		TOTAL,		279	430.46	245.43	15,387	7,018	10,200	6,497	12,100	4,100	7,100	ũ
Ghazeeabad,		Dasnah, Jullalabad, Lonee,	:::	108 152 130	135·40 200·57 155·10	95·34 143 00 99·31	8,520 14,879 7,833	5,116 9,217 4,845	7,121 11,827 6,518	3,652 6,485 3,481	8,611 11,747 9,126	5,610 7,514 5,006	8,558 11,734 8,001	
		TOTAL,		390	491.07	337.65	31,232	19,178	25,466	13,618	29,484	18,130	28,293	
Baghput,	•••	Baghput, Baroute, Kotanah, Chuprowlee,		145 53 48 24	192·19 76·17 73·55 57·88	151·06 60·81 54·59 44·62	16,135 7,390 7,086 5,162	9,844 4,356 4,240 3,006	13,270 5,984 5,727 4,346	8,343 3,857 3,596 2,562	13,128 6,101 6,199 5,677	7,580 3,627 3,803 3,127	10,785 5,269 5,092 4,782	
Williams, and		TOTAL,		270	399.79	311.08	35,773	21,446	29,327	18,358	31,105	18,137	25,928	
		DISTRICT TOTAL,		1,694	2,361.97	1,618 88	1,49,312	85,956	1,22,508	67,746	1,66,075	90,412	1,42,145	3
181 180		Railway, Military,	:::	:::		H	e :::	?			850 3,394	90 707	108 1,179	
201 ()		GRAND TOTAL,		1,694	2,361.97	1,618.88	1,49,312	85,956	1,22,508	67,746	1,70,319	91,209	1,43,432	

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NO. I.-(Continued.)

NUGGUR.

POPULATION.

LATIO	N.															15	i.
	Мано	MEDANS	AND OT	HERS NO	T HIND	008.					Тотаі				į	\2 13	are Dr es oac
	Agricu	ltura l.		N	on-Agri	cultural,	,				10121	,,				-	ch squ 640 acr
MA	LES.	FRMA	LES.	MAL	E8.	FRMAI	LES.									4	isto ca ilç of (
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Воув.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square prints Statute mile of 640 acres oach.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	81.	32.
1,972 2,379 1,117 2,021 107	1,297 855 744 1,250 91	1,829 1,181 1,017 1,892 91	1,058 753 612 959 66	3,248 1,340 963 1,591 374	1,889 922 1,049 1,114 253	2,956 1,249 1,612 596 348	1,480 1,768 2,038 1,312 214	31,545 26,174 20,116 23,208 8,628	17,184 14,911 10,630 13,814 4,780	14,361 11,263 9,486 9,394 3,848	17,978 16,736 13,158 14,393 6,021	9,960 9,085 6,650 7,943 3,357	8,018 7,651 6,508 6,450 2,664	27,144 23,996 17,280 21,757 8,137	22,374 18,914 15,994 15,844 6,512	49,518 42,910 33,274 37,601 14,649	455 485 354 407 227
7,596	4,237	6,010	3,448	7,516	5,227	6,761	6,812	1,09,671	61,319	48,352	68,281	36,995	31, 286	98,314	79,638	1,77,952	397
1,547 730 1,897 1,130 2,747	1,174 664	1,435 519 1,515 1,051 2,102	723 359 841 560 1,184	3,734 1,967 1,178 2,687 2,662	2,212 965 694 1,280 1,902	4,025 1,995 1,196 2,204 2,644	1,809 898 615 1,257 1,581	28,400 23,039 14,520 36,272 22,412	14,898 12,676 7,925 19,771 12,232	13,502 10,363 6,595 16,501 10,180	15,822 13,204 8,759 20,584 14,598	8,831 7,052 5,023 11,165 8,026	6,991 6,152 3,736 9,419 6,572	23,729 19,728 12,948 30,936 20,258	20,493 16,515 10,331 25,920 16,752	44,222 36,243 23,279 56,856 37,010	267 561
8,051	5,015	6,622	3,667	12,228	7,053	12,064	6,160	1,24,643	67,502	57,141	72,967	40,097	32, 870	1,07,599	90,011	1,97,610	427
1,704 1,717 2,329	1,138 1,051 2,345	1,506 1,614 1,566	821 888 976	1,886 2,603 2,481	1,282 1,664 1,947	2,232 2,635 2,687	1,033 1,485 1,830	26,052 33,709 38,431	13,377 17,135 20,260	12,675 15,574 18,171	1 4,449 19,226 24, 186	8,065 10,603 13,932	6,3 84 8, 623 10,254	21,442 27,738 34,192	19,059 24,197 28,425	40,501 51,935 62,617	519
5,750	4,534	4,6 86	2,685	6,970	4,893	7,554	4,348	97,192	50,772	46,420	57,861	32,600	25,261	83,372	71,681	1,55,053	541
963 1,478 978 768	643	951 1,342 928 773	608 897 573 418	2,172 1,988	1,436 1,135	2,177 1,937	1,101 1,011	28,207 21,366 22,932 21,885	14,411 11,109 12,148 11,588	13,796 10,257 10,784 10,297	17,436 13,177 14,027 12,567	9,612 7,295 7,787 6,848	7,824 5,882 6,240 5,719	24,023 18,404 19,935 18,436	21,620 16,139 17,024 16,016	45,643 34,543 36,959 34,452	356 280
4,187	2,828	8,994	2,496	8,667	5,479	8,296	4,551	94,390	49,256	45,134	57,207	31,542	25,6 65	80,798	70,799	1,51,597	336
	16,614	21,812	12,296	3 5,8 81	22,652	34 ,675	21,871			<u> </u>			1,15,082		3,12,129	<u> </u>	
	PEANS, SIAMS,	•••		•••			•••	25 10			11 8	6 4	5 4	18 7	18 11		
					T	OTAL,	•••	85	15	20	19	10	9	25	29	54	1

RUT.

	J LL A.	LION	•														
3,450	2,048	2,609	1,490	18,724	10,938	16,285	8,830	1,74,007	93,571	80,436	94,534	51,009	43,525	1,44,580	1,23,961	2,68,541	712
2,221	1,382	2,104	1,120	4,282	2,537	4,270	1,832	58,624	30,432	28,192	32,136	18,126	14,010	48,558	42,202	90,760	551
2,159	2,382	2,058	1,062	1,769	995	1,757	985	27,530	14,521	13,009	15,404	9,361	6,043	23,882	19,052	42,934	404
1,299	849	1,092	599	1,598	1,105	1,749	921	21,957	11,146	10,811	12,488	7,049	5,439	18,195	16,250	34,445	443
442	288	457	268	911	605	923	418	13,502	6,931	6,571	7,643	4,338	3,305	11,269	9,876	21,145	329
6,121	4,901	5,711	3,049	8,560	5,242	8,699	4,156	1,21,613	63,030	58,583	67,671	38,874	28,797	1,01,904	87,380	1,89,284	458
2,142	1,594	2,076	1,092	4,553	2,672	4,401	2,163	52,447	28,849	23,598	28,490	14,903	13,587	43,752	37,185	80,937	
642	571	574	354	2,274	1,365	2,015	1,372	39,414	21,322	18,092	23,924	12,904	11,020	34,226	29,112	63,338	559
2.784	2,165	2,650	1,446	6,827	4,037	6,416	3,535	91,861	50,171	41,690	52,414	27,807	24,607	77,978	66,297	1,44,275	577
5.000	2,100	4,000	2,869	7,000	3,100	4,000	3,997	44,037	27,037	17,000	25, 029	10,768	14,261	37,805	31,261	69,066	
4.100	2,832	3,300	3,048	6,037	2,263	5,400	3,008	39,887	22,887	17,000	2 2,771	10,645	12,126	33,532	2 9,126	62,658	322
9,400	4,932	7,300	5,917	13,037	5,363	9,400	7,005	83,924	49,924	34,000	47 ,800	21,413	26,387	71,337	60,387	1,31,724	3 06
2,993	1,872	2,816	1,478	3,310	1,988	3,224	1,662	45,153	23,434	21,719	25,757	14,586	11,171	38,020	32,890	70,910	
1.959	1,082	1,638	1,128	3,637	2,527	3,615	2,038	61,036	32,222	28,814	36,156	20,340	15,816	52,562	44,630	97,192	
1,568	999	1,366	836	2,740	1,399	2,380	1,243	39,532	21,267	18,265	21,980	12,249	9,731	33,516	27 ,996	61,512	3 97
6,520	3,953	5,920	3,442	9,687	5,914	9,219	4,913	1,45,721	76,923	68,798	83, 893	47,175	36,718	1,24,098	1,05,516	2,29,614	
1,645	1,055	1,398	935	4,136	2,886		2,301	64,546	35,044	29,502	39,601	21,365	18,236		47,738		
1,219	680	1,039	649	3,132	2,0 92	2,751	1,851	32,885	17,842	15,013	20,369	10,755	9,614	28,597	24,657	53,251	
154	108	139	96	1,032	805	1,000	713	26,429	14,471	11,958	16,741	8,956	7,785	23,427	19,743	43,170	
567	247	508	221	969	596	751	537	2 2,762	12,375	10,387	12,822	6,976	5,846	19,351	16,233	35,581	
3,585	2,090	3,084	1,901	9,269	6,379	8,551	5,402	1,46,622	79,732	66,890	89,533	48,052	41,481	1,27,784	1,08,371	2,36,155	591
31,860	20,089	27174	17,245	66,104	37,873	58,570	33,871	7,63,748	4,13,351	3,50,397	4,35,845	2,34,330	2,01,515	6,47,681	5,51,912	11,99,593	508
?	•••		•••	322	9	27	3		1,172	135	156		57		192	1,463	
				3,335	297	541	216	8,449	6,729	1,720	1,776	1,004	772	7,733	2,4 92	10,225	
	20,089	27,174	17,245	69,761	38,179	5 9,138	34,090		4,21,252	3,52,252	4,37,777	2,35,433		l	5,51,596	12,11,281	513
FURG	PBANS,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	2,279	2,004			163	148	_,-,-	42 3		
EURA	HANS,	•••		•••	•••	***	•••	197	93	104	132		62				4
					To	YTAL,	***	2,476	2,097	379	443	233	210	2,330	589	2,919	ri.

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					Townships.						Нил	0008.			POPU
					8	British S	n square tatute miles cres each.		Agric	ultural.			Non-Agric	ultural.	-
	Tehseel.		Pergunnah.		ouzah			MAI	Es.	FEMA	LES.	MAL	ES.	Femal	LES.
District.					Number of Mouzahs	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	Burrus,	•••	Burrun, Agowtah, Syanah, Shikarpore,	•••	141 91 83 85	139·95 100·38 140·55 96·42	70·80 92·29	8,728	5,342 5,487 5,857 3,024	3,925 8,925	2,172 4,801	9,467 8,404 8,023 3,775	5,416 3,593 4,674 2,563	8,842 7,193 7,748 4,210	4,336 4,340 4,137 1,900
l			Total,	·	400	477·3 0	309-52	31, 5 96	19,710	24,529	13,491	24,669	16,246	27,993	14,71
	Anoopshuhur,	•••	Anoopshuhur, Debaee, Ahar,	•••	106 150 134	120·60 180·81 146·28	84·50 123·63 91·86	10,344	5,232 6,095 5,200		4,066 5,054 4,134	9,511 12,917 4,768	5,283 5,706 3,006	8,862 9,589 4 ,676	4,28 4,65 2,3 0
E CR			Total,	•••	390	447.69	299-99	27,731	16,527	24,06 3	13,254	27, 196	13,995	23,127	11,26
DOOLUNDSHUH UK.	Khoorjah,	•••	Khoorjah, P ahas oo, Jewur	•••	162 103 93	192·46 127·14 .140·07	126·73 85·10 89·32		6,523 4,412 5,215	6,252	4,7 58 3,3 58 4,14 6	13,622 6,238 5,534	8,700 4,198 3,834	13,612 6,095 5,789	6, 78 3, 01 3, 18
			TOTAL,		358	459-67	301.15	24,124	16,150	22,990	12,262	25,394	16,732	25,496	12,9
İ	Secundrabad,	•••	Secundrabad, Dadree, Dunkour,	•••	155 178 114	157·74 216·36 149·63	95·89 134·84 73·48	10,412 14,278 8,216	7, 036 9, 191 5, 191	9,262 12,064 7,129	5,610 6,606 3,951	9,563 6,934 4,843	5,928 4,202 2,915	9,553 6,566 4,440	
			Total,	•••	447	523·7 3	303-71	32,906	21,418	28,455	16,167	21,340	13,045	20,559	10,8
		l	DISTRICT TOTAL,		1,595	1,908·39	1,214.37	1,16,357	73,805	1,00,037	55,174	98,599	60,018	97,175	49,80
Į			Railway, Millitary,	•••	***	***	•••	***	•••	•••	***	841	17	89	•••
			GRAND TOTAL,		1,595	1,908.39	1,214.37	1,16,357	73,805	1,00,037	55,174	98,940	60,035	97,214	49,8

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VREY YV

٢	Coel,	•••	Coel,	•••	274	254.07	186.07	16,710	9,640						12,367 644
- 1			Burowlee, Moorthul,	•	25 55	25·42 55·55	16·76 42·2 8	1,162 3,628	806 2,294	1,170 3,292	562 1,583		901 1 ,971	1,387 2,904	1,379
- 1	ŀ		Total,		354	335.01	245.11	21,500	12,740	19,417		32,518	19,248		14,59
- 1	Atrowlee,		Atrowlee,		280	307.77	223.08	23,634	6,477	15,252	10,100	16,234	11,340	13,095	13,548
1		•••	Gungeeree,		27	42.78	34.82	2,383	1,752	2,210	1,199	1,479	996	1,396	
Ī			Total,	•••	307	35 0·55	257.90	26,017	8,229	17,462	11,299	17,713	12,336	14,491	11,584,
- 1	Eglass,		Hussungurh,		110	123.27	108 28	8,719	5,220	7,478	3,753			8,820	4.312
i			Goree,	•••	113	86.87	71.59	6,233		5,345	2,831	6,282			2.547
١Ħ			Total,	•••	223		179.87	14,952		12,823	6,584	15,632	9,684	14,918	7,529
LLYGURH.	Hatrass,	•••	Hatrass,	•••	242		161.79	15,374	9,016		6,954				12,725 3,500
5)			Moorsan,	•••	142		58.79	5,806		4,982					
Y			Total,	•••			220.58	21,180				38,234	21,448		16.315
1	Secundra Rao,	•••	Secundra Rao,	•••	208	283·42 41·91	202-27	20,994	13,905			23,281	14,392		8,0.5 1,295
			Hussain,	•••	42		27.99	3,044			1,253				9,5.3
1			Total,	•••	250		230.26	24,038	15,629		12,831	26,099	16,160		
Ì	Khyr,	•••	Khyr,	•••	102 66	129·89 102·93	96·10 6 5·07	9,108	4, 931 3, 165	7,991	3,713 2,350				2,024
- 1			Chundous,	•••	22	21 33	15·48	5,218 1,627	855		2,330 717	4,158 1,675	2,95 3 939	1,580	(14)
i	ĺ		Tuppul,		91	136.71	103.66		6,470		4,441	5,711	4,119	ا، ۔ ۔ ` ۔ ا	3.05
- 1			TOTAL,	•••	281	390.86	280.31	25,492	15,421	22,546	11,221	18,014	11,929	17,740	8,67
1			DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,799	1,859.56	1,414.02	1,33,179	73,099	1,09,361	60,504	1,48,210	90,805	1,39,805	67.5
	ì		Railway,		•••	***	•••		•••			399	12	26	15
	1		Military,	•••		•••	•••		•••			289	4	5	
			GRAND TOTAL,	•••	1,799	1,859.56	1,414.02	1,33,179	73,0 99	1,09,361	60,504	1,48,898	90,821	1,39,836	67.530 <u>.</u>

SHUHUR.

POPULATION.

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	Ман	OMEDAN	S AND O	THERS I	от Нів	D008.											re Bri
	Agrica	iltural.		1	Von•Agr	icultura	l.			•	7	COTAL.					ob squa O acres
MA	LES.	Fem	LES.	Ma	LES.	FEM	LES.						_				s to ead
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
2,957 3,135 567 433	1,934 1,075 355 208	2,790 2,222 536 348	1,595 1,177 314 192	5,412 1,852 2,143 1,703	3,251 1,072 1,257 1,436	5,307 2,668 2,247 2,226	2,816 1,469 1,185 1,038	49,949 33,127 39,766 22,491	25,971 17,119 20,310 11,067	23,978 16,008 19,456 11,424	28,838 20,385 22,580 12,731	15,943 11,227 12,143 7,231	12,895 9,158 10,437 5,500	41,914 28,346 32,453 18,298	36,873 25,166 29,893 16,924	78,787 53,512 62,346 35,222	563 533 444 365
7,092	3,572	5,896	3,278	11,110	7,016	12,448	6,508	1,45,833	74,467	70,866	84,534	46,544	87,990	1,21,011	1,08,856	2,29,867	482
995 1,123 1,380	614 694 861	991 999 1,353	545 549 789	2,608 1,615 1,849	1,626 646 1,119	2,487 1,599 1,885	1,299 1,234 968	41,575 47,482 31,944	21,829 25,999 16,669	19,746 21,483 15,275	22,946 24,661 18,330	12,755 13,141 10,186	10,191 11,520 8,144	34,584 39,140 26,855	29,937 33,003 23,419	64,521 72,143 50,274	
3,498	2,169	3,343	1,833	6,072	3,391	5,971	3,501	1,21,001	64,497	56,504	65,937	36,082	29,855	1,00,579	86,359	1,86,938	418
1,156 618 544	756 618 436	1,124 828 575	619 516 3 92		2,786 937 933	4,601 1,259 1,481	2,438 832 793	57,311 29,208 80,442	28,519 14,774 15,314	28,792 14,434 15,128	33,367 17,881 18,938	18,765 10,165 10,418	14,602 7,716 8,520	47,284 24,939 25,732	43,394 22,150 23,648	90,678 47,089 49,380	370
2,318	1,810	2,527	1,527	6,771	4,656	7,341	4,063	1,16,961	58,607	58,354	70,186	39,348	80,838	97,955	89,192	1,87,147	407
1,056 1,401 1,185	684 884 676	1,033 1,365 996	601 848 636			2,935 1,737 1,587	1,756 945 831	46,927 46,267 29,964	24,144 24,535 15,812	22,783 21,732 14,152	28,454 27,219 17,648	15,560 15,348 9,789	12,894 11,871 7,859	39,704 39,883 25,601	35,677 33,603 22,011	75,381 73,486 47,612	
3,642	2,244	3,394	2,085	6,603	3,990	6,259	8,532	1,23,158	64,491	58,667	73,321	40,697	32,624	1,05,188	91,291	1,96,479	375
16,550	9,795	15,160	8,723	30,556	19,053	32,019	17,604	5,06,453	2,62,062	2,44,391	2,93,978	1,62,671	1,31,307	4,24,733	3,75,698	8,00,431	419
***	::	•••		85	9	6	, 5	47 1	426	45 •••	45	26	19	452	64	516	:::
16,550	9,795	15,160	8,723	30,641	19,062	32,025	17,609	5,06,924	2,62,488	2,44,436	2,94,023	1,62,697	1,31,326	4,25,185	3,75,762	8,00,947	420
	PRANS, HANS,	***		••	•••	•••	***	30 73	21 34	9	22 40	1 4 23	8	35 57	17 56	52 113	
						Тота	L,	103	55	48	62	37	25	. 92	78	165	1

GURH.

POPULATION.

	1,315	763	9 34 113	5,11 73	133	4, 870	158	4,24 0 86	5,527	54,945 2,699	51,403 2,828	55,694 3,273	81,64 9	24,045 1,365	86,594 4,607	75,448 4,193	8,800	346
	146	99	132	69	277	154	232	109	13,545	6,985	6,56 0	7,658	4,518	8,140	11,508	9,700		381
	1.579	955	1,179	653	9,032	5,132	8,617	4,435	1,25,420	64,629	60,791	66,625	38,075	28,550	1,02,704	89,341	1,92,045	544
	1,410	1,265	-1,620 166	1,238 71	4,04 0 536	3,051 385	4,530 583	2,014 302	79,815	45,318 4,584	34,497	46,328	22,133	24,195 2,313	67,451 7,818	58,692 66,668	1,26,143 14,486	410 339
	1,596	1,366	1,786	1,309	4,576	3,436		2,316	8,939		4,355	5,547	3,234	26,508	75,269	65,360	1.40.629	401
	<u> </u>			<u></u>			5,113	<u> </u>	88,754	49,902	38,852	51,875	25,367					
	103 78	55 4 6	102 70	54 35	795 618	533 429	800 568	465 305	36,167 25,292	18,967 13,211	17,200 12,08 1	20,174 14,052	11,560 7 ,994	8,614 6,0 58	30,527 21,205	25,814 18,139	56,341 39 ,344	457 453
•	181	101	172	89	1,413	962	1,368	770	61,459	32,178	29,281	34,226	19,554	14,672	51,732	43,953	95,685	455
	889,	578	795	413	3,010	1,818	2,781	1,563	94,618	49,811	44,807	50,033	28,378	21,655	78,189	66,462	1,44,651	805
	150	103	115	85	777	476	765	411	27,262	14,429	12,833	14,947	8,318	6,629	22,747	19,462	42,209	62L
	1.039	681	910	498	3,787	2,294	3,546	1,974	1,21,880	64,240	57,640	64,980	36,696	28,284	1,00,936	85,924	1,86,860	755
	1,351	709	1,190	604	4,512	2,794	4,477	2,052	95,636	50,138	45,498	54,049	31,800	22,249	81,938	67,747	1,49,685	
	82	43	63	41	348	211	29 0	164	11,821	6,292	5,529	6,502	8, 746	2,756	10,038	8,285	18,323	
	1,433	752	1,253	645	4,860	3,005	4,767	2,216	1,07,457	56,430	51,027	60,551	35,546	25,005	91,976	76,032	1,68,008	516
	579	250	3 99	203	764	374	621	283	31,986	16,921	15,015	16,482	9,473	7,009	26,394	22,024	48,418	373
	445	274	3 83	197	496	291	463	241	20,054	10,317	9,737	11,495	6,683	4,812	17,000	14,549	31,549	307
	527	22 365	27 560	14 2 95	420 721	131 469	158 805	55 389	6,966	3,770 16,498	3,196 15,754	3,497	1,947 11,423	1,550 8,206	5,717 27,921	4,746 23,960	10,463 51,881	490 379
	1,599	911	1,369	709	2,401	1,265	2,047	968	$\frac{32,252}{91,208}$	47,506	43,702	19,629 51,103	29,526	21,577	77,032	65,279	1,42,311	364
	7,427	4,766	6,669	3,903	26,069	16,094	25.458	12,679	5,96,178	3,14,885	2,81,293	3,29,360	1,84,764	1.44,596	4,99,649	4,25,889	9,25,538	498
,					27			2	453	426	27	31	14	17	440	44	484	
	***	•••	***	•••	251	4	4	4	549	54 0	9	17	8	9	548	18	566	•••
, :		•••		•••	26,347	16,100	25,463	12,685	5,97,180	3,15,851	2,81,329	3,29,408	1,84,786	1,44,622	5,00,637	4,25,951	9,26,588	498
1	EUROI	PEANS,	'	<u>' </u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u> '		65	49	16	27	16		65	27	92	
١	ELRAI	IANS,	•••		••	•••	•••		45	29	16		15	14	44	3 0	74	
			_				Тота		110		32	56	31	25	109	57	168	

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i	·	1	or Townships.	Area is	n square h Statute		•		Hind	008.		-	1010
İ			18 or To	miles o	of 640 s each.		Agricult	ltural.			Non-Agric	icultural.	
!	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Couzab		-	MAL	ES.	Fema	ALES.	MALE	ES.	Fema	ALES.
District.			Number of Mouzahs	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adalt.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adalt.	Childron.
1.	2.	3,	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	Almorah, ,	Palee, Baramundel, Chowgurkha, Phuldakote, Gungolee, Bhote, Danpore, Kootolee, Mahroree,				18,148 11,665 789 3,989 4,224 2,373 3,752 145 1,698	6,150	18,592 11,961 5,403 4,699 4,059 3,089 3,935 1,123 1,621		1,004 1,717 103 552 20 203 75 15 8	85 45 10	2,209 108 143 173 75 75	1,102 73 190 15 15 30
		Total,		,		46,788	83,305	54,482	27,697	3,697	7,721	4,804	2,020
Kowlon.	Chumpawut,	Kalee Kumaon, Dheeanee Rao, Shore, Seera Askote,	} & ₽,	About 6,000.00.	Unknown.	8,236 2,535 4,113 2,605	1,051 2,154	7,300 2,661 3,674 2,459	3,537 1,300 1,800 1,224	80 65 100 93	50 55 80 100	55 85	58 80
i	1	TOTAL,				17,489	10,519	16,094	7,861	338	285	310	239
	Bhabur,	Kota Pahar, Chukata Puhar, Chowbynsee, Dhuniakote, Ramgurh,				2,500 2,300 713 1,337 390	1,400 1,700 541 1,000 304	2,000 2,400 803 1,536 218	1,000 1,200 273 800 7	26 75 38 45 7	18 31 27 64 5	10 17	16
	1	Total,	ا ل			7,240	4,945	6,957	3,280	191	146	112	68
	1	DISTRICT TOTAL,	3,487	About 6,000.00		71,512	48,769	77,533	38,838	4,226	8,151	5,226	2,227
	1	Military,			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	464	154	256	117
	1	GRAND TOTAL,	3,487	About 6,000.00	Un- known.	71,512	48,769	77,583	38,838	4,690	8,305	5,482	2,444

GURH

Sreenuggur,	Baruhsyoon, Budhan, Chandpoor, Coundkote, Dewulgurh, Dusolee, Nagpoor, Panikhunda, Gunga Sulan, Mulla Sulan, Tulla Sulan,		648 374 414 287 392 142 594 76 499 411 580	5,000-00.	32·92 10·21 17·99 14·48 7·50 14·90 1·37 32·58 19·46 19·97	9,234 4,359 6,247 4,609 4,865 1,599 7,553 1,464 7,458 7,857 6,500	6,289 2,906 3,911 2,929 2,767 1,277 4,569 816 5,821 6,345 4,679	4,554 6,449 4,823 5,019 1,765 7,610 1,489 8,063 8,438	4,839 2,074 3,377 2,347 2,106 1,003 3,324 595 4,555 5,042 3,981	2,223 840 1,075 900 1,312 407 1,802 385 1,862 1,414 1,677	1,567 610 651 593 662 325 1,189 242 1,533 1,046 1,109	2,368 884 1,077 976 1,299 457 2,012 415 2,164 1,493 1,613	1,124 364 538 464 477 230 948 186 1,301 894
	DISTRICT TOTAL,	.	4,417	5,000.00	171:38	61,745	42,309	64,952	33,243	13,897	9,527	14,758	7,536

MAON.

POPULATION.

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	Ман	MEDAN	AND O'	THERS N	OT HIN	poos.											re Br
	Agr	icultural			Non-A	griculture	ıl.				Тота	AL.					b squa
M	ALES.	FE	MALES	M.	ALES.	FEM	ALES.										to each square British
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females,	Total.	No. of persons t
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32
9,076 6,536 2,893 2,006 2,109 1,464 1,868 548 851	3 1,750 3 1,908 5 1,601 1,389 1,011 8 1,440 378	6,778 2,643 2,336 1,945 1,505 1,976	3,367 3,1,263 1,170 1,033 776 987 283	390 203 336 15 75 45	268 200 139 50 64	273 83 159 72 54 35	49 147 53 63 10 12 15 2	41,529 12,220 14,220 12,614 8,835	20,308 3,988 6,883 6,368 4,115 5,740	3 21,221 8,232 7,337 6,246 4,720 6,015 1,708	24,673 10,442 8,867 7,440 3,779 7,365 1,991	19,922 14,089 6,326 5,131 4,317 1,415 4,358 1,136 1,777	15,447 10,584 4,116 3,736 3,123 2,364 3,007 855 1,222	34,397 10,314 12,014 10,685 5,530 10,098 1,851	31,805 12,348 11,073	66,203 22,663 23,087 20,054 12,614 19,120 4,414	2 2 7 4 4 0 4
27,351	16,504	28,308	14,384	1,577	941	1,221	353	168,223	79,408	88,815	102,925	58,471	44,454	137,879	133,269	271,148	3
4,048 1,264 2,007 1,300	1,017	1,323 1,804	1,760 633 900 607	60 35 75 49	40 35 4 80	50 35 75 50	35 45 39 30	23,495 7,973 11,933 7,871	12,424 3,899 6,295 4,047	11,071 4,074 5,638 3,824	13,943 4,194 6,157 4,546	8,556 2,158 3,338 2,639	5,387 2,036 2,819 1,907	20,980 6,057 9,633 6,686	16,458 6,110 8,457 5,731	37,438 12,167 18,090 12,417	64.
8,619	5,728	7,993	3,900	219	159	210	149	51,272	26,665	24,607	28,840	16,691	12,149	43,356	36,756	80,112	11
1,247 1,153 358 676 196	700 841 268 500 152	1,000 1,200 386 760 202	500 600 134 347 108	15 35 17 15	9 25 16 32 2	23 5 3 25 2	12 2 10 12 2	6,857 7,178 2,335 4,429 1,021	3,788 3,563 1,126 2,073 595	3,069 3,615 1,209 2,356 426	3,662 4,405 1,285 2,774 584	2,127 2,597 852 1,596 463	1,535 1,808 433 1,178 121	5,915 6,160 1,978 3,669 1,058	4,604 5,423 1,642 3,534 547	10,519 11,583 3,620 7,203 1,605	
3,630	2,461	3,548	1,689	84	84	58	38	21,820	11,145	10,675	12,710	7,635	5,075	18,780	15,750	34,530	
9,600	24,693	39,849	19,973	1,880	1,184	1,489	540	241,315	117,218	124,097	144,475	82,797	61,678	200,015	185,775	385,790	}
				225	26	65	27	1,010	689	321	324	180	144	869	465	1,334	
9,600	24,693	39,849	19,973	2,105	1,210	1,554	567	242,325	117,907	124,418	144,799	82,977	61,822	200,884	186,240	387,124	about 65.
UROPI	EANS,		:				:::	211	151 7	60	94 15	52	42	203 15	102 14	305 29	Y.
					To	TAL,		225	158	67	109	60	49	218	116	334	

EUROPE EURASIA	NS,		:		 To	 		18	12	6 6	8	4	4	16	10	26	_
95	81	105	61	154	78	137	74	155,843	75,891	79,952	92,899	51,995	40,904	127,886	120,856	2 48,742	50
6	5	5	1 2	22	15			19,205 16,844	9,272 8,205	9,933 8,639	13,328 10,752	7,391 5,808	5,937 4,944	16,663 14,013	15,870 13,583	32,533 27,596	
47	52	57	32	3	1	5	1	3,753 19,659	1,849 9,370	1,904 10,289	1,839 13,296	7,407	781 5,889	2,907 16,777	2,685 16,178	5,592 32,955	
3		2	1	37	24	35	24	4,231 19,054	2,008 9,395	2,223 9,659	2,886 10,079	1,602 5,782	1,284 4,297	3,610	3,507 13,956	7,117 29,133	
1 2	1	*** 4	1	39	19	38	18	11,312	5,511 6,218	5,801 6,360	6,334 6,051	3,523 3,449	2,811 2,602	9,034	8,612 8,962	17,646 18,629	
9	3 12	14	3 9	32	"12	30	14	10,658	5,211 7,366	5,447 7,570	5,960 8,524	3,519 4,586	2,441 3,938	8,730 11,952	7,888 11,508	16,618 23,460	
14	8	14	12	15	6	6	5	,0.0	11,486	12,127	18,850	7,870	5,980		18,107		

BIJ

AREA AND

		1			Townships.	Area in s	- avare				HINDOO	s.	1 100 100	1000	
					or	British State of 640 acre	tute miles -		Agricult	ural.		Λ	Von-Agricu	ltural.	
	Tehseel.		Pergunnah.		Mouzahs			MALE	8.	FEMALE	88.	MALE	s	FEMA	LES.
					Number of M	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
-	Bijnour,		Bijnour, Daranuggur, Muudawur,		233 165 173	101·98 93·99 106·70	77·75 62·28 63·47	4,610 4,512 4,516	3,000 2,918 2,711	3,625 3,536 3,937	1,430 1,325 2,095	6,878 5,004 4,613	3,979 3,041 2,848	6,077 5,372 4,581	3,091 2,391 2,371
1			Total,		571	302.67	203.50	13,638	8,629	11,098	4,850	16,495	9,868	16,030	7,853
	Chandpore,		Chandpore, Boorpore, Bashta,	::	228 110 156	133·11 68·90 102·18	87·89 27·65 59·31	8,016 4,443 5,116	4,924 2,466 3,186	6,759 3,678 4,180	3,333 1,872 2,257	5,522 3,099 2,087	3,581 2,001 1,364	5,937 3,400 1,949	2,921 1,738 1,116
ı	Marie Dept.		TOTAL,		494	304-19	174.85	17,575	10,576	14,617	7,462	10,708	6,946	11,286	5,775
1	Dhampore,		Sherekote, Seohara, Nehtour,	::	245 271 205	152.65 103.40 65.41	88·07 53·08 45·08	10,242 5,561 3,345	5,796 3,070 1,974	8,816 4,507 2,606	4,695 2,484 1,267	7,887 3,404 2,920	4,733 2,039 1,954	7,567 3,268 3,136	3,914 1,754 1,589
1	MANUEL BANK		TOTAL,		721	321.46	186-23	19,148	10,840	15,929	8,446	14,211	8,726	13,971	7,25
-	Nugeena,		Nugeena, Burrapoora, Afzulgurh,	::	294 233 172	96·46 175·72 201·14	66·46 21·54 79·56	6,981 3,030 8,791	4,120 1,937 4,975	5,625 2,698 7,327	2,688 1,496 3,814	7,953 3,374 6,206	5,192 2,149 4,069	7,845 3,094 6,389	4,19 1,68 3,26
1	BUJO ST		TOTAL		699	473.32	167.56	18,802	11,032	15,650	7,998	17,533	11,410	17,328	9,13
-	Nujeebabad,		Nujeebabad, Keerutpoor, Akberabad,	::	238 168 137	339·69 85·15 55·80	63.83 59.09 39.90	4,961 3,831 2,462	2,697 2,507 1,455	3,637 3,343 1,950	1,978 1,687 886	9,776 5,777 3,008	5,578 3,842 2,043	8,858 5,493 2,921	4,46 3,01 1,57
			TOTAL,		543	480-64	162-82	11,254	6,659	8,930	4,551	18,561	11,463	17,272	9,05
	202		DISTRICT TOTAL	,	3,028	1,882-28	894.96	80,417	47,736	66,224	33,307	77,508	48,413	75,887	39,07

MORAD

5 4											Ann	-
Sumbhul, Billaree, Umroha, Hussunpore, Thakoordwara, Kasheepore,	Kasheepore,	327 532 452 608 647 282 179	308-91 466-90 325-95 377-83 555-11 235-17 168-60	174·85) 294·48 233·17 96·80 229·54 133·88 85·70	26,658 33,534 33,944 19,481 26,788 17,475 11,017	14,541 20,239 18,095 10,928 15,708 8,725 5,977	22,684 28,813 28,761 16,231 22,536 14,802 9,277	12,443 16,282 15,610 8868 12,922 7,442 5,078	17,959 13,039 15,751 13,222 11,941 7,142 5,845	9,549) 7,355 8,451 7,136 6,248 3,575 3,388	16,997 12,137 14,909 12,201 9,887 6,744 6,099	6, 5,
Forest,	Forest situated in per- gunnah Kasheepore,		18-27									
A (10.78 12)	DISTRICT TOTAL,	3,027	2,460.74	1,248.42	168,897	94,213	143,104	78,645	84,899	45,702	78,974	38
ALOUE AND AND ALOUE AND AL	Military,	i							673	54	95	
The state	GRAND TOTAL,	3,027	2,460.74	1,248-12	168,897	94,213	143,104	78,645	85,572	45,756	79,069	38

NOUR.

POPULATION.

ATIO																	Briti
	Маном	EDANS .	AND OT	HERS N	or Hin	DOOS.			•		W						are l
	Agricu	ltural.		λ	on-agri	cultural	. 				Тота	A Lo					sh squ 10 acı
MAL	ES.	FEMA	LES.	Ma	LES.	Fema	LES.										to ear
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30,	31.	32.
1,390 644 556	803 435 330	1,278 558 569	721 295 30 6	3,555 2,129 1,859	2,151 1,401 1,266	3,316 2,288 2,151	1,699 1,179 1,164	30,729 24,043 22,782	16,433 12,289 11,544	14,296 11,754 11,238	16,874 12,985 13,091	9, 933 7,795 7, 155	6,941 5,190 5,936	26,366 20,084 18,699	21,237 16,944 17,174	47,6 03 37,02 8 35,87 3	46' 89' 36'
2,590	1,568	2,405	1,322	7,543	4,818	7,755	4,042	77,554	40,266	37,288	42,950	24,883	18,067	65,149	5 5,355	1,20,504	398
1,242 591 653	827 354 474	1,212 560 704	763 315 364	4,394 2,228 1,098	3,072 1,357 752	4,645 2, 131 986	2,468 1,189 567	37,727 20,130 16,773	19,1 74 10,361 8,954	18,553 9,769 7,819	21,889 11,292 10,080	12,404 6,178 5,776	9,485 5,114 4,304	31,578 16,539 14,730	28,038 14,883 12,123	59,616 31,422 26,853	450
2,486	1,655	2,476	1,442	7,720	5,181	7,762	4,224	74,630	38,489	36,141	43,261	24,35 8	18,903	62,847	55,044	1,17,891	88
1,969 1,581 572	995 858 382	1,759 1,412 571	898 824 293	6,598 4,109 3,622	4,357 2,476 2,421	6,959 4,493 3,914	3,732 2,109 1,959	51,797 28,335 20,686	26,696 14,655 1 0, 459	25,101 13,680 10,227	29,120 15,614 11,832	15,881 8,443 6,731	13,239 7,171 5,101	42,577 23,098 17,190	38,349 20,851 15,328	80,917 43,949 32,518	42
4,112	2,235	3,742	2,015	14,329	9,254	15,366	7,800	1,00,818	51,810	49,008	56,566	31,055	25,511	82,865	74,519	1,57,384	490
1,188 761 1,238	741 565 835	1,336 712 1,224	652 370 803	6,794 1,584 4,902	4,289 1,132 3,478	6,682 1,418 5,053	3,403 889 2,822	44,404 16,671 41,130	22,916 8,749 21,137	21,488 7,922 19,993	25,277 10,223 24,057	14,342 5,783 13,357	10,935 4,440 10,700	37,258 14,532 34,494	32,423 12,362 30,693	69,681 26,894 65,187	
3,187	2,141	3,272	1,825	13,280	8,899	13,153	7,114	1,02,205	52,802	49,403	5 9,557	33,482	26,075	86,284	75,478	1,61,762	34
1,238 1,150 591	886 886 4 39	1,268 1,201 630	559 712 353	5,927 4,074 1,117	4,099 2,721 812	5,652 4,182 1,030	3,259 2,287 613	41,317 29,051 13,709	21,902 14,832 7,178	19,415 14,219 6,531	23,523 17,659 8,175	13,260 9,956 4,749	10,263 7,703 3,426	35,162 24,788 11,927	29,678 21,922 9,957	64,840 46,710 21,884	54
2,979	2,211	3,099	1,624	11,118	7,632	10,864	6,159	84,077	43,912	40,165	49,357	27,965	21,392	71,877	61,557	1,33,434	27
15,364	9,810	14,994	8,228	53,99 0	35,784	54,9 00	29,339	4,39,284	2,27,279	2,12, 005	2,51,691	1,41,743	1,09,948	3,69,022	3,21,953	6,90,975	36
	PEANS,	•••	••		•••	•••	•••	13 9	8 5	5 4	4 8	1 4			8	17 17	
					To	TAL,	•••	22	13	9	12	5	7	18	10	34	1

ABAD.

12,404 12,372 9,792 7,405 6,521 6,046 3,503		11,438 11,939 8,792 6,838 6,128 5,344 3,065	6,597 5,005 3,798 3,473 3,093	15,581 8,944 7,020 12,428 4,525 5,892 4,623	6,09 7 4,009	16,210 10,120 6,704 14,289 4,246 5,473 4,166	5,025 3,328 6,619 2,104 2,937	1,39,931; 1,30,897; 1,25,673; 1,02,095; 92,572; 68,918; 47,595	72,603 67,889 66,507 52,536 49,775 36,555 24,988	67,329 63,008 59,166 49,559 42,797 32,363 22,607	75,904 75,150 67,009 55,718 52,010 35,510 26,324	40,881 41,233 36,129 29,984 28,358 18,814 14,200	33,917	1,13,483 1,09,122 1,02,636 82,520 78,133 55,369 39,188	90,046 75,293	2,15,835 2,06,047 1,92,682 1,57,813 1,44,582 1,04,428 73,919	699 441 584 477 260 444 438
58,043	33,875	53,543	30,185	59, 013	35,809	61,208	30,596	7,07,681	3,70,852	3,36,829	3,87,625	2,09,599	1,78,026	5,80,451	5,14,855	10,95,306	445
***	***	•••	•••	443	, 4 8	76	35	1,287	1,116	171	174	102	72	1,218	243	1,461	•••
58,043	33,875	53 ,543	30,185	59 ,45 6	35,857	61,284	30,631	7,08,968	3,71,9 68	3,3 7,000	8,87,799	2,09,701	1,78,098	5,81,669	5,15,098	10,96,767	446
Euro Eura	PEANS, SIANS,	•••		••		•••	***	346 10		27 5	39 14	,	19 7	339 12			
_					To	DTAL,	•••	356	324	32	53	27	26	351	58	409	

BU AREA AND

					ips.			•					•		POPU
					Townships.	_ Area in					Hind	008.			
			T.		0	British Sto of 640 ac			Agricu	ltural.			Non-agric	ultural.	
	Tehseel.		Pergunnah.		of Mouzahs			MAI	LES.	Fema	LES.	MAL	ES.	Fema	LES.
District.					Number of M	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult	Children.
1.	2.		3,		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
-	Budaon,		Budaon, Oojhanee	•••	194 158	206·96 224·48	126·16 136·79	20,771 18,627	13,370 11,878	18,025 16,332	10,395 8,979	9,509 8,572	5,584 4,695	8,410 6,921	4,4 99 3,238
	Bisowlee,	•••	Total, Bisowlee, Satasee.	•••	352 106 82	431·44 97·18 86·54	262·95 79·98 69·99	39,398 12,528 10,147	25,248 6,526 5,459	34,357 10,906 9,428	19,374 5,695 4,819	18,081 3,879 3,287	10,279 2,056 1,817	15,331 3,460 2,383	7,737 1,877 1,540
OK.			Islamnuggur, Tozal,	•••	165 353	157·36 341·08	123·26 273·23	16,584 39,259	9,607 21,592	15,352 35,686	8,191 18,705	5,930 13,096	3,334 7,207	5,728 11,571	2,654 6,071
BUDAOM.	Goonour,	•••	Usudpoor, Rujpoorah, Total,	•••	149 128 277	142·18 163·15 305·33	84·69 77·64 162·33	14,045 13,805 27,850	9,364 8,519 17,883	12,680 12,661 25,341	7,198 7,665 14,863	3,546 3,964 7,510	2,246 2,483 4,729	3,493 3,447 6,940	1,733 1,989 3,722
	Datagunj,	•••	Suleimpoor, Oosaith,	•••	237 164	230·71 201·50	140·99 130·60	27,271	16,861 10,517	22,531 15,093	13,807 8,569	8,536 5,681	5,623 3,468	7,371 4,797	4,513 2,811
	Suheswan,	•••	Total, Suheswan, Kote.	•••	324 149	432·21 286·50 176·08	271·59 149 89 150·19	45,399 19,485 21,573	27,378 12,426 12,393	37,624 17,239 18,824	9,520 9,817	14,217 6,487 7,787	9,091 3,982 5,283	12,168 5,286 7,716	7,324 2,930 4,213
			TOTAL, DISTRICT TOTAL.	•••	473	462·58 1,972·64	300.08	41,058	24,819	36,063	19,337	14,274	9,265	13,002 59,012	7,143 31,997

BARE

ſ	Crore,	••••	Crore,		431	312.39	208.02	89,832	20,567	32,386	18,007	28,79 9	14,422	25,624	
-	Meergunj,	•••	Shahee, Serowlee, North, Ajaon,	•••	81 71 20	60·64 68·20 20·57	43·22 42·48 14·51	8,287 8,492 2,722	5,054 4,998 1,515	7,409	4,375 3,975 1,326	3,124 3,581 997	1,779 1,827 543	2,739 3,033 1,074	1,522 1,892 545
- 1			Total,		172	149.41	100.21	19,501	11,567	17,253	9,676	7,702	4,149	6,846	3,959
	Nuwabgunj,	•••	Nuwabgunj,		324	221.23	165.74	26,138	17,078	21,007	13,478	7,314	3,015	5,962	3,593
- 1	Besulpoor,	•••	Besulpoor,		453	366.20	224.16	48,914	28,896	40,354	25,959	11,910	6,467	9,936	5,551
BARRILLY.	Buheree,	•••	Chowmuhla, Sirsawan, Kabur, Riteba,	•••	141 41 64 187	90 56 32·20 53·04 167·60	64·11 24·15 43·10 125·54	6,271	2,640 3,956	3,509	2,403 3,389	2,449 912 1,903 4,487	1,407 618 1,206 2,319	2,109 821 1,770 3,609	1,277 520 1,070 2,220
N N			Total,		433	343.40	256.90			32,205		9,751	5,550	8,309	5,087
	Àonla,		Aenia, Suneha, Bullea, Serowlee, South,	•••	12; 128 51 56	129·44 83·54 36·94 57·18	83·64 58·67 24·71 43·40	11,759 5 ,216	7,350	10,115 4,605		6,079 3,237 1,834 2,460	3,378 1,945 1,133 1,356	5,360 2,850 1,765 2,267	
ί	1		TOTAL,		359	307:10	210.42	38,362	23,589	33,535	20,999	13,610	7,812	12,242	6,721
ı	Furreedpoor,	•••	Furreedpoor,		443	246.08	163.49	30,207	16,756	24,593	14,127	5,342	2,660	4,215	2,239
Į	Pilibheet,	•••	Pilibheet, Jehanabad,		218 199	243·44 183·23	119·79 129·01		,		9,612 8,155	7, 04 9 8,052	3,916 2,547	7,308 3,300	4,346 1,960
•	Ì		Total,	•••	417	426.67	248.80	34,006	21,421	29,120	17,767	10,101	6,463	10,608	6,306
			DISTRICT TOTAL,		3,032	2,372 ·78	1,577·74	2,74 ,669	1,62,224	2,30,453	140, 450	94,529	50,538	83,742	45,854
	•		Military,	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	mı	•••		1,465	471	856	291
			GRAND TOTAL,		3,032	2, 372·78	1,577.74	2,74,669	1,62,224	2,30,453	1,40,450	95,994	51,009	84,598	46,145

DAON.

POPULATION.

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	Ман	OMEDAN	S AND	OTHERS	NOT E	lindoos.											Briti
	Agric	cultural.		1	Non-A	gricultur	al.	-			To	TAL.					square
Ma	LES.	FEN	TALES.	M	ALES.	FEM	fales.		34							-0.0	each
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32
3,859 1,694	1,192	3,994 1,617	2,311 858	2,260	1,310	1,936			40,481 31,153	37,021 26,806	46,691 33,175	26,015 19,075	20,676	66,496 50,228	57,697 40,906	1,24,193	60
5,553 831	3,929	789	3,169		-		4,496	1,35,461	71,634	63,827	79,866	45,090	34,776	1,16,724	98,603	91,134 $2,15,327$	-
1,149 1,360 3,340	672 763 1,949	1,053 1,063	353 509 593	829 889	478 525	722 709	340 379 397	34,109 28,998 47,615	18,212 15,412 24,763	15,897 13,586 22,852	17,897 15,673 26,064		8,265 7,247 11,835	27,844 23,838 38,992	2+,162 20,833 34,687	52,006 44,671 73,679	510
1,053	761	2,905 1,051	1,455		1,539		1,116	1,10,722	58,397	52,335	59,634	32,287	27,317	90,674	79,682	1,70,356	49
622	444	608	638 370	743	200	544	525 383	37,639 36,394	19,581 19,134	18,058 17,260	23,123 22,288	13,029	10,094	32,610 31,015	28,152 27,667	60,762 58 682	42
1,737	1,173	1,488	1,008	1,680	1,093	1,378	908	74,033	38,715	35,318	45,411	24,910	20,501	63,625	55,819	1,19,444	360
1,398 3,135	1,510	1,488 1,398 2,886	772	979 1,403	650 985	1,333	544 912	70,783 49,231	38,523 26,610	32,260 22,621	44,128 29,544	24,307 16,480	19,821 13,064	62,830 43,090	52,0°1 35,685	1,14,911 78,775	498
3,120	1,937	3,093	1,729	2,382	1,635	2,203	1,456	1,20,014	65,133	54,881	73,672	40,787	32,885	1,05,920	87,766	1,93,686	448
1,076 4,196	2,598	1,C09 4,102	534 2,131	2,711	2,268	3,143 956	1,713 575	60,564 59,952	31,803 31,447	28,761 28,505	36,373 34,108	20,613 18,969	15,760 15,139	52,416 50,416	44,521 43,644	96,937 94,060	338
	_	17,163		3,722	2,900	4,099	2,288	1,20,516	63,250	57,266	70,481	39,582	30,899	1,02,832	88,165	1,90,997	435
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	3,202	19,078	12,801	18,381	10,264	5,60,746	2,97,119	2,63,627	3,29,064	1,82,656	1,46,408	4,79,775	4,10,035	8,89,810	451
EURASI	EANS,		:			::		14	9 2	5	7 2	1 1	6	10	11 2	21 5	
	J= 7.7		A)ES		То	TAL,		17	11	6	9	2	7	13	13	26	

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							-	-									
URASIA	NS,		:::		::		::	1,235 10	1,024	211	322 4	109	213	1,133	424	1,557	
	-11	34,625	20,615	60,309	35,097	55,963	31,994	8,76,111	4,70,472	4,05,639	5,11,383	2,72,179	2,39,204	7,42,651	6,44,843	3,87,494	585
				2,112	333	508	124	4,941	3,577	1,364	1,219	804	415	4,381	1,779	6,160	
,500 2:	3,849	34,625	20,615	58,197	34,764	55,455	31,870	8,71,170	4,66,895	4,04,275	5,10164	2,71,375	2,38,789	7,38,270	6,43,064	13,81,334	582
	7	1,000	0,021	9,353	5,905	8,900	5,381	1,16,485	61,268	55,217	71,081	38,106	32,975	99,374	88,192	1,87,566	440
Deel	4,317	6,589	3,521	1-0,000	2,112	3,100	1,810	51,875	27,240	30,582 24,635	40,068 31,013	21,390 16,716	18,678 14,297	55,418 43,956	49,260 38,932	1,04,678 82,888	430 452
	1,651	2,270	1.149				-,	74,258 64,610		33,405	41,299	22,296	19,003	63,149	52,408	1,15,557	453
,785	1,591	2,533	1,444			- /		-		54,915		37,414	33 087	98,958	88,002	1,86,960	609
180	1,137 134 557 2,503	1,503 167 985 3,599	999 114 603	8 1,36 4 57 3 1,13	0 90 8 34 3 66	1,349 5 526 1 1,091	783 297 550	33,690 14,871 20,612	7,873 7,808 10,854		21,583 9,443	14,951 11,340 5,089 6,034	12,882 10,243 4,354 5,608	39,960 29,213 12,897 16,888	55,159 26,060 11,417 15,366	75,119 55,273 24,314 32,254	
1,086	675	94	-		- 10			-,,-		,000	75,085	39,240	35,845	1,05,625	93,225	1,98,850	-
1,069 1,231 4,423	720 864 2,572 5,373	93 1,20 3,89	67 3 77 4 2,42	2 1,18 5 1,70 9 4,75	33 75 3 1,15 5 2,84	8 1,03 2 1 69 3 4,33	9 679 6 1,058 8 2,510	13,52 3 21,36 61,53	8 7,228 5 11,108	6,300	9,010	4,736 7,178	4,274 6,292	23,198 11,964 18,286 52,177	20,254	43,452 22,538 34,835	48 70 65
-	1,862	1,78	7-1	- 300	- 77-		,,-			-			34,776	00,000		-,,	
The second	1,687	2,92	-		_		,	-					-	,.0	-		-
795 350 2,204	596 220 1,430		5 48 3 18	32 1,2 34 5	26 68 37 38	52 1,05 38 53	52 54 32 28	3 26,31 9 9,17	3 14,09 2 4,60	4 12,21 6 4,56	9 14,96 6 4,96	5 8,07 0 2,61	6,89	22,16 7,22	7 19,11	41,27	8 60
1,059	5,086	-	6 58	$\begin{array}{c c} 70 & 19,4 \\ \hline 82 & 1,6 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c c} 73 & 19,38 \\ \hline 23 & 1,49 \end{array}$		6 1,79,69				9 51,54	8 44,58	1 1,47,10	4 1,28,71	5 2,75,81	9 88

TABLE

SHAHJE

AREA AND

			hips.	1									POPU
			Townships.	Area in					Hind	008.			
			5	British St of 640 ac			Agrice	ultural.	`		Non-Agric	ultural.	
	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	louzah			MAI	.E8.	Fema	LES.	Mali	88.	FEMA	LB9.
District.			Number of Mouzahs	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14,
<u> </u>	Shahjehanpore,	Shahjehanpore,	540	396 ·65	261·5 3	49,818	29,093	45,44 0	24,478	21,842	11,950	19,880	10,118
SHAHJEHANPORE.	Tilhur,	Tilhur, Jullalpoor, Khera Bujhera, Meeranpoor Kuttra, Negohee,	105 126 12	73·75 85·68 12·74	98·19 48·7·4 62·42 7·57 65·66	10,016 13,136 1,265	5,609	13,239 8,452 10,947 1,070 10,999	8,251 5,067 6,634 565 6,490	6,239 2,981 2,618 937 1,880	3,704 1,991 1,523 358 1,466	5,240 2,367 2,254 711 1,651	3,097 1,442 1,065 306 1,075
SEHAN		TOTAL,	601	407.78	282.58	53,587	30,996	44,707	27,007	14,658	9,042	12,223	6,988
Suan	Julialabad,	Jullalabad,	383	309.84	180.37	43,088	25,075	34, 978	20,223	8,156	4,921	7,389	4 ,056
	Powayan,	Powayan, Buragaon, Poorunpoor, Khotar,	126	814·03 81·83 549·87 268·77	217·8 54·37 158·8 90·51	38,649 12,076 21,307 15,761	22,806 6,852 12,587 8,024	33,087 10,088 19,216 13,562	18,571 5,828 10,747 7,111	11,342 8,219 4,479 4,896	6,832 1,901 2,073 2,477	10,810 3,038 2,898 4,604	5,790 1,784 1,582 2, 194
		TOTAL,	1,270	1,214.50	521.48	87,793	50,269	75,952	42,257	23,936	13,283	21,350	11,350
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	2,794	2,328.77	1,245.96	2,34,286	1,35,433	2,01,077	1,13,965	68,592	39,196	60,792	32,512
		Military,			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	302	32	50	24
		GRAND TOTAL,	2,794	2,328.77	1,245.96	2,34,286	1,35,433	2,01,077	1,13,965	68,894	39,228	60,842	32 ,536

TUR

AREA AND

,															
] .	Roodurpore,	•••	Bazpore, Gudurpore, Roodurpore,	•••	108 46 120	111·26 70·03 152·11	18·75 15·54 33·41	2,314 1,154 2,445	1,191 570 1,184	1,922 890 1,878	989 526 1,038	1,715 705 1,233	597 257 43 9	1,112 333 763	178
URRA			Total,	•••	274	333·4 0	67.70	5,913	2,945	4,69 0	2, 553	3,653	1,293	2,208	1,079
To	Kilpooree,	•••	Kilpooree, Nanuk Mutta, Bilheree,	•••	45 75 86	130·95 79·98 189·67	21·33 20·76 29·84	1,563 2,130 3,286	718 1,109 1,840	1,115 1,706 2,397	728 1,086 1,749	1,671 1,821 2,590	514 847 1,030	756 1,262 1,802	687
			Total,		206	400.60	71.93	6,979	3,667	5,218	3,563	6,082	2,391	3,820	1,864
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	480	734 00	139.63	12,892	6,612	9,908	6,116	9,735	3,684	6,028	2,943

MUT

•	Kosee,	Kosee,	•••	61	151-13			8,465	11,850	7,2 52	7,133	3,782	5,983	8,239
i	Chaatah,	Suhar,	•••	111	252.45		.,	12,508	18,156	10,244	7,397	4,324	6,601	3,769
اند	Areeng, .	Areeng,	••••	113			,	13,912			6,173		5,173	2,800
P	Huzoor Tehseel,		•••	61	86·0 3	37.27	8,157,	5,018				11,515	24,247	8,755
E٦	Matt, .	Matt Nohjheel,		153	217.83		16,189	9,788	14,349	7,080	9,893	6,583	9,766	4,810
ă i	Muhabun, .	Muhabun Raya,	•••	200	237.44	174.67	24,096	15,088		11,214	18,048	10,547	15,804	8,189
-	Sadabad,	·· Sadahad,		129	180.47	145.34	15,731	9,107	12,761	6,321	14,543	9,056	13,225	6,719
į	Julesur, .	Julesur,		19 9	286.86	191.77	21,948	14,195	18,787	9,039	17,601	13,565	17,973	8,231
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,027	1,612.53	1,138-97	1,41,930	88,081	1,23,088	66,233	1,06,162	62,617	98,772	46,486
		Railway,			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	16	2	•••	
		Military,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,011	128	212	115
	1	GRAND TOTAL,	•••	1,027	1,612.53	1,138.97	1,41,930	88,081	1,23,088	66,233	1,07,189	62,747	98,984	46,601

HANPORE.

POPULATION.

LATIO	N.																ritish 1.
	Ман	OMEDAN	S AND O	THERS :	OT HIN	D008.											are Bi
	Agrice	ultural.		I	Von-Agr	icultura	l.				•	Total.					ich squ 10 acre
MA	LES.	Fem.	ALES.	MAI	LES.	Fem	LES.					·					s to es
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Воув.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
7,150	3,346	6,404	3,405	13,382	6,642	11,166	5,714	1,75,082	92,192	82,8 90	94,746	51,031	43,715	1,43,223	1,26,605	2,69,828	680
2,651 904 486 451 662	1,957 704 274 347 817	2,169 461 270 378 1,083	824 135 120 334 1,040	2,665 910 106 313 796	1,480 153 209 284 422	848 132 288	1,184 405 361 260 311	50,686 26,942 29,949 5,408 31,057	27,158 14,814 16,346 2,966 16,905	23,528 12,128 13,603 2,442 14,152	29,240 15,506 18,066 3,330 19,512	15,884 8,457 9,886 1,865 10,593	18,356 7,049 8,180 1,465 8,919	4,831	36,884 19,177 21,783 3,907 23,071	79,926 42,448 48,015 8,738 50,569	576 560 686
5,154	4,099	4,361	2,453	4,790	2,548	4,562	2,521	1,44,042	78,189	65,853	85,654	46,685	38,969	1,24,874	1,04,822	2,29,696	568
3,131	1,879	2,034	1,204	1,683	1,146	1,926	964	1,01,335	55,058	46,277	58,968	82,521	26,447	87,579	72,724	1,60,303	517
1,801 1,345 1,548 1,112	996 824 1,092 615	1,582 1,182 1,353 925	930 728 852 480	700 1,029	1,072 352 623 528	1,678 534 960 940	912 302 520 387	32,182	53,745 17,340 28,363 22,741	47,157 14,842 24,426 20,031	57,909 18,571 30,076 21,816		26,203 8,642 13,701 10,172	85,451 27,269 44,738 34,385	73,360 23,484 38,127 30,203	1,59,811 50,753 82,865 64,588	620 151
5,806	3,527	5,042	2,990	4,654	2,575	4,112	2,121	2,28,645	1,22,189	1,06,456	1,28,372	69,654	58,718	1,91,843	1,65,174	3,57,017	294
20,241	12,351	17,841	10,052	24, 509	12,911	21,766	11,320	6,49,104	3,47,628	3,01,476	3,67,740	1,99,891	1,67,849	5,47,519	4,69,325	10,16,844	487
	•••	•••	•••	729	33	59	44	1,140	1,031	109	133	65	68	1,096	177	1,273	
20,241	12,351	17,841	10,052	25,238	12,944	21,825	11,364	6,50,244	3,48,659	3,01,585	3,67,873	1,99,956	1,67,917	5,48,615	4,69,502	10,18,117	437
EUROP	EANS,	•••	-	••	•••	•••	•••	649 2	590 1	59 1	71 4	30 2	41 2	620 3	100	720 6	
						Тота	L,	651	591	60	75	82	43	623	103	726	;

BAL

9 950	1,172	1,871	95 6	1,260	494	770.	333	13,223	7,548	5,675	6,216	3,454	2,762	11,002	8,437	19,439	175
1,274	646	1,058	495	1,038	532	748	394	7,200	4,171	3,029	3,598	2,005	1,593	6,176	4,622	10,798	
2,323	1,206	1,971	1,056	1,585	820	1,270	662	13,468	7,586	5,882	6,822	3,649	3,173	11,235	9,055	20,290	133
5,856	3,024	4,900	2,507	3,833	1,846	2,788	1,389	83,891	19,305	14,586	16,636	9,108	7,528	28,413	22,114	50,527	152
1,112		924	413	592		3 31	136		4,938	3 ,126	3,598	1,921	1,677	6,859	4,803	11,662	89
586 4 5		4 96	241	5 09 3 22	238 ¹ 51	347 81	188 43		5,046 6,243	3,811 4,301	4, 700 5, 512	2,495 2,937	2,205 2,575	7,541 9,180	6,016 6,876	13,557 16,056	170 8 5
1,749	845	1,441	663	1,4 23	450	759	867	27,465	16,227	11,238	13,810	7,353	6,457	23, 580	17,695	41,275	103
-	3,86 9	6,341	3,17 0	5,306	2,296	3,547	1,756	61,356	35,532	25,824	30,446	16,461	13,985	51,993	89,809	91,802	125
EURO	PEANS,	***	•			•••	•••	3	2	1		•••	•••	2	1	3	
LURA	BIANS,	•••	•	••	•••	•••	•••				***						
						Тотаг	,	8	2	1		•••		2	1	3	

- 1								,			· •	•••	•••	•••		·		
	RA	•	•															
	OPU	LA:	rion	· 1														
1 1 1	944 1,366 1,367 414 653 675 390	497 935 792 287 408 450 232	755 1,165 1,080 374 615 637 333	410 666 635 190 327 341 175	1,383 762 3,929 1,071 1,809 1,809	740 467 2,109 706 1,154 1,142	1,089 573 3,074 1,046 1,804 1,653	811 570 861 1,426 542 959 870	43,474 57,655 56,596 72,829 53,582 83,420 60,445	23,216, 30,64 1 80,392 37,874 27,806 44,628 32,473	27,011 26,204 34,955 25,776 38,792 27,972	25,322 33,749 33,529 33,066 30,244 47,942 33,613	13,620 18,507 18,416 18,929 17,485 27,239 19,537	11,702 15,242 15,113 14,137 12,759 20,703 14,076	71,867	42,253 41,317 49,092 38,535 59,495 42,048	83,826 1,31,362 94,058	362 450 1,231 885
	709 6,518	4,098	667 5,626	3,098	$\frac{3,230}{15,911}$		2,855 13,764	2,645 8,184	83,770 5,11,771	43,488 2,70,521	40,282 2,41,250	51,085 2,88,550	30,816	1,24,001	74,304 4,35,070	$\frac{60,551}{3,65,251}$	1,34,955 8,00,321	
1	6.518	***	•••	•••	706		72	67	2,001	16	284	362		182		466	18 2,3 63	
		4,098 EANB,	5,626	<u> </u>	16,617	9,805	13,836	8,251	5,13,788 506 48	2,72,254 475 32	31	92	1,64,731 44 10	1,24,183 48 11	4,36,98 5 5 19 4 2		8,02,702 598 69	
				_			Тота	Ŀ,	554	507	47	113	igitized l	59 59	561	C 106	667	

AREA AND

			ips.										POPU
			Townships.	Area in					Hin	D00s.			
			6		atute miles cres each.		Agrica	ıltural.			Non-Agri	icultural.	
	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Mouzahs			Ма	LES.	Fem	LES.	MA	LES.	FBMA	LES.
District.			Number of M	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
AGEA.	Ferozabad, Khundowlee, Irradutnuggur, Kheyragurh, Finnahut, Futtabad, Futtehpoor Secree, Furrah,	Ferozabad, Khundowlee, Irradutnuggur, Kheyragurh, Pinnahut, Futtiabad, Futtehpoor Secree, Furrah, District Total,	130 146 119 106 88 208 121 96 129	205·14 217·82 158·19 213·87 334·37 200·91 164·70 195·67	138·67 151·39 119·53 145·11 154·28 187·85 122·39 148·21	19,268 26,827 35,658	11,084 9,786 10,806 10,667 13,416 20,343 9,789 9,855 11,357 1,07,053	<u> </u>	8,922 7,294 8,115 8,951 11,326 16,331 7,929 7,997 9,416 86,281	53,781 15,009 19,761 9,786 4,242 8,389 8,951 5,661 8,545 1,34,124 954 2,847	25,810 9,337 9,815 5,641 2,037 4,632 6,088 2,971 4,865 71,196	46,185 13,887 14,859 8,572 3,668 6,804 6,499 4,921 7,443 1,12,338	22,304 7,349 8,133 4,904 1,803 4,202 4,905 2,635 4,183 60,318
		G Mamaia	1,143	1,873.50	1,241.34	1,90,566	1,07,053	1,64,577	86,281	1,37,925	71,704	1,13,125	60,67

FURRUC

Kaimgunje,	Shumshabad, Kumpill,		24 1 190	190·83 174·12						9,092 8,602	6,186 5,203	8,8 6 1 7, 631	
	Total,	•••	431	364 ·95	211.28	34,050	22,036	29,7 68	15,296	17,694	11,389	16,492	8,313
Huzoor Tehseel,	Pahara, Mohumdabad,		159 75 40	112·16 41·97 50·22	72·85 18·24 27·20	10,515 5,708 4,847	6,491 3,060 8,168		4,205 2,312 1,717	7,234 29,514 2,560	4,150 13,377 1,489	6,848 26 ,506 2, 083	10,764
	Shumshabad Huzo Tehseel,	or	106	128-49	72-37	13,131	9,056	12,858	5,534	4,378	3,041	3,265	1,941
! !	Total,		380	332 ·84	190-66	34,201	21,775	31,322	13,768	43,686	22,057	38,702	16,523
Chubramow,	Taligram, Chubramow,		109 122	116·08 12 1·31	74·92 83·28	11,519 11,362	6,440 7,772	9,055 10, 692	5,180 5,235		3,066 5,366	5,638 6,12 9	2,718 3,350
	Total,		231	237:39	158-20	22,881	14,212	19,747	10,415	15,383	8,432	11,767	6,068
Kunouj,	Kunouj,		218	200-20	126.15	23,160	13,605	19,009	10,525	11,661	7,067	10,793	5,648
Thutteea Tirwa,	Thutteea Tirwa, Sowrick, Suckutpore, Suckrawah,	•••	100 42 57 28	197·37 77·70 60·11 39·62	94·36 47·40 25·73 2·12	7, 776 6, 260	4,513 3,494	15,956 6,284 4,863 2,971	9,080 3,309 2,585 1,598	6,433 1,736 1,363 1,513	8,533 1,009 912 896	5,854 1,594 1,274 1,199	851 619
	Total,		227	374.80	169.61	87,362	21,311	30,074	16,572	11,045	6,350	9,621	4,855
Allygurh,	Islamgunj, Khakutmow, Purrumnuggur,		88 41 29	122·57 31·42 30·20	66·76 22·57 16·57	14,397 5,350 4,111	9,355 3,203 2,29 3	11,908 4,249 3,280	6,347 2,262 1,483	4,398 1,468 1,007	2,830 746 573	3,975 1,105 907	567
	Total,	•••	158	184.19	105.90	23,858	14,851	19,437	10,092	6,873	4,149	5,987	8,129
	DISTRICT TOTAL,	••	1,645	1,694.37	961.80	1,75,512	1,07,790	1,49,357	76,668	1,06,342	59,444	93,362	44,569
	Military,			•••		•••	•••			510	166	93	62
	GRAND TOTAL,		1,645	1,694.37	961 ·80	1,75,512	1,07,790	1,49,357	76,668	1,06,852	59,610	98,455	4,631
	Huzoor Tchseel, Chubramow, Kunouj, Thutteea Tirwa,	Kumpill, Total, Huzoor Tchseel, Bhojepore, Pahara, Mohumdabad, Shumshabad Huzo Tehseel, Total, Chubramow, "Taligram, Chubramow, Total, Kunouj, "Kunouj, Thutteea Tirwa, Sowrick, Suckutpore, Suckutpore, Suckrawah, Total, Allygurh, "Islamgunj, Khakutmow, Purrumnuggur, Total, District Total, Military,	Kumpill, TOTAL, Huzoor Tchseel, Bhojepore, Pahara, Mohumdabad, Shumshabad Huzoor Tehseel, TOTAL, Chubramow, Taligram, Chubramow, Total, Kunouj, Kunouj, Thutteea Tirwa, Sowrick, Suckutpore, Suckrawah, TOTAL, Allygurh, Islamgunj, Khakutmow, Purrumnuggur, Total, District Total, Military,	Kumpill, 190	Huzoor Tchseel, Bhojepore, 159 112-16 75 41-97 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 41-19 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7	Kumpill, 190 174·12 95·96 Total, 431 364·95 211·28 Huzoor Tchseel, Bhojepore, 159 112·16 72·85 Pahara, 75 41·97 18·24 Mohumdabad, 40 50·22 27·20 Shumshabad Huzoor 106 128·49 72·37 Total, 380 332·84 190·66 Chubramow, 109 116·08 74·92 Chubramow, 122 121·31 83·28 Total, 231 237·39 158·20 Kunouj, Kunouj, 218 200·20 126·15 Thutteea Tirwa, 100 197·37 94·36 Sowrick, 42 77·70 47·40 Suckutpore, 57 60·11 25·73 Suckutpore, 28 39·62 2·12 Total, 227 374·80 169·61 Allygurh, Islamgunj, 88 122·57 66·76 Khakutmow, 41 31·42 22·57 Purrumnuggur, 29 30·20 16·57 Total, 158 184·19 105·90 Distaict Total, 1,645 1,694·37 961·80 Military,	Kumpill,	Huzoor Tchseel, Bhojepore, 159 174-12 95-96 14,126 9,245	Kumpill,	Rumpill,	Kumpill,	Kumpill,	Huzoor Tchseel, Bhojepore, 169 174-12 95-96 14,126 9,245 12,506 5,957 8,602 5,203 7,631 Huzoor Tchseel, Bhojepore, 169 112-16 72-85 10,515 6,491 9,214 4,205 7,234 4,150 6,848 Pahara, 75 41-97 18-24 5,708 3,060 4,985 2,312 29,514 13,877 25,506 Mohumdabad, Huzoor Tchseel, 106 128-49 72-37 13,131 9,056 12,858 5,534 4,378 3,041 3,855 Total, 380 332-84 190-86 34,201 21,775 31,322 13,768 43,686 22,057 38,702 Chubramow, Taligram, 100 116-08 74-92 11,519 6,440 9,055 5,180 6,066 3,066 6,189 Total, 231 237-38 158-20 22,881 14,312 19,747 10,415 15,383 8,432 11,767 Kunouj, Kunouj, 218 200-20 126-15 23,160 13,605 19,009 10,525 11,661 7,067 10,793 Thutteea Tirwa, 50wrick, 42 77.70 47-40 7,776 4,513 6,284 3,309 1,736 1,303 1,274 Suckupore, 57 60-11 25-73 6,260 3,494 4,803 2,585 1,363 912 1,747 Suckrawah, 28 39-62 212 3,473 2,071 2,971 1,598 1,503 912 1,747 Allygurh, Islamgun, 88 122-57 66-76 14,397 2,971 1,598 1,593 1,503 1,293 1,503 1,503 1,203 1,504 1,5

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POPULATION.

LATI	ON.									,							मुंहा .
	Ман	OMEDAN	8 AND C	THERS	nor H	NDOOS.											e Brit
	Agric	cultural.			Non-Ag	ricultur	al.		1		То	TAL.		-			h squar
M	Les.	FBM	ALES.	Ма	LES.	Few	ALES.							•			to eac
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31,	32.
718 444 448 683 1,336 395 363	415 280 328 417 789 217 248	455 440 582	245	1,931 2,308 1,214 628 1,608	9,124 1,338 1,315 711 840 362 453	2,298 2,070 1,100 601	565 266 302	167,661 63,321 70,240 56,582 59,667 87,869 53,640	89,875 33,284 38,188 30,950 33,033 46,050 29,317	77,786 30,037 32,052 25,632 26,634 41,819 24,324	85,633 36,674 39,903 32,179 30.651 46,564 29,875	46,433 20,741 22,264 17,436 16,522 25,554 16,523	39,200 15,933 17,639 14,743 14,069 21,010 13,352	136,308 54,025 60,452 48,386 49,615 71,604 45,840	116,986 45,970 49,691 40,375 40,703 62,829 37,675	253,294 99,995 110,143 88,761 90,318 134,433 83,515	487 506 561 422 402
741 1,614	438 1,073	672 1,294	348 597		788 1,173	1,262 1,773	818 985	50,345 58,221	27,145 31,344	23,200 26,877	25,870 33,649	14,052 18,468	11,818 15 ,181	41,197 49,812	35,018 42,058	76,215 91,870	463 470
1742	4,200	5,915	8,250	27,754	15,604	25,530	13,096	667,546	359,186	308,360	860,998	198,053	162,945	557,239	471,305	1,028,544	549
- 12	***	•••	***	273 2,033	34 164	80 2 97		1,471 5,800	1,227 4,880	244 920	214 1,031	113 593	101 438	1,340 5,473	345 1,358	1,685 6,831	•••
,742	4,200	5,915	3,250	30 ,060	15,802	25,907	13,276	674,817	365,293	309,524	362,243	198,759	163,484	564,052	473,008	1,037,060	533
UROP: URASI		•••		•••		•••	•••	2,089 376	1,770 190	319 186	703 247	353 131	350 116	2, 123	669 30 2	2,792 623	·
					To	TAL,	•••	2,46 5	1,960	505	950	484	466	2,444	971	3,415	
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ABAD.

PULATION.

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787 237					5 1,143 2 2,183											96,20	504
	1,027		<u> </u>	2,02	2,18	3,98	1,081	52,524	26,887	25,63	29,749	17,66	12,086	44,54	9 37,723	82,27	473
124	1,531	2,314	1,20	2 4,51	7 3,330	5,75	9 2,628	112,718	58,385	54,33	65,755	38,28	27,469	96,67	1 81,802	178,47	489
794	-,		69					1 00,		19,023	20,989	12,62	5 8,364	33,259	27,387	60,646	541
118 97	158 57	421 76	147 26					86,189 14,346								124,318 21,933	
251	127	217	117	405	231	318	182	34,823	1	16,658		12,45		30,620	1	55,052	
160	1,648	2,534	981	10,416	5,370	11,694	4,812	175,015	90,763	84,252		50,850	-	1,41,613		261,949	
123	591	902	401	1,237		1.00		·					-		!		_
110	184	87	111					36,764 39,696		16,919 17,851	19,842 22,983	10,802 13,795		30,647 35,640		5 6,606 62,679	
133	715	989	512	2,193	1,238	2,267	1,233	76,460	41,690	34,770	42,825	24,597	18,228	66,287	52,998	119,285	502
110	1,411	1,956	1,038	3,026	2,126	3,079	1,767	74,894	40,057	34,837	43,187	24,209	18,978	64,266	53,815	118,081	590
)50	570	767	361			759	388	51,191	28,155	23,036	28,271	15,853	12,418	44,008	35,454	79,462	403
32	173	214	116			221	87	18,275	9,962	8,313	10,219	5,856	,	15,818	12,676	28,194	367
74 111	41	66	45			87	49	14,076	7,786	6,290	7,791	4,496	3.298	12,282	9,588	21,870	364
_	80	120	54	. 170	227	90	90	9,647	5,267	4,380	5,815	3,274	2,541	8,541	6,931	15,462	390
167	864	1,167	57 6	1,396	954	1,157	614	93,189	51,170	42,019	52,099	29,479	22,620	80,649	64,639	145,288	388
503 44	342	501	25 9		423	62 0		36,952	19,948	17,004	22,006	12,950	9,056	32,898	26,060	58,958	481
26	32 10	44 23	3 0	108	83	119		12,487	6,970	5,517	7,022	4,064	2,958	11,034	8,475	19,509	621
_				83	58	87	44	9,524	5,227	4,297	4,876	2,934	1,942	8,161	6,239	14,400	476
573	384	568	294	841	564	826	441	58,963	32,145	26,818	33,904	19,948	13,956	52,093	40,774	92,867	564
967 —	6,553	9,528	4,60 3	22,389	18,582	24, 782	11,495	591,239	314,210	277,029	324,704	187,369	137,335	501,579	414,364	915,949	541
			•••	673	17	20	12	1,296	1,183	- 113	257	183	74	1,366	187	1,553	
967	6,55 3	9,528	4,603	23,062	13,599	24,802	11,507	592,535	815,393	277,142	324,961	187,552	137,409	502,945	414,551	917,496	541
Rope	ANS.														-		
FYRI		•••	••		•••	•••	:::	597 58	563 31	34 27	52 24	29 9	23 15	592 40	57 42	649 82	
٠					Ton	PAL,		655	594	61	76		zed by	1 (632)	<u>g</u> [99	731	
·	ans,		••	•			.	58	31	27	24	9	15	40	42	82	

AREA AVI

			Townships.		-								POPU '
			Town .	Area in a British miles of	Statute .				HIN	DOO8.			_
		Danamash	8	Acres 6			Agricu	ltural,			Non-Agric	ultural.	
	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Louza			MAI	LES.	Г вил	ALBS.	MAI	LE8.	Fenal	E.
District.			Number of Mouzahs	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14-
	Mynpoory,	Mynpoory, Northern Souj, Koraolee, Ghirour,	29	84·68 69·38 75·73 148·20	39·13 26·87 41·74 60·82	7,991 6,348 6,896 12,028	4,667 3.681 4,526 7, 009	6,598 5,478 5,891 9,538	3,259 2,145 2,948 4,2 03	8,368 2,579 3,648 6,513	4,22 0 1,539 2,071 3,978	7,451 2,270 3,374 5,605	3,165 1,131 1,535 2,716
		Total,	261	377-99	1 68 ·56	83,263	19,883	27,505	12,555	21,108	11,808	18,700	8,55
¥.	Moostuffabad,	Moostuffabad,	263	307·14	165-61	27,293	15,588	22,298	10,488	14,617	9, 360	1 3, 173	6,361
MINFOORY.	shekoabad,	Shekoabad,	292	296·97	190.55	30,143	19,603	25,846	11,2 26	12,673	7, 851	11,895	5.90
4	Kurhul,	Kurhul, Southern Souj, Burnahul,	19	88·12 42·23 90·77	37·78 14·72 54·10	7,102 2,994 9,458	4,049 1,814 5,648	5,628 2,380 7,578	2,629 1,227 3,659	8,941 1,354 4,411	2,27 2 734 2, 892	3,246 967 3, 885	d
		Total,	205	216-12	106.60	19,554	11,511	15,586	7,515	9,706	5,89 8	8,098	2,55
l	Bhoegaon,	Kishnee Nubbeegunj Alleepore Puttee, Bhoegaon Munchuna, Bewur,		113·83 30·47 281·76 42·17	54-28 12-86 142-18 32-61	9,273 3,355 25,449 4,323	7,481 1,958 15,843 2,785	8,087 3,410 21,444 3,705	4,854 1,923 11,544 1,915	5,998 1,680 11,196 1,803	2, 000 812 6, 636 93 6		5,11
		Total,	391	468-23	248:38	42,40 0	28,067	36, 650	19,736	20,627	10,384	17,148	8,2
		DISTRIOT TOTAL,	1,412	1,666•45	879 70	152,653	94,652	127, 885	61,520	78,731	45,801	69,014	32,5
		Railw ay ,		•••	•••	404	•••			64	3	111	
		GRAND TOTAL,	1,412	1,666-45	879•70	1 52, 653	94,652	127,885	61,520	78,795	45,304	69,014	32,5

A	R	R	A	A	Ì

H.	Bhurtnah, Bidhooonah,	Phuppoond,	•••	366 826 298 255 313	403·13 807·12 229·06	199•04 138•84 123•44	32,847 28,761 20,908	19,466 15,701 11,919	26,916 21,641 16,879	13,381 11,709 9,002	23,495 14,691 12,584 10,110 13,790	8,895 7,43 0 5, 763	12,901 10,987 8,736	6.15 5.55 4.35
ET		District Total,	•••	1,558	1,631.44	841.55	135,119	78,745	111,067	54,600	74,570	43,212	65,656	30.6
		Railway,		•••	•••	•••			•••		650	5	16	•
		GRAND TOTAL,		1,558	1,631.44	841.55	185,119	78,745	111,067	54,600	75,220	43,217	65,672	30,525

POORY.

POPULATION.

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	Agricu	ltura l.		Λ	Ion-Agr	iculturai	<i>.</i>			-	.1012						ch squ
MA	LES.	FEM	LES.	MA	LES.	FRMA	LES.										sto ead
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Воув.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
162 12 127 182	109 9 81 134	1 50 9 1 3 3 1 5 0	69 4 70 78		817 73 308 3 07	1,178 115 401 386	615 45 216 220	83,479 16,926 20,871 84,926	18,102 9,054 11,072 19,247	15,377 7,872 9,799 15,679	16,924 8,627 11,755 18,647	9,813 5,302 6,986 11,428	7,111 3,325 4,769 7,219	27,915 14,356 18,058 30,675	22,488 11,197 14,568 22,898	50,403 25,553 32,626 53,573	368 432
483	333	442	221	2,621	1,505	2,080	1,096	1,06,202	57,475	48,727	55,953	33,529	22,424	91,004	71,151	1,62,155	429
1,008	375	851	219	1,299	1,084	1,148	717	81,687	44,217	37,470	44,094	26,407	17,687	70,624	55,157	1,25,781	410
729	518	778	389	2,073	1,605	2,379	1,117	86,516	45, 618	40,898	48,213	29,577	18,636	75,195	59,534	1,34,729	454
114 19 197	75 12 140	133 13 186	71 11 100	609 90 373	366 52 253	551 67 359	301 34 158	21,324 7,883 26,447	11,766 4,456 14,439	9,558 8,427 12,008	11,217 4,378 14,753	6,762 2,612 8,933	4,455 1,766 5,82 0	18,528 7,068 23,372	14,013 5,193 17,828	32,541 12,261 41,200	290
\$29	227	332	182	1,072	671	977	493	55,654	30,661	24, 993	30,348	18,307	12,041	48,96 8	87,034	86,002	398
306 58 595 70	294 22 77 47	293 53 109 56	195 18 61 26	301 142 1,483 208	211 58 784 55	340 150 1,228 110	271 39 665 35		15,878 5,185 38,633 6,404	13,530 4,365 83,145 5,097	17,096 5,059 40,732 6,429	9,986 2,845 23,340 3,823	7,110 2,214 17,392 2,606	25,864 8,030 61,973 10,227	20,640 6,579 50,537 7,703	46,504 14,609 1,12,510 17,930	479 399
939	440	511	800	2,134	1,103	1,828	1,010	1,22,237	66,100	56,137	69,316	89,994	29,322	1,06,094	85,459	1,91,553	409
3,488	1,893	2,914	1,311	9,199	5,968	8,412	4,433	4,52,296	2,44,071	2,08,225	2,47,924	1,47,814	1,00,110	3,91,885	3,08, 335	7,00,220	420
				21	•••	•••		85	85	***	3	3	•••	88	***	88	
3,488	1,893	2,914	1,311	9,220	5,968	8,412	4,433	4,52,381	2,44,156	2,08,225	2,47,927	1,47,817	1,00,110	3,91,973	3,08,335	7,00,308	420
EUROI EURAI	PEANS,	•••		••	•••	•••	•••	37	21 4	16 3	21 4	12	9	33		58 11	
						TOTAL	L,	44	25	19	25	13	· 12	38	31	69	

WAH.

546 325 449 408 406	285 216 276 214 256		237 128 197 192 203		616 778	966	418 588 634	89,833 77,261 60,259	48,753 43,079 32,866	53,195 41,080 34,182 27,393 31,467	57,699 49,302 42,260 32,885 36,311	35,300 29,193 24,185 18,676 20,973	22,399 20,109 18,075 14,209 15,338	95,162 77,946 67,264 51,542 57,083		93,144	345 389 407
2,134	1,247	1,999	957	8,847	5,123	8,595	3,951	4,07,987	2,20,670	1,87,317	2,18,457	1,28,327	90,130	3,48,997	2,77,447	6,26,444	384
				149	1	4	4	819	799	20	14	6	8	805	28	833	•••
2,134	1,247	1,999	957	8,996	5,124	8,599	3,955	4,08,806	2,21,469	1,87,337	2,18,471	1,28,333	90,138	3,49,802	2,77,475	6,27,277	384
EUROF EURAS	EANS,	•••	•••		***	•••	•••	62 13	48 9	14	24	17	7 2	65	21 6	86 15	
					7	COTAL,	•••	75	57	18	26 Digi	17 ized by	G0(ο [74	27	101	

AREA AND

			hips		,								POPU
			Townships.	Area in					Hind	008.			
			5	British Sto of 640 ac			Agricul	ltura l.			Non-agri	cultural.	
	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	fouzah			MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	Mali	ES.	Fema	LES.
District.	·		Number of Mouzahs	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Acult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	Etah,	Etah, Marehra, Sukeet, Soonhar,	139 166 129 32	116·64 131·63 130·31 32•63	59·59 102·24 69·70 22·25	11,571 16,940 10,742 2,955	7,089 11,069 6,793 1,643	9,737 14,649 9,017 2,315	4,9 93 7,175 4,697 1,261	6,350 11,245 5,868 1,105	3,9°5 7,184 3,457 695	5,564 10,140 5,359 980	2,783 5,056 2,638 519
1	Allygunj,	Total, Azimnuggur,	196 29	411·21 249·17 87·35	253·78 158·16 29·25	42,208 21,800 8,449	26,594 13,504 2,248	35,718 18,272 2,847	9,285 1,591	9,470 1,083	15,241 6,050 844	22,013 8,858 1,360	11,006 4,467 363
Eran.		Putialee, Nidpore,	54 93 372	64 92 163 55 514 99	38·64 69·37 295·42	4,600 11,958 41,807	2,829 6,654 25,235	3,892 9,821 34,832	1,796 4,683 17,355	2,582 4,946 18,081	1,575 3,204 11,673	2,384 4,360	953 2,330 8,113
	Kasgunj,	Oolaiee, Bilram, Puchlana, Soron, Faizpoor Budaria, Sirpoora, Sehawur, Kursanah,	28 109 33 39 53 96 85 38	53:41 102:14 32:83 39:98 54:11 90:63 76:93 29:20	27·36 78·46 24·38 27·86 61·57 29·36 62·29 25·67	2,630 7,212 2,724 3,910 4,745 7,202 6,427 3,294	1,902 3,515 1,521 1,550 2,608 5,419 4,007 1,532	2,312 6,118 1,507 3,325 2,765 5,870 4,212 2,246	924 8,335 1,496 1,605 1,618 2,428 4,041 1,147	2,942 9,315 1,710 4,260 3,135 2,413 5,719 911	1,015 6,075 618 2,550 1,365 1,212 2,339 698	16,962 2,143 7,220 1,609 3,980 3,005 2,514 3,065 915	924 5,165 570 1,077 1,076 1,211 2,055 693
		TOTAL,	481	478-23	336.95	38,144	22,054	28,345	16,594	80,405	15,872	24,451	12,773
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	1,319	1,404.43	886-15	1,22,159	73,883	98,895	52,075	73,054	42,786	68,456	31,992

AREA AND

JA

JALOCH.	Jaloun, Atta, Oraie, Koonch, Madhogurh,	•••	Jaloun, Atta, Oraie, Koonch, Madhogurh,	•••	129 145	452-94 294-29 217- 6	226 62 174·56 153·37	19,452 16,755 9,317 10,671 19,132	10,357 8,252 4,762 5,614 9,928	18,008 14,247 8,672 9,672 15,594	5,441 7,027 2,959 4, 069 6,190	10,607 15,202 11,101 9,730 8,973	5,335 7,883 5,991 5,361 5,997	10.245 15,044 10,715 9,375 8,184	2,543 6,342 3,728 3,927 4,021
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	960	1,546.43	940.09	75,327	38,943	66,193	25,686	55,613	80,067	53 ,563	20,560

JHA

AREA AND

{	Jhansie,	•••	Jhansie, Bhandere,	•••	70	288·47 126·22		8,430 6,114		7,088 5,810	4,167 8,235	8,634 5, 580	4,323 3,415	6,766; 5,5 4 6	
. İ			Total,	•••	199	414.69	156.25	14,544	8,737	12,898	7,402	14,214	7,738	12,312	6,578
ANSIE.	Mow,		Mow,	•••	128	350.13	113.24	12,519	7,085	11,367	5,520	18,384	10,863	18,976	8,554
Jn	Pundwaha,	•••	Pundwaha,	•••	80	194.87	91.61	6,662	3,475	5,94 8	2,750	6,052	3,358	5,674	2,555
	Mote,		Yote,	•••	107	184.72	95.85	7,578	4,945	7,087	4,513	6,731	4,431	6,278	3,585
į	Guròtah,		Guro tah, Goorserai an Ooba	***		310.82	135.36	10,822	5,921	9,670	4,769	7,460	4,544	7,537	3,80
			Ilaqua,		61	153.01	49.74	4,269	2,380	2,943	2,03 0	5,234	3,024	6,290	2,520
			TOTAL,	•••	184	463.86	185-10	15,091	8,301	12,613	6,799	12,694	7,568	13,827	6,350
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	6 98	1,608-27	612:05	56,394	32,513	49,913	26,984	58,075	33,958	57,067	29,593
	ĺ		Military,	•••								1,575	265	412	995
			GRAND TOTAL,	•••	698	1,608-27	642 05	56,394	32,543	49,913	26,984	59,65 0	34,223	57,4.9	: 8.728
	1				<u>'</u>	!							<u>-</u>		1

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NO. I.—(Continued.)

AH.

POPULATION.

ATIO	N.	-	·														ritie
	Мано	MEDANS	AND O	THERS N	тот Нім	DOOS.										,	are B
	Agricu	ltura l.		N	on-Agri	cultural.					To	TAL.					ch sau
MAI	.E.S.	Fem.	ALES.	Ma	LES.	Fem.	ALES.								l		to ea
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Воув.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British
15.	16.	17,	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	29.	29.	30.	31.	3
227 681 343 13	153 414 197 8	206 590 315 5	122 308 166 7	2,189	474 1,502 491 32	722 2,405 700 33	390 1,210 415 20	35,479 58,839 33,057 7,449	19,250 31,055 17,666 4,116	16,229 27,784 15,391 3,333	19,909 33,928 18,854 4,185	11,621 20,169 10,938 2,378	8,288 13,759 7,916 1,807	30,871 51,224 28,604 6,494	24,517 41,543 23,307 5,140	55,388 92,767 51,911 11,634	3
1,264	772	1,116	603	4,047	2,499	3,860	2,035	1,34,824	72,087	62,737	76,876	45,106	31,770	1,17,193	94,507	2,11,700	5
1,250 51 865 676	943 28 533 416	1,144 42 868 587	477 19 429 336	1,610 34 1,145 739	1,088 24 785 509	1,663 35 1,157 715	854 23 580 349	64,067 8,901 17,493 33,802	34,130 4,617 9,192 18,319	29,937 4,284 8,301 15,483	36,668 5,149 9,480 18,481	21,585 3,144 5,722 10,783	15,083 1,996 3,758 7,698		45,020 6,280 12,059 23,181	1,00, 7 35 14,041 26,973 5 2,283	3 4
2,843	1,920	2,641	1,261	3,528	2,406	3,570	1,806	1,24,263	66,258	58,005	69,769	41,234	28,535	1,07,492	86,540	1,94,032	3 3
150 1,611 147 265 575 206 1,315 136	132 872 95 192 262 107 933 95	156 1,305 110 212 207 208 1,204 110	105 398 85 181 281 114 828 109	65 752 75 195 282 298 687 75	53 639 58 95 166 185 354 56	62 736 64 187 177 278 566 64	30 87 140 113	10,460 34,269 7,946 16,334 14,881 18,989 23,195 7,751	5,787 18,890 4,656 8,630 8,737 10,119 14,148 4,416	4,673 15,379 3,290 7,704 6,144 8,870 9,047 3,335	5,095 20,303 4,473 7,337 7,516 10,789 14,872 4,409	3,102 11,100 2,292 4,387 4,401 6,923 7,633 2,381	1,993 9,203 2,181 2,950 3,115 3,866 7,239 2,028	6,948 13,017 13,138 17,042	6,666 24,582 5,471 10,654 9,259 12,736 16,286 5,363	15,555 54,572 12,419 23,671 22,397 29,778 38,067 12,160	2 5 3 3 5 4 3 3 7 5
4,105	2,688	3,512	2,101	2,429	1,605	2,134	1,107	1,33,825	75,38 3	58,442	74,794	42,219	32,575	1,17,602	91,017	2,08,619	1
8,511	5,380	7,269	3,965	10,004	6,510	9,561	4,948	3,92,912	2,13,728	1,79,184	2,21,439	1,28,559	92,880	3,42,287	2,72,064	6,14,351	4
EUROP EURAS	EANS,		•••	•••	Тотл	•••	•••	. 14 33 47	25 36	8	$\frac{ 6}{7}$	5 6 11	1 2	16 31 47	9	20 40 60	

LOUN.

POPULATION.

	2,378 495 190 325 289	1,907 302 155 142 178	1,798 459 282 249 324	1,715 203 97 115 163	2,640 3,319 1,244 1,494 1,214	1,721 1,170 647 638 1,133		1,925 972 458 402 827	67,795 42,772 42,490	35,771 21,852 22,220	31,947 32,024 20,920 20,270 25,789	30,944 31,651 18,797 20,298 28,436	19,320 17,107 11,555 11,785 17,236	11,624 14,544 7,242 8,513 11,200		43,571 46,569 28,162 28,783 36,989	97,968 99,446 61,569 62,788 83,833	220 209 288
	3,677	2,684	8,112	2,293	9,911	5,309	8,082	4,584	2,75,478	1,44,528	1,30,950	1,30,126	77,003	53, 123	2,21,531	1,84,073	4,05,604	262
	EUROP EURASI		•••	•••	-	•••	•••	•••	10 6	6	4 2	4 7	3	2 4	8 7	6	14 13	
١.						To	TAE,	***	16	10	6	11	5	6	15	12	27	i

SIE.

						TAL,									188		
EURO EURA	PEANS, SIANS,	***	••	-	•••	•••		1,025 20 1,045	907 13 920	118 7 125	8	79 gitized 2 81	63 63	986 0 15 1,001	175 13	1,161 28	
405		433	2 10	6,77 6	2,303	4,177	2, 013	2,35,227	1,23,225	1,12,002	1,27,210	69,275	57,935	1,92,500	1,69,937	3,62,437	225
				1,830	210	333	145	4,150	3,4 05	745	845	475	370	3,880	1,115	4,995	
405	206	433	210	4,946	2,093	3,844	1,868	2,31,077	1,19,820	1,11,257	1,26,365	68,80 0	57,565	1,88,620	1,68,822	3,57,442	222
177	108	195	101	1,239	5 73	932	507	56,768	29,201	27,567	30,282	16,545	13,737	45,746	41,304	87,050	188
14	10	18	8	329	196	298	17 5	19,395	9, 846	9,549	10,345	5,610	4,735	15,456	14,294	29,740	194
163	93	177	93	910	377	634	332	37,373	19,355	18,018	19,937	10,935	9,002	30,290	27,020	57,310	184
34	19	31	12	484	218	352	20 2	28,575	14,827	13,748	18,225	9,613	8,612	24,440	22,360	46,800	254
43	21	52	28	873	193	307	171	25,111	13,130	11,981	12,852	7,047	5,805	20,177	17,786	37,963	195
55	16	59	23	1,130	641	1,404	563	64,194	32,388	31,806	33,565	18,605	14,960	50,993	46,766	97,759	276
96	47	96	46	1,420	468	849	425	56,429	30,274	26,155	31,441	16,990	14,451	47,264	40,606	87,870	212
18 78	10 37	13 83	6 40	1,033 387		388 461	197 228	32,370 24,059				9,40 4 7,586	8,035 6,416	27,519 19,745	22,290 18,316		

LULLUT AREA AND

			nips.										POPU
•		1	Townships.	Area in	square				Hind	008.			
!			6	British Sto of 640 Ac	atute miles		Agricul	ltural.		;	Non-Agric	ultural,	
1	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	ouzah	l		MAL	ÆS.	Fema	LES.	MALI	ES.	FRMAL	LES.
District.			Number of Mouzahs	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
		Lullutpore, Tal Behut, Bala Behut, Bansee,	. 106 81	283·92 188·93	50·01 12·88	10,819 7,547 2,667 4,097	7,086 5,260 1,757 2,851	10,200 6,981 2,477 3,686	6,053 4,306 1,493 2,451	8,344 4,469 1,719 2,604	4,732 3,384 1,229 2,098	7,544 4,568 1,736 2,692	1,014
LULIUTPORE.		Total,	414	1,059-34	170-25	25,130	18,954	23,344	14,303	17,136	11,443	16,540	9,768
Louis		Mehrownee, Banpore, Murowra Narhut,	. 113	329-29	61.27	3,547 9,878 7,507	2,462 6,302 4,770	3.282 9,246 6,686	2,060 5,358 4,174	2,603 4,894 5,800	1,426 3,545 3,698	2,190 5,428 5,719	2,936
. [•	TOTAL,	. 336	888.07	163.80	20,982	13,534	19,214	11,592	13,297	8,669	18,337	7 7,92
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	. 750	1,947:41	834.05	46,062	30,488	42,558	25,895	30,433	20,112	29,877	7 17,70
	İ	Military,				•••	•••		•••	400	8	27	7 1
		GRAND TOTAL,	750	1,947:41	334.05	46,062	30,488	42,558	25,895	80,833	20,120	29,904	17,71

ſ	Akberpore,		Akberpore,	•••	255										4 4
ı	Bilhour,	•••	Bilhour,	•••	169										
- 1	Bhogneepore,	•••	Bhogneepore,	••••	255	276.53	161.94	19,617	10,068	20,203	8,293	12,627	7,730	8,84	5 44
PORB.		a t		- 1			1 .					ł	i	1	1
5 J	Cawnpore,	••••	Jajmow and Ca	wn-			1	1				1			1
21	_		pore Station,		266										7 24
CAWNI	Derapore,		Derapore,	•••	321	318.57									
ນ	Russoolabad		Russoolabad,	•••	158										9 22
1			Sarh Salempore,	•••	208										
- 1	Sheorajpore,		Sheorajpore,	•••	364	270.58				29,792					
ļ	Ghatumpore,	•••	Ghatumpore,	•••	276	339.83	220.80	28,324	13,884	25,192	12,180	13,490	7,224	13,276	s; 6,4
Ĺ				- }								ļ	I	1	1
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				- 1									l	1	
			DISTRICT TOTAL	,	2,272	2,366.16	1,305.92	2,26,7 12	1,17,228	1,98,518	1,00,131	¦ 1, 63,19 6	80,963	1,44,820	67,4
	A			- 1							į	1	i .	' '	1
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			Railway,		•••		***	•••	•••			860	40	59)! 1
			Military,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				850	180] 1
			• •	- 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			l '			1	i			1
								l		1	1		1	1	i
											t		1		
			GRAND TOTAL,		2,272	2.366-16	1,305.92	2,26,712	1,17,228	1.98.518	1.00.131	1.64.406	81 183	1,45,150	67,71
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NO. I.-(Continued.)

PORE.

POPULATION.

LATIO	N.																itish
	MAH	OMEDAN	8 AND	THERS	иот Н	INDOOS.											re Br
	Agricu	ltural.	1	Λ	Ion-Agr	icultura	l.				Тота	L.					ch squa
Ma	LES.	Fema	LES.	MAL	B 8.	Fam	LES.	•									to ea of 64
Adult.	Children.	Adult	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acreseach.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	39.	30.	31.	32.
131 11 31 5	56 11 19 4	78 13 28 5	32 11 16 3	857 81 36 53	334 42 35 26	580 71 37 48	319 32 27 24	38,553 23,741 8,731 13,190	20,151 12,108 4,453 6,759	18,402 11,633 4,278 6,431	22,656 15,987 5,590 9, 226	12,208 8,697 3,040 4,9 79	10,448 7,290 2,550 4,247	82,359 20,805 7,493 11,738	28,850 18,923 6,828 10,678	61,209 39,728 14,821 22,416	140 140 76 150
178	90	124	62	1,027	437	736	402	84,215	43,471	40,744	53,459	28,924	24,5 35	72,395	65,279	1,37,674	130
26 42 35	24 26 23	21 60 28	21 35 15	113 228 166	53 148 115	88 260 169	49 130 90	11,870 30,036 26,110	6,289 15,042 13,508	5,581 14,994 12,602	7,479 18,470 16,507	3,965 10,021 8,606	3,514 8,449 7,901	10,254 25,063 22,114	9,095 23,443 20,503	19,349 48,506 43,617	147
103	73	109	71	507	316	517	269	68,016	34,839	33,177	42,456	22,592	19,864	57,431	53,041	1,10,472	124
281	163	238	133	1,584	753	1,253	671	1,52,281	78,310	73,921	95,915	51,516	44,399	1,29,826	1,18,320	2,48,146	127
-			•••	143	1	7	4	577	543	34	25	9	16	552	50	602	
38 1	168	233	133	1,677	754	1,260	675	1,52,808	78,853	73,955	95,940	5 1,525	44,415	1,30,378	1,18,370	2,48,748	128
	Prans,	***	••		•••	•••	***	19 11	15 11	4	5	2	8	17 11	7	24 11	
					То	TAL,	•••	30	26	4	. 5	2	3	28	7	35	

'0 RE.

834 659 1,014	458 380 509	714 608 1,592	351 322 6 08	1,989	1,363	1,974	1,064	62,653	33,523	31,845 29,130 32,524	35,715	19,418	16,297	52,941	45,427	1,04,001 98,368 1,02,041	505
515 643 739 176 870 529	224 847 308 109 491 317	532 543 629 167 633 511	231 276 361 98 305 244	14,032 1,825 731 1,116 1,866 1,205	884 397 598 811	1,663 608 972 901	705 286 439 465	1,92,775 82,157 62,626 71,728 1,01,221 83,526	44,422 34,304 36,883 53,875	90,121 87,735 28,322 84,845 47,346 39,978	33,349 33,646	17,746 28,217	18,369	150,298 66,270 52,377 54,629 82,092 65,663	56,104 43,598	2,80,826 1,22,374 95,975 1,05,374 1,54,827 1,25,076	
5,9 92	8,142	5,929	2,796	26,3 68	12,675	22,579	10,398	7,94,104	4,22,358	3,71,846	3,94,75 8	2, 13,908	1,80,850	6,36,166	5,52,6 96	11,88,862	502
n. sn.	***	•••	•••	120 1,349		3 7 22 3	26 1 23	576 2,693	480 2,199	96 494	139 566	84 287	55 2 79	564 2,4 86	151- 773	71 5 8,259	•••
5 ,982	3,142	5,929	2,796	27,837	1 2,7 26	22,839	10,547	7,97,3 73	4,24,937	3,72,436	3,95,463	2,14,27 9	1,81,184	6,39,216	5,53,620	11,92,836	504
Etro	PBANS, ASIANS.	•••	•••	-	•••	•••		1,326 151	1,126 76	20 0 7 5		125 24		1,2 5 1		1,608 204	
				Тотд	L,	•••	•••	1,477	1,202	27 5	335	Digit 149	by 186	1,351	Te 461	1,812	!

TABLE

FUTTEH

					ips.										POPU
•					Townships.	Area in a British S					Нир	008.			
				}	or To	miles of 64 each			Agricul	tural.			Non-Agri	cultural,	
	Tehseel.		Pergunnah.		ouzahe			MALE	28.	FEMAI	.E8.	Мат	,E8.	Femal	EL
District.					Number of Mouzahs or	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	Futtehpore,	•••	Futtehpore, Huswa,		261 167	206·26 139·72	105·36 66·47	13,764 9,829	8,044 5,631	12,012 8,884	6,818 4,948	16,935 8,001	10,438 4,553	17,471 7,687	9,061 4,71
			Total,		428	345.98	171.83	23,593	13,675	20,896	11,766	24,936	14,991	25,158	13,91
	Ghazeepore,	•••	Ghazeepore, Ayasah, Mootour,		87 44 38	147·76 40·18 78·50	80·34 25·72 46·24	9,435 3,263 5,182	4, 729 1,646 2, 593	7,765 2,837 4,172	3,768 1,451 1,868	6,226 2,342 3,190	3,638 1,174 2,088	6,291 2,267 3,249	3,24 1,65 1,11
1			Total,		169	266:44	152:30	17,880	8,968	14,774	7,087	11,758	6,900	11,807	6,01
انم	Kulyanpore,	•••	Bindkee, Kooteeagooneer, Tuppehjar,		76 69 88	82·24 85·70 103·19	51:09 41:71 59:76	7,976 6,760 7,139	4,077 3,777 3,901	6,752 6,061 6,285	2,746 2,907 3,159	6,513 5,652 4,472	3,827 3,365 2,801	6,789 5,813 4,742	
20 8			Total,		233	271.13	152.56	21,875	11,755	19,098	8,812	16,637	9,993	17,344	1.91
FUTTER FOR P.	Khaga,	•••	Hutgaon, Kootla,		267 143	222·82 41·42	95·03 23·17	14,513 3,069	8,110 1,901	12,749 2,646	6,873 1,628	12,664 2,427	7,743 1,616	12,286 2,617	
			Total,		410	264·24	118-20	17,582	10,011	15,395	8,501	15,091	9,359	14,903	
ļ	Khukhreoo,	•••	Ekdulla, Dhata,		145 40	170·81 31·19	99·85 21·56	13,833 3,267	7,007 1,674	12,121 3,056	6,352 1,528	6,904 1,636	3,657 814	6,682 1,549	
l			Total,		185	2 02· 0 0	121.41	17,100	8,681	15,177	7,880	8,540	4,471	8,231	1,5
ļ	Kora,	•••	Kora,	•••	192	230.56	126.30	16,959	8,345	14,823	7,742	14,066	5,966	13,904	
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,617	1,580.35	842.60	114,989	61,435	1,00,163	51,788	91,028	51,680	91,847	46,4
ļ			Railway, Military,	•••		•••			•••		•••	145	11	25	
	1		GRAND TOTAL,	•••	1,617	1,580.35	842 60	1,14,989	61,435	1,00,163	51,788	91,173	51, 691	91,372	16,

A	R	E	Å	4

٢	Bands,	•	B anda,	•••	105	394.95	222.46	16,606	8,344	15,017	6,740	16,239	8,146	17,054	7,8
1	Pylanee,		Pylanee, Simounee, West,		73 70	239·43 151·52	128.66 90.36	14,682 8,648	7,104 4,596		5,691 3,482	6,640 3,767	3,550 2,308	6,196 4,060	
ŀ			Total,		143	390.95	219.02	23,330	11,700	20,368	9,173	10,407	5,859	10,256	I.
ان	Buberoo,	•••	Ougasee, Simounee, East,	:::	101 31	289·24 72·24	153·64 38·47	12,754 3,840	6,916 2,305	12,216 3,451	7,195 1,785	8,474 1,093	5,578 449	9,070 1,161	
91			Total,		132	361.48	192.11	16,594	9,221	15,667	8,980	9,567	6,027	10,231	4
m	Kumasin,	•••	Dursends,	•••	183	354 92	184-24	15,059	8,466	14,027	7,287	11,933	7,605	11,979	4
	Mow,	•••	Chiboo,		175	313:35	180.59	13,234	7,461	11,751	6,414	13,113	7,082	11,811	-4
ĺ	Kirwee,	•••	Tirohan,		211	551.94	117.54	17,743	10,721	17,246	9,400	13,686	7,312	11,369	-4
- 1	Budousa,	•••	Budousa,		155	359.10	170.54	15,148	8,552	13,704	7,112	11,215	7,222	11,494	_ 5.
j	Seonda,	•••	Seonda,		161	303.45	153.45	15,174	8,521	14,879	7,824	9,061	5,744	9,008	4
			DISTRICT TOTAL,		1,265	3,030.14	1,389.95	1,32,888	72,986	1,22,659	62,930	95,221	54,996	93,202	- 64.
			Railway, Military,	:::	<u></u>	•••		•••	•••			29 1,224	3 43	99	آ
			GRAND TOTAL,		1,265	3,030-14	1,389-95	1,32,888	72,986	1,22,659	62,930	96,474	55,042	93,308	46,23

PORE.

POPULATION.

LATI	o n .																E E
1	Мано	MEDANS	AND O	THERS 1	or Hin	D008.											uare cres es
	Agricu	ilt ural.		Λ	Vo n-A gri	cultural	.				To	YTAL.					persons to each square Bristute mile of 640 acres each.
M	LES.	Fema	LES.	MA	LES.	Frm	ALES.										ns to e mile of
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Воув.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square tish Statute mile of 640 acres
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
608 728	363 360	547 775	336 298	4,185 1,394	2,344 745	4,062 1,614	1,832 604	69,584 38,912	35,492 19,952	34,092 18,960	39,176 21,149	21,189 11,289	17,987 9,860	56,681 31,241	52,079 28,820	1,08,760 60,061	527 430
1,336	723	1,322	634	5,579	3,089	5,676	2,436	1,08,496	55,444	53,052	60,325	32,478	27,847	87,922	80,899	1,68,821	488
161 40 714	98 17 370	174 36 482	79 12 290	444 198 382	236 106 131	392 172 35 7	206 105 117	30,888 11,155 17,728	16,266 5,843 9,468	14,622 5,312 8,260	15,999 5,570 9,169	8,701 2,943 5,182	7,298 2,627 3,987	24,967 8,786 14,650	21,920 7,939 12,247	46,887 16,725 26,897	317 416 343
915	485	692	3 81	1,024	473	921	428	59,771	81,577	28,194	30,738	16,826	13,912	48,403	42,106	90,509	340
104 287 744	50 161 479	104 253 687	48 98 306	946 491 722	390 249 459	740 434 753	309 206 363	29,9 24 25,751 25,544	15,539 13,190 13,077	14,385 12,561 12,467	14,439 13,503 13,647	8,344 7,552 7,640	6,095 5,951 6,007	23,883 20,742 20,717	20,480 18,512 18,474	44,368 39,254 39,191	539 458 380
1,135	690	1,044	452	2,159	1,098	1,927	878	81,219	41,806	39,413	41,589	23,536	18,053	65,342	57,466	1,22,808	453
1,657 604	1,044 364	1,640 544	861 356	2,829 622	1,962 371	3,551 704	1,440 353	61,889 13,233	3 1,663 6,722	30,226 6,511	34,548 7,965	18,859 4,252	15,689 3,713	50,522 10,974	45,915 10,224	96,437 21,198	433 512
2,261	1,408	2,184	1,217	3,451	2,333	4,255	1,793	75,122	38,385	36,737	42,513	23,111	19,402	61,496	56,139	1,17,635	445
2,013 61	1,209 39	2,075 68	1,089 29	1,051 151	5 97 66	1,108 133	567 59	45,787 9,921	23,801 5,115	21,986 4,806	23,935 4,953	12,470 2,593	11,465 2, 360	36,271 7,708	33,451 7,166	69,722 14,874	408 477
2,074	1,248	2,143	1,118	1,202	663	1,241	626	55,708	28,916	26,792	28,888	15, 063	13,825	43,979	40,617	84,596	419
633	497	637	411	1,831	817	1,671	666	64,524	33,489	31,035	31,893	15,625	16,268	49,114	47,303	96,417	418
8,354	5,051	8,022	4,213	15,246	8,473	15,691	6,827	4,44,840	2,29,617	2,15,223	2,35,946	1,26,639	1,09,307	3,56,256	3,24,530	6,80,786	431
		•••	•••	54	4	10 •••	8	234	199 	35	33	15	18	214 	53	267	
8,354	5,051	8,022	4,213	15,300	8,477	15,701	6,835	4,45,074	2,29,816	2,15,258	2,35,979	1,26,654	1,09,325	3,56,470	3,24,583	6,81,053	431
EUROP EURAS		•		•••	•••	•••	•••	40 11	34 8	6	2 5	2	2 3	34 10	8 6	42 16	
					T	OTAL,	•••	51	42	9	7	2	5	44	14	58	

DA.

973	518	966	434	2,803	1,809	2,921	1,626	72,579	36,621	35,958	34,986	18,817	16,169	55,438	52,127	1,07,565	272
1.094	623	1,029	472	600	319	526	239	43,115	23,016	20,099	21,094	11,596	9,498	34,612	29,597	64,209	269
188	106	206	101	191	100	176	72	25,256	12,794	12,462	12,829	7,110	5,719	19,904	18,181	38,085	251
1,282	729	1,235	573	791	419	702	311	68,371	35,810	32,561	33,923	18,706	_15,217	54,516	47,778	1,02,294	262
1,032 576	475	1,140		469	250	93	247	45,248	22,729	22,519	24,258	13,219	11,039	35,948	33,558	69,506	240
	348	808	288	92	49	91	33	11,112	5,601	5,511	5,901	3,151	2,750	8,752	8,261	17,013	236
1,508	823	1,948	523	561	2 99	184	280	56,360	28,330	28,030	30,159	16,370	13,789	44,700	41,819	86,519	2::9
-376	228	405	180	413	198	344	218	54, 536	27,781	26,755	30,887	16,497	14,390	44,278	41,145	85,423	241
469	239	466	224	638	246	452	216	51,934	27,454	24,480	28,144	15,028	13,116	42,482	37,596	80,078	256
424	316	557	274	849	386	746	373	62,620	32,702	29,918	34,862	18,735	16,127	51,437	46,045	97,482	177
725	476	780	408	806	460	781	409	54,653	27,894	26,759	30,598	16,710	13,888	44,604	40,647	85,251	237
669	610	945	546	664	354	708	311	51,107	25,567	25,540	28,653	15,229	13,424	40,796	38,964	79,760	263
6,525	3,939	7,302	3,167	7,525	4,171	6,838	3,744	4,72,160	2,42,159	2,30,001	2,52,212	1,36,092	1,16,120	3,78,251	3,46,121	7,24,372	239
			•••	17	2	1		54	46	8	- 5	5		51	8	59	
<u> </u>				290	37	82	26	1,695	1,514	181	151	80	71	1,594	2 52	1,846	
6,525	3,939	7,302	3,167	7,832	4,2 10	6,921	8,770	4,73,909	2,43,719	2,30,190	2,52,368	1,36,177	1,16,191	3,79,896	3,46,381	7,26 ,27 7	240
EUROPI		•••		 		•••		54 79	4 5 57	9 22	11 26	8 15	3	53 72	12 33	65 105	
-					To	TAL,		133	102	31	37	23	14	125	45	170	
									7		Di	gitized b	y GU	0816			

TABLE

APPAANS

AREA AND

1					Townships.			-			Hini	0008.			POP
						BritishS	in square Statutemiles acres each.	3	Agric	ultural.		L	Non-Agri		-
	Tehseel.		Pergunnah.		zahs					,					
					Mou		-	MA	LES.	- FEM	ALES.	MAL	ES.	FEMA	LES,
					Number of Mouzahs or	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adylt.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14,
	Chail,		Chail, including (old and new (Station, and Canment,	Civil	405	309-21	186:31	23,933	13,380	22,582	11,886	53,133	22,407	44,939	19,4
	Puchim Sure	era,	Uthurbun, Kurraree,		000				4,037 7,107			6,149 9,077	3,628 5,246	5,904 -8,847	3,0 4,5
			TOTAL,		293	257-23	153.75	19,522	11,144	17,318	9,196	15,226	8,874	14,751	7,8
1	Kurrah,		Kurrah,		278	229.27	117.13	16,224	9,358	14,502	7,699	16,217	9,745	16,193	8,9
1	Sooram,		Sooram, Nowabgunj, Mirzapore Chowha	aree,	250 176 44	100.99	61.21	13,638	9,575 6,964 1,897	12,641	5,851	8,354 6,491 1,601	4,298 3,710 862	8,362 6,957 1,735	
	- Y		TOTAL,		470	263.09	144.79	36,985	18,436	34,901	15,193	16,446	8,870	17,054	7,1
1	Kewaee,		Kewaee, Meh,		314 315	137·44 147·82		19,318 19,632	11,270 10,835		8,889 8,306	6,644 6,729	3,959 3,464	6,205 5,785	3,2 2,1
1			TOTAL,		629	285.26	161.92	38,950	22,105	34,677	17,195	13,373	7,423	11,990	5,9
2	Secundra,		Secundra, Jhoosee,		345 211	163.91 116.01	74·17 70·92	19,331 12,775	10,217 6,853	17,343 11,209	7,317 5,362	7,702 8,957	3,962 5,191	7,785 - 8,580	4,1 4,0
1			TOTAL,		556	279-92	145.09	32,106	17,070	28,552	12,679	16,659	9,153	16,365	8,1
A	Arail,		Arail,		381	255.85	160.23	26,215	14,625	23,538	12,352	13,351	7,482	11,485	6,1
B	Barrah,		Barrah,		295	247.91	144.60	11,621	6,217	10,478	5,687	9,684	5,426	9,251	4,3
B	Khyragurh,		Tal Burrokur, ,, Chowrassee, ,, Dyah, ,, Kohrar, ,, Khurka, ,, Manda,		59 136 137 76 73 184	68·20 80·25 189·28 96·09 63·84 139·55	42.96 53.83 102.66 48.72 34.06 52.41	3,779 10,532 8,454 4,467 2,157 8,798	2,170 6,092 4,967 2,468 1,159 4,909	3,559 10,755 8,229 4,221 1,993 8,275	1,969 5,260 4,290 2,073 904 4,220	1,656 3,841 4,166 1,816 1,338 3,833	1,084 2,109 2,788 1,099 818 2,294	1,815 4,112 4,244 1,992 1,374 4,048	2000
			Total,		665	637:21	334.65	38,187	21,765	37,032	18,716	16,650	10,192	17,585	8,3
			DISTRICT TOTAL,		3,994	2,764.95	1,548.47	2,43,743	1,34,100	2,23,580	1,10,603	1,70,739	89,572	1,59,613	76,0
			Railway, Military,	:::	:::						:::	2,005 1,088	318 211	725 356	-
			GRAND TOTAL,		3,994	2,764.95	1,548-47	2,43,743	1,34,100	2,23,580	1,10,603	1,73,832	90,101	1,60,694	76,4

HUMEE

ABEAAN

Humeerpore,	 Humeerpore, Soomeerpore,	 53 89	126·92 240·63		7,756 18,502	3,687 9,207	6,586 16,151	3,194 7,605	2,988 1,223	1,402 975	2,552
	TOTAL,	 142	367.52	215.15	26,258	12,894	22,737	10,799	4,211	1,981	3,665
Moudha,	 Moudha,	 95	231.99	128.40	9,257	4,418	7,647	3,414	6,575	3,728	6,471
Jalalpore,	 Jalalpore,	 130	420.51	202.84	16,125	8,053	13,592	6,572	11,004	5,720	10,621
Raat,	 Raat,	 167	381.93	251.53	17,754	8,726	15,679	7,649	16,782	7,839	15,538
Punwaree,	 Punwaree, Jeitpore,	 231 54	411.88 145.51	204·86 45·16	17,954 5,402	10,212 3,343	16,951 4,882	8,677 2,974	12,271 3,563	7,165 2,340	12,652 3,635
	Total,	 285	557:39	250.02	23,356	13,555	21,833	11,651	15,834	9,505	16,287
Mahoba,	 Mahoba,	 99	329.16	130.26	10,900	5,734	9,217	4,828	10,803	6,527	10,804
	DISTRICT TOTAL,	 918	2,288.50	1,178.20	1,03,650	53,380	90,705	44,913	65,209	35,300	63,386

HABAD

POPULATION.

ATI	ON.																
	Ман	OMEDAN	8 AND C	THERS	кот Ні	N DO 08.					m					1	re Br each
	Agricu	ltural,		Λ	on-Agr	icultural					Тот	AL.				ļ	ch squa 10 acre
M	LIS.	Fвиа	LES.	Mal	ES.	Frma	LES.										to ea of 64
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Воув.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	82.
5,814	3,646	6,223	3,121	17,694	8,080	15,818	6,975	1,90,136	1,00,574	89,562	88,896	47,513	41,383	1,48,087	1,30,945	2,79,032	902
187	89	170	92	179	120	138	104	26,593	13,895	12,698	14,453	7,874	6,579	21,769	19,277	41,046	369
1,555		1,978	76 6	2,100	1,197	1,530	1,080	48,061	24,874	23,187	26,715	14,415	12,300	39,289	35,487	74,776	512
1,742		2,148	858	2,279	1,317	1,668	1,184	74,654	38,769	35,885	41,168	22,289	18,879	61,058	54,764	1,15,822	450
2,430		2,430	1,300	3,242	1,924	3,344	1,751	74,582	38,113	36,469	41,533	22,543	18,990	60,656	55,459	1,16,115	506
1,518 1,456 507	783	1,502 1,44 2 508	635 652 187	3,102 1,496 681	1,901 996 327	2,899 1,714 676	1,263 854 221	63,600 45,835 13,452	32,411 23,081 6,699	31,189 22,754 6,753	29,866 22,831 5,898	16,610 12,453 3, 366	13,256 10,378 2,532	49,021 35,534 10,065	44,445 33,132 9,285	93,466 68,666 19,350	654 680 1,006
3,481	1,899	3,452	1,474	5,279	3,224	5,289	2,338	1,22,887	62, 191	60,696	58,595	32,429	26,166	94,620	86,862	1,81,482	690
521 1,394		491 1,482	244 695	1,785 1,349	1,122 1,619	1,812 2,646	879 1,290	54,018 56,452	28,268 29,104	25,750 27,348	29,873 29,811	16,642 16,758	13,231 13,053	44,910 45,862	38,981 40,4 01	83,891 86,263	610 584
,918	1,131	1,973	939	3,134	2,741	4,458	2,169	1,10,470	57,372	53,098	59,684	33,400	26,284	90,772	79,382	1,70,154	596
,404 725		1,329 665	618 323	4,207 2,503	1,739 1,274	3,252 2,154	1,557 1,020	62,353 47,565	32,644 24,957	29,709 22,608	30,333 24,434	16,731 13,716	13,602 10,718	49,375 38,673	43,311 33,326	92,686 71,999	
,126	1,211	1,994	941	6,710	3,013	5,406	2,577	1,09,918	57,601	52,317	54,767	30,447	24,320	88,048	76,637	1,64,685	588
879	646	989	568	1,753	980	1,449	875	79,659	42,198	37,461	43,691	23,733	19,958	65,931	57,419	1,23,350	482
- 178 		187	125	491	258	356	242	42,243	21,971	20,272	22,455	12,022	10,433	33,993	30,705	64,698	261
45 359 227 103 59	189 125 54	49 305 240 93 56 173	20 156 113 39 37 102	492 365 113 77	55 281 208 39 48 491	473 290 89 81	36 238 179 41 35 452			5,505 15,645 13,003 6,395 3,504 13,312	6,352 16,174 15,165 6,789 3,748 14,533	3,342 8,671 8,088 3,660 2,061 7,796	3,010 7,503 7,077 3,129 1,687 6,737	8,926 23,895 21,300 10,159 5,685 21,373		10,876	586 219 205 170
)e:	539	916	467	1,896	1,122	1,831	981	1,15,084	57,720	57,364	62,761	33,618	29,143	91,338	86,507	1,77,845	279
149	11,663	20,312	9,793	42,478	22,659	39,619	19,092	9,19,633	4,76,509	4,43,124	4,73,550	2,57,994	2,15,556	7,34,503	6,58,680	13,93,183	504
1	***		***	985 2,342	246 136		176 141	4,172 4,061			1,003 626	564 347	439 279	3,554 3,777	1,621 910	5,175 4,687	
1 49	11,663	20,312	9,793	45,805	23,041	40,351	19,409	9,27,866	4,82,929	4,44,937	4,75,179	2,58,905	2,16,274	7,41,834	6,61,211	14,03,04	5 507
	PEANS, SIANS,		•••	•••		•••	•••	2,408 457	2,134 269	274 188	376 338	172 182	204 156	2,306 451	478 344		
					To	TAL,	•••	2,865	2,403	462	714	354	360	2,757	822	3,579	9
1	R E.										•					<u> </u>	

PULATION.

l					To	TAL,		35	30	5	6	Digi	zed by 3	JQ8	gles	41	
	SIANS,		••	•••		•••	•••	27	24	3	3	i	2	25	5	30	
32 0	1,954		1,703		3,988	7,539	3,549	3,44,536	1,79,536	1,65,000	1,76,405	94,622	81,783	2,74,158	2,46,783	5,20.941	228
4	90	177	95	942	582	1,065	526	44,052	22,789	21,263	24,224	12,933	11,291	35,722	32,554	68,276	207
75	162	271	161	1,373	795	1,447	798	80,676	40,838	39, 838	44,947	24, 017	20,930	64,855	60,768	1,25,623	225
53 44	153 ¹	246 25	149 12	1,164 209	636 159	1,192 255	628 170	62,681 17,995	31,640 9,198	31,041 8,797	33,886 11,061	18,166 5,851	15,720 5,210	49,806 15,049		96,567 2 9,056	
32	210	373	176	2,395	1,178	2,251	999	71,154	37,313	33,841	34,050	17,953	16,097	55,266	49,938	105,204	273
03	147	283	149	879	474	874	427	53,681	28,311	25,370	26,798	14,394	12,404	42,705	37,774	80,479	191
13	886	1,414	736	1,106	686	1,367	591	35,180	18,281	16,899	17,739	9,718	8,021	27,999	24,920	52,919	228
95	459	852	386	630	273	535	208	59,793	32,004	27,789	28,647	15,607	13,040	47,611	40,829	88,440	241
79 26	105 354	207 645	91 295	525 105	236 37	459 76	179 29	21,252 38,541	11,448 20,556	9,804 17,985	10,088 18,559	5,480 10,177	4,658 8,382	16,878 30,733	14,462 26,367	31,340 .57,100	247 237

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	ļ. !		ownsh	Area in British Sta	square -tutemiles				Hind	oos.			
			8 or T	of 640 act	res each.	 	Agricul	ltural.			Non-Agri	cultural.	
	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	louzah			MAL	E8.	FEMA	LES.	Mali	es.	Fena	LES.
District.			Number of Mouzaks or Townships.	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	tainguni.	Amorha, Ourungabad Nuggur, Munsoornuggur Bus- tee,	900 694 917	216.52	165·12 185·06 190·95	28,662	27,778 19,726 24,781		20,877 15,600 20,181	12,662 6,813 7,605	8,308 4,199 5,459	11,867 6,120 7,442	1
		TOTAL,	2,511	786:01	491·13		72,285	99,276	56,658	27,080	17,966	25,429	14,791
	Circle H.—Ban-	Ruttunpoor Bansie, Benackpore West, Russoolpoor, Ghouse,	1,778 107 725	48.54	445·89 31·28 207·94	5,534	46,958 3,406 19,808	5,204	41,697 2,756 17,349	24,035 682 9,617	15,412 859 7,62 9	20,282 1,022 9,978	816
		Total,	2,610	1,190.88	685.11	95,474	70,172	98,521	61,802	34,334	23,900	31,282	22,6%
	Circle III.—Khul- leelabad.	Hussunpoor Mughur, Muholee,	1,679 1,097		342·39 212·47	65,725 47,119	46,190 32,874			14,870 10,542	9,982 7,633	14,023 10,846	
		Total,	2,776	954.53	554.86	1,12,844	79,364	1,05,476	62,589	25,412	1 7 ,615	24,869	14,74
ij	Circle IV.—Bans- gaon.	Chilloopar, Bhowapar, Oonowla, Dhooriapar,	210 273 401 1,234	76·74 111·41	45·55 70·74	10,948 14,793	7,551 8,229 11,440 29,983	15,242	6,610 8,544	4,483 3,131 4,306 11,985	2,822 2,172 2,939 8,194	4,418 3,130 3,677 11,685	1,5% 2,684
Вовтокров		TOTAL,	2,118	609·12	851.10	76,524	57,203	77,184	42,166	23,905	16,127	22,910	11,955
Go	soorgunj.	Huveylee Goruckpoor, Northern portion & Southern portion, Tilpoor, Benackpoor, East,	1,863 297 69	290.48	92.51	12,245	64,478 7,547 8,029	11,918	54,465 6,459 2,646	14,112 1,046 1,038	8,853 444 548	13,190 1,004 976	48
į	1	Total,	1,729	1,652:21	712-16	1,07,282	75,054	1,04,080	63,5 70	16,196	9,845	15, 170	8,512
İ	Circle VI.—Pud-	Sidhooa Jobna,	1,282	932.94	562· 58	98,809	67,689	95,103	53,860	11,948	6,817	9,385	4,955
	Circle VII.—Deo- reea.	Suleympoer Mujhouli, Sylhut, Shahjehanpoor,	1,448 477 258	279.83	153.75	31,377	24,537	81,959	19,229	38,695 7,470 2,966	19,413 5,257 1,972	25,394 7,027 2,765	4,149
		Total,	2,183	1,003·15	651.55	1,16,176	82,497	1,19,703	63,323	49,131	26,642	35,186	22,044
	Circle VIII.—Hu- zoor Tehseel.	Huveylee, Bhowapar,	1 150		94·76 87·74				9,957 5,203	15,209 2,387	9,448 1,811	14,675 2,347	
		TOTAL,	539	271.97	132.50	25,433	18,964	24,383	15,160	17,546	11,259	17,022	8,873
j		DISTRICT TOTAL,	15,748	7,400-81	4,140.99	7,38,541	5,23,228	7,18,726	4, 19,128	2,05,552	1,29,671	1,81,253	1,08,50
		Military,		***	•••			•••	•••	675	76	120	62
		GRAND TOTAL,	15,748	7,400.81	4,140.99	7,88,541	5,23,228	7,18,726	4,19,128	2,06,227	1,29,747	1,81,373	1,08,569



NO. I.—(Continued.)

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		MAHOS	EDANS	AND OT	CHERS N	от Ни	DOOS.									•		are Br
		Agric	ult ural.		Λ	Von-Agr	icultura	l.				To	· LAI				·	seb squ
	Ma	LBS.	F EM.	ALMS.	MA	LES.	FEM	ALES.										s to es
:	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
1	5.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
	744 3 3 0	1,182 1,632	1,617 2, 225	937 1,221	2,105 1,801	1,408 1,197	2,008 1,522	1,141 8 96	1,13 ,247 77,132	58,977 89,606	54,27 0 37, 526	68, 17 4 48,0 61	38,676 26, 754	29,498 21,307	97,653 66,360	88,76 8 58,83 3	1,81, 42 1 1, 2 5,193	634 578
3	780	2,73 3	3,467	2,158	1,308	895	1,263	710	93,120	48,114	45,006	61,575	33,86 8	27,707	81,982	72,713	1,54,695	546
7	,854	5,547	7,309	4,316	5,214	3,500	4,788	2,747	2,83,499	1,46,697	1,36,802	1,77,810	99,298	78,512	2,45,995	2,15,814	4,61,309	586
	,106 119 ,907	12,140 289 6,683	17,748 324 8,888	333	210	3,709 196 1,66 1	6,481 124 2,270	2,655 317 1,469	2,14,858 13,219 95,743	1,08,425 6,545 48,212	1,06,433 6,674 47,531	1,48,077 9,002 67,320	78,219 4,750 35,781	69,858 4,252 31,539	11,295	1,76,291 10,926 79,070	3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063	458
26	,132	19,112	26,9 60	16,777	7,242	5,566	8,875	4,44 1	3,23, 820	1 ,63,18 2	1,60,638	2,24,39 9	1,18,750	1,05,649	2,81,932	2,66,287	5,48,219 	460
	,918 ,522		11,388 3,488			3, 030 1 , 370	4,165 2,076	2,346 1,109	1,87,174 1,24,314	96,7 76 63,2 50	90,398 61,064	1,22,063 79,839	67,700 44,547	54,36 3 85, 292		1, 44,7 61 96,356	3,09,237 2,04,153	544 529
5	,3 40	10,868	14,876	8,870	6,430	4,400	6,241	3,455	3,11,488	1,60,026	1,51,462	2,01,902	1,12,947	89,655	2,72,273	2,41,117	5,13,390	868
- • 1	291 543 602 792	199 419 385 1,271	291 567 584 1,711	152 297 827 961	440	464 313 366 987	689 463 396 1,239	372 288 241 801	32,064 30,190 40,113 1,10,395	16,069 15,061 20,214 55,384	1 5,995 15,129 19,899 5 5,011	19,138 20,065 26,386 69,785	11,036 11,165 15,130 40,435			24,097 24,031 31,105 84,361	51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180	65 5 5 96
-1	,237	2,274	3,153	1,737	8,072	2,160	2,787	1,702	2,12,762	1,06,728	1,06,084	1,35,324	77,764	57,560	1,84,492	1,63,594	3,48,086	571
	0 15 586 24 0	5,7 58 956 118	7,714 1,566 212	868	88	1,030 44 58	114	813 54 27	2,23,832 29,567 12,247	1,13,856 14,965 6,431	14,602	16,859	80,119 8,991 3,753	67,894 7,868 3,205	23,956	1,77,870 22,470 9,021	3,71,845 46,426 19,205	160
-	871	6,832	9,492	5,991	1,953	1,132	1,652	894	2,65,646	1,35,2 52	1,30,394	1,71,830	92,863	78,967	2,28,115	2,09,361	4,37,476	265
1	692	10,973	14,779	8,959	2,775	1,416	2,435	1,248	2,50,426	1,28,724	1,21,702	1,55,417	86,395	69,022	2,15,119	1,90,724	4,05,848	435
:4	936 779 418	1,286 1,456 1,787				4,588 553 1,231	5,907 1,008 694	2,795 504 404	2,19,775 84,932 46,850	1,16,927 42,862 23,437	1,02,848 42,070 23,413	1,24,150 56,803 81,657	70,889 31,803 17,348	53,26 1 25,000 1 4, 309	1,87,916 74,665 40,785	1,56,109 67,070 87,722	3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507	
ر ق	133	4,52 9	5,833	8,500	10,786	6,372	7,6 09	3, 703	3,51,557	1,83,226	1,68,331	2, 12,610	1,20,040	92,57 0	3,03,26 6	3, 60,901	5,64, 167	562
Į,	679 174	60 1 22 6	904 262	508 14 6		3,461 340	6,212 363	2,873 250	75,338 23,024	37,643 11,673	37,695 11,451	46,562 16,099	25,828 9,023	20,734 7,076	63,471 20,596	58,429 18,527	1, 21 ,900 39,123	
	153	827	1,166	654	5,084	3,801	6,575	3,123	98,362	49,216	49,046	62,661	34,851	27,810	84,067	76,956	1,61,023	592
,	402	60,962	83,568	50,804	42,556	28,347	40,962	21,313	20 ,97,56 0	10,73,051	10,24,509	13,41,953	7,42,208	5,99,745	18,15,259	16,24,254	34,39,5 13	465
		•••			4 54			4 0	1,340	1,129		211	109			313		
	102	60,962	83,56 8	50,804	43,010	28,380	41,053	21,353	20,98,900	1 0,74, 1 8 0	10,24,720	13,42,164	7,42,317	5,99,847	18,16,497	16,24,567	34,41,064	465
		PEANS,	•••		••	•••	•••	***	66 2 2	40 10			17 5	10 4	57 15	36 16	93 81	T
						To	TAL,	•••	88	50	88	3 6	22	14	Digitiz 72	by 52	O (184	le

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	Tehscel.		Pergunnah.	bs or 7		res each.		Agric	iltural.			Non-Agr	cultural.	
	1608661		Leifanson.	Houza			MA	LBS.	FEM	ALES.	MAI	.ES.	Fex	ALES.
District			•	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
ι.	2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
(Nizamabad,	•••	Nizamabad,	1,150	440.19	217·7 2	61,664	41,617	58,688	29,150	20,198	7,535	20,610	8,72
	Mahoul,	•••	Mahoul, Kourea, Atrowlia,	534 145 361	261·01 60·33 116·30	116·12 31·63 60·12			25,937 8,935 16,372		1,966	7,138 1,283 3,185	10,454 2,042 5.079	9
	•		Total,	1,040	437.64	207.87	53,901	36 ,6 5 5	51,244	23,942	16,473	11,606	17,575	8,20
	Mohómedabad,		Mohomedabad, Mhow Nat Bhunjun, Chiriakote, Kurriat Mittoo,	759 64 290 66	22·58 73·55	144·86 9 78 83·74 9·19	31,538 1,627 5,922 1,839	19,742 901 4,833 1,165		575 2,877	1,962 4,569	11,657 1,159 3,016 558	17,768 2,044 4,549 812	87 1,89
J			Total,	1,179	428 43	197·57	40,926	26,641	38,735	15,995	25,465	16,285	25,173	10,
	Deogaqu,	•••	Deogaon, Belhabans,	456 163	195·04 60·40	88·07 29 88	17, 2 91 6,247	9,396 3,712	14,256 5,769		9,470 2,833	5,139 1,76 9	8,188 2, 684	
il	•		Total,	619	255.44	117.95	23,538	13,108	20,025	6,557	12,303	6,908	10,872	3,3:
	Secunderpore,		Secunderpore, Nuthoopore, Bhudaon,	327	365·81 123·23 51·04	231·38 61·09 28·29	35,814 13,024 3,463	21,383 7,564 1,583	32,451 12,168 3,381	11,327 5,012 1,02 4		8,378 4,332 1, 180	16,853 7,479 1,427	8,30
			Total,	1,062	540 ·08	320·7 5	52,301	30,53 0	48,000	17,363	28,068	13,890	25,759	10,50
	Lugros,	•••	Sugree, Ghosee, Gopaulpore,	676 375 175	222·64 163·84 56·81	103·19 78·02 25·57	21,044 17,068 6,3°	9,716	20,114 15,832 6,076	8,154 5,320 2,596		10,434 4,644 2,293	15,509 8,122 3,933	2,58
	•		Total,	1,226	443.29	206.78	44,414	27,371	42,022	16,070	27,970	17,371	27,564	10,5
1			DISTRICT TOTAL,	6,276	2,545.07	1,268-64	2,76,744	1,75,922	2,58,714	1,09,077	1,30,477	73,595	1,27,553	52,6

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C	Jounpore,		Jounpore,	5061	150.64	94.56	28,464	17,994	35,626	11,465	15,093	6,442	6,494	5.19
- [)		Talooka Khupraha,	28	9.88	6.81	1,355	1,105	1,378	466	651	229	591	1 2
- 1		1	Ditto Suremo,	65	30.02	15.78	3,681	1,825	2,485	1,051	1,629	934	2,553	
			Bealsee,	78	47.85	32.75	8,619	4,963	7,349	2,969	3,148	1,837	3,214	1,51
- 1	1		Raree,	173}	68.57	50.18	7,217	4,133	6,442	3,120	11,314	7,841	10,690	4,57
1	•		Zafrabad,	67	7.79	5.23	1,455	796	1,331	512	102	95	98	4
	1		Kurreatdost,	66	29.41	20.55	3,900	2,087	2,891	1,287	2,777	1,581	2,750	53
1	,		Total,	984	344-16	226.16	54,691	32,903	57,502	20,870	34,714	18,959	26,390	13,67
1	Murreahoo,	•••	Murreahoo,	449	193.67	120.06	31,612	16,701	24,967	12,845	11,003	6,401	10,602	4,77
- !			Talooqa Gopalapore,	123	45.25	29.97	8,044	4,827	7,162	8,362	2,111	1,350	2,014	91
i			Bursuttee,	163	83.41	49.92	11,472	6,017	9,321	4,625	4,959	2,911	2,398	2,51
JOURPORE.			Total,	735	322 33	199-95	51,128	27,545	41,45 0	20,832	18,073	10,662	15,044	8,50
Ĕ.	Ghisooah,		Ghisoóah,	2.01	117.09	61.57	14,347	7,702	12.021	5,415	6,399	3,778	6,171	2,65
5	CHIEVOEL,		Gurwara,	3184	137.55	84.03	17,486	9,311	14,943	6.059	11,344	6,275	10,709	4,50
유 !	1		Moongra,	104	88-99	41.19	9,734	4,869	8,444	3,537	5,528	2,719	6,175	2,00
- 1	ļ									<u> </u>				
1			Total,	633	343.63	186.79	41,567	21,882	35,408	15,011	23,271	12,772	22,055	9,21
- 1	Unglee,	•••	Unglee,		270 57	144.96		22,851	28,512	18,312	13,962	3,398	13,506	5,84 53 79
i			Chanda Singra Mow,	80	33.96	21.23	4,002	1,899	3,477	1,414	3,405	1,423	2,931	53
- 1	1		Kurreeat Menda,		19.57	14.54	3,588	1,869	2,733	1,068	1,241	745	1,481	19
1			Raree Budlapore,	58	37.01	23.67	5,232	2,773	4,550	2,327	3,052	1,671	2,250	1.01
			Total,	741	361-11	204:40	46,069	29,392	89,272	18,121	21,660	7,238	20,168	8,18
· i	Kerrakut.		Talooka Pissara,	94	46.67	26.99	5,300	2,100	5,400	2,100	5,203	2,155	5,4/19	2,0% 2,0%
		•••	Chundouk,	185	70.00	49.19	6,303	4,055	3,409	2.021	6.300	4,000	5,400	2,00
1			Goozara,	51	38-14	25.47	3,900	2,150	3,040	2,150	3,400	2,100	3,000	2,004
į	1		Jounpore Durreapore,	58	26.12	16.78	3,104	2,050	2,030	1,050	3,600	2,100	2,070	3,200
			Total,	338	180-93	118-43	18,607	10,355	13,879	7,321	18,503	10,355	15,879	9,221
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	3,431	1,552·16	935-73	2,12,062	1,22,077	1,87,511	82,155	1,16,221	59,986	99,536	48,79
	1		DISTRICT TOTAL,	3,431	1,552-16	935·7 3	2,12,062	1,22,077	1,87,511	82,155	1,16,221	59,986	99,536	

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	Мано	MEDANS	AND OT	THERS, N	от Нікі	0008.					Тота	.				1	are Bi 88 620
	Agricul	ltural.		N	on-Agri	cultural.					IOIA						ch squ 40 scr
MAL	E8.	FEMA	IBS.	Mai	ES.	FRMAI	LBS.										sto ea e of 6
Adult,	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult,	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- males.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each equare British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	23.	29.	30.		
9,199	7,796	9,054	4,888	7,762	3,085	6,594	4,390	1,93,769	98,823	94,946	1,07,186	60,033	47,153	1,58,856	1,42,099	3,00,955	684
4,421 155 509	3,110 139 328	4,6 19 19 1 5 60	2,216 88 266	2,572 429 918	1,807 267 696	2,911 437 942	1,382 224 446	88,185 23,537 46,135	44,264 11,932 23,182	43,921 11,605 22,953	52,327 13,506 25,604	30,625 8,114 15,869	21,702 5,392 9,735	74,889 20,046 39,051	65,623 16,997 32,688	1,40,512 37,043 71,739	538 614 617
5,085	3,577	5,370	2,570	3,919	2,770	4,290	2,052	1,57,857	79,378	78,479	91,437	54,608	86,829	1,33,986	1,15,308	2,49,294	570
2,809 70 398 12	1,917 48 240 10	2,834 70 367 12	1,284 18 168 3	7,016 1,681 785 73	5,004 1,261 468 43	7,243 1,595 1,005 73	3,545 915 485 15	1,16,868 10,634 23,446 5,394	59,4 67 5,34 (11,674 2,7 54	57,401 5,294 11,772 2,640	62,468 5,751 13,975 2,591	38,220 3,369 8,517 1,771	24,248 2,382 5,428 820	97,687 8,709 20,221 4,525	81,649 7,676 17,200 3,460	1,79,336 16,385 37,421 7,985	580 726 509 345
3,289	2,215	3,283	1,473	9,555	6,766	9,916	4,960	1,56,342	79,235	77,107	84,785	51,907	32,878	1,31,142	1,09,985	2,41,127	563
747 10	4 99	713 12	256 4	1,162 213	691 146	931 201	39 0 7 9	5 2,758 17,969	28,670 9,303	24, 088 8,66 6	24,065 8,536	15,725 5,634	8,340 2,902	44 ,395 1 4,9 37	32,428 11,568	76,823 26,5 05	394 439
757	506	725	260	1,375	837	1,132	469	70,727	37,973	82,754	32,601	21,359	11,242	59,332	43,996	1,03,328	405
1,222 954 102	1,444 515 80	1,275 864 81	590 390 22	2,538 1,571 146	2,137 954 99	3,423 1,610 96	1,516 635 27	1,12,024 45,577 10,409	58,022 23,456 5 ,424	54,002 22,121 4,985	53,809 22,720 4,5 16	33,342 13,365 2,942	20,467 9,355 1,574	91,364 36,821 8,366	74,469 81,476 6,559	1,65,833 68,297 14,925	453 554 292
2,278	2,039	2,220	1,002	4,255	3,190	5,129	2,178	1 ,6 8,010	86,902	81,108	81,045	49,649	31 ,39 6	1,36,551	1,12,504	2,49,055	461
3,222 975 104	2,191 516 53	3,222 955 105	1,323 314 22		1,847 799 648	2,881 1,445 1,099	1,148 511 433	83,446 54,873 22,812	41,720 28,519 11,599	41,726 26,354 11,213	45,013 24,404 11,565	28,135 15,675 6,985	16,878 8,729 4,5 80	69,855 44,194 18,584	58,604 35,083 15,793		484
4,301	2,759	4,282	1,664	5,153	3,294	5,425	2,092	1,61,131	81,838	79,293	80,982	50,795	30,187	1,32,633	1,09,480	2,42,113	546
24,909	18,892	24,934	11,857	32,019	19,942	32,486	16,14		l		4,78, 036	2 ,88,351	1,89,685	7,52,500	6,33,372	18,85,872	.
EUROI		•••		•••		•••	•••	19 23	12	11	12	l ————	·		17	35	<u> </u>
					Тота	L,	•••	4.5	25	17	13	7	6	32	23	55	51

PORE.

J 1.63	91 776	1,836	866	5.170	1,433	5,000	2,059	99,322	50,366	48,956	46,420	26,645	19,775	77,011	68,731	1,45,742	965
9		105	35	475	45	255	165	4,905	2,576	2,329	2,355	1,394	961	3,970	3,290	7,260	737
71	4 397	593	348	143	128	159	74	11,957	6,167	5,790	5,722	3,284	2,438	9,451	8,228	17,679	589
4	6 22	41	17	333	113	225	83	22,975	12,146	10,829	11,580	6,935	4,645	19,081	15,474	34,555	722
1 17	3 109	217	70	166	124	212	83	36,431	18,870	17,561	20,352	12,207	8,145	31,077	25,706	56,783	828
15	0 103	106	67	18	44	56	13	3,316	1,725	1,591	1,679	1,038	641	2,763	2,232	4,995	641
6	4 24	58	16	775	270	987	209	14,152	7,516	6,63 6	6,008	3,962	2,046	11,478	8,682	20,160	685
, 2,38	1 1,446	2,956	1,419	7,080	2,157	6,844	2,686	1,93,058	99,366	93,692	94,116	55,46 5	38,651	1,54,831	1,32,343	2,87,174	834
48		398		1,170	917	1,518	733	81,758	44,273	37,485	42,836	24,316	18,520	68,589	56,005		643
7 5			27	253	132	214	96	19,917	10,460	9,457	10,757	6,354	4,403	16,814	13,860		
5	6 50	41	17	432	282	438	192	29,117	16,919	12,198	16,907	9,260	7,647	26,179	19,845	46,024	552
59	6 392	476	216	1,855	1,331	2,170	1,021	1,30,792	71,652	59,140	70,500	39, 930	30,570	1,11,582	89,710	2,01,292	624
1 48	3 294	989	213	1,801	1,096	1,818	754	41,032	23,033	20,999	21,906	12.870	9,036	35,903	30,035	65,938	563
24			85	1,516	910	1,506	571	57,959	30,590	27,369	27,645	16,630	11.015	47,220	38,384	85,604	622
	1 42	51	25	909	774	878	401	30,770	16,220	14,548	14,632	8,404	6,228	24,626	20,776	45,402	510
77	8 470	1,251	323	4,229	2,780	4,202	1,726	1,32,761	69,845	62 ,916	64,183	37,904	26,279	1,07,749	89,195	1,96,944	573
3.55	7 2,092	3,674	1,842	4,125	3,081	3,265	2,065	1,03,848	54,891	48,957	54,486	30,422	23,064	86,313	72,021	1,58,334	585
7] (6 18	36	9	423	226	387	135	14,696	7,865	6,831	5,657	3,566	2,091	11,431	8,922	20,353	599
] 4	9 33		25	110	118	113	62	9,363	4,988	4,375	4,712	2,766	1,946	7,754	6,321	14,075	719
	27	48	30	317	189	3 30	141	15,842	8,664	7,178	8,168	4,659	3,509	13,323	10,687	24,0 10	649
3,70	3,170	3,806	1,9 06	4,974	3, 613	4,095	2,403	1,43,749	76,408	67,341	73,023	42,413	3 0,610	1,18,821	97,951	2,16,772	600
5	10 110	475	150	516	120	475	140	23,288	11,529	11,759	8,896	4,485	4.411	16,014	16,170	32,184	690
	250		195	840			220	24,178	14,285	9,893	13,004	8,568	4,436		14,329	37,182	531
	20 150	215	13 0	305	165	200	120	14,380	7,925	6,455	8,965	4,565	4,400		10,855	23,345	612
2	121	212	120	215	115	225	120	11,658	7,121	4,537	8 ,876	4,386	4,490	11,507	9,027	20,534	786
1,8	74 631	1,455	595	1,876	663	1,431	600	73,504	4 0, 86 0	32,644	89,741	22,004	17,737	62,864	50,381	1,13,245	626
9,8	34 5,109	9,944	4,459	20,014	10,544	18,742	8,436	6,73,864	3,58,131	8,15,733	3,41,568	1,97,716	1,43,847	5,55,847	4,59,580	10,15,427	654
Ec	ROPBANS,	<u>'</u>	•	••	•••	<u>'</u>	•••	29	22	7		4	7 ~1	26	8	34	
	RASIANS,	***	•	••	•••	•••	•••	15	7	8	15	itized by	U (8)				i
_						Total,	•••	44	29	15	20	11	9	40	24	64	

MIRZA AREA AND

				Townships.										POPU
				OWD	Area in British	Statute				Hini	юов.			
			D	6	miles a			Agricu	ltural.			Non-Agri	cultural.	
	Tebseel.	hacel	Pergunnah.	Mouzahs			MAL	E8.	FRMAI	LBS.	Маі	LES.	FRMAI	28.
				Number of M	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Childron.
•	2.	-	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
_	Huzoor Tuhse	el,	Tuppah Ooproudh, bi-) Chowrassey,	531 467	601·51 324·44	231·75 142·00	16,277 18,639	9,867 10,127	16,404 18,573	8,744 8,458	8,666 37,836	5,5 03	8,628 33,792	5,053 12,052
			", Chowrassey, , Cheanvey, , Kone, Taloua Mujhwa, Per-	273 278	150·71 33·45	85·80 27·85	15,275 5,314	7,950 3,082	14,687 5,483	6,618 2,456	6,674 2,911	3,937 1,820	8,155 3,9 71	3,69: 1,59:
į			gunnah Kuswar,	52	42.94	28.99	6,810	3,911	6,924	3,295	2 958	1,869	3,391	1.69
	Chunar,	•	Total, "" Perg. Kureeat Seekur, "Bhoelee, "Ahrorab,	1,601 131 307 85	1,15 :·05 42·83 87·24 74·42	516·39 30·93 63·32 17·01	62,315 4,285 8,704 2,123	34,937 2,864 5,248 1,344	62,071 5,474 8,875 2,057	29,571 2,490 4,578 1,153	6,552	28,616 1,646 4,128 2,003	57,937 3,442 7,275 3,809	24,05 1,46 3,54 1,6
1			" Bhugwit, " Huvelee Chunar, Talqua Suktesgurh,	109 145	133·24 46·50	48·06 30·92	3,684 4,061	2,544 2,497	4, 145 4,34 0	2,203 2,130	2,311 5,731	1,564 2,954	2,919 5,554	1,5 2,5
-			Pergunnah Kuntit,	110 887	172·98 557·23	230.98	$\frac{2,179}{25,036}$	1,425	$\frac{2,332}{27,223}$	$\frac{1,387}{13,941}$	2,201	1,156	2,236 25,235	
	Robertsgunj,	•••	Perg. Burhur,, Bijeygurh,, Agoree,	616 416 120 226	464·71 4·5·96 712·94 987·65	202·37 80·47 •05	8,922 6,096 3,515 8,222	5,425 4,267 2,875 6,125	9,622 6,474 3,878 7,700	5,174 3,783 2,571 5,585	11,573 5,654 4,284 4,379	7,354 3,764 2,694 3,126	12,513 6,216 3,755 3,974	6,9 3,5 2,4 2,8
ľ	Kourh,		Total, Perg. Bhudoee,	$\frac{1,378}{1,165}$	2,631·26 384·82	282.89	$\frac{26,755}{62,663}$	18,692 33,163	27,674 56,568	17,113 26,215	25,890 21,584	16,938	26,488	
ļ	•	- 1	Perg. Brudoee, Perg. Kera Mongror,	345	473.87	202.10	8,310	5,720	8,408	4,663	7,987	5,372	8,537	-
	1	-	DISTRICT TOTAL,	5,376	5,200:23	1,263.01	1,85,079	1,08,434	1,81,944		1,37,720	76,288	1,39,190	
			Railway, Military,	•••		•••	•••	•••	fo.	•••	493 73	38 9	78 11	
		١	GRAND TOTAL,	5,376	5,200-23	1,263.01	1.85.079	1,08,434	1,81,944		1,38,286	76,335	1,39,279	65.

BENA

6	Huzoor Tuhseel,	Dehat Amanut,		82	28.72	17.28	4, 309 ₁	2,387	4,231	2,189	53,607	21,995	52,806	15.011
Í	1	Lohta,	•••	69	24.81	16.71	3,134	1,705	3,069	1,550	2,037	1,102	2,214	87
- 1		Kuswur Surkaree,		133	43.84	3 0·89	6,720	3,610	6,287	3,022	2,519	1,305	2,671	1,257
- 1	1	Pundraha,		100	46.71	31.42	8,155	4,219	7,210	3,011	2,748	1,621	2,991	1,203
1		Kuttehur,		220	103.21	74.86	15,840	8,795	15,294	6,661	6, 860	3,990	7,468	3,185
i		Sooltaneepore,		31	11.90	7.29	1,956	940	1,734	911	610	892	656	3721
ı	į.	Kole Usla,		147	86.84	51.36	14,775	8,487	13,706	6,907	6,021	3,803	6,376	3,711
	<u> </u>	Athgawan,		166	35.84	22.64	5,611	3,164	5,8 96	2,620	2,234	1,302	2,441	1,0%
i	}	Shewpore,		111	82.83	23.63	4,956	2,838	4,948	2,384	7,375	8,242	6,252	25 6
<u> </u>		Jalhoopore,	•••	62	43.10	27.99	4,713	2,575	4,635	2,124	2,933	1,863	3,557	1.619
- ₹		Total,		1,121	457.80	304 07	70,169	38,720	66,540	31,329	86,944	40,615	87,432	30,145
BENARES.		Kuswar Rajah,	•••	308	118.94	73 ·67	17,523	9,753	16,328	7,718	7,990	4,750	8,219	3,758
- 1	Chundowlee,	Burhwal,	[127	65.48	44.79	6,030	3,404	5,697	2,810	3,844	2,585	4,410	2,23
- 1		Burrah,		92	47.05	35.17	4,900	2,813		2,394	2,737	1,774	3,173	1,523
i		Dhoos,	•••	84	45.85	28.42	3,629	2,285		1,890	2,701	1,514	2,732	1,33
1		Mowayee,	•••	52	17.90	12.31	1,646	871	1,484	756	862	546	1,028	411
		Muhooaree,	•••	76	32.70	22.93	3,407	1,943	3,326	1,664	2,019	1,255	2,293	1,149
·i		Mujhwar,	•••	183	75.94	62.38	6,845	4,016	6,782	3,308	5,565	3,758	6,249	3,311
- 1	1	Nurwan,		185	105.59	91.60	5,982	3,300	6,206	2,801	5,028	8,153	5,761	2.974
. j		Ralhoopore,	•••	79	28.45	16.86	2,458	1,349	2,260	1,162	4,645	1,731	3,896	1,709
(TOTAL,	•••	878	418.96	314.46	34,897	19,981	34,184	16,785	27,401	16,316	29,542	14,645
		DISTRICT TOTAL,		2,307	995 70	692·2 0	1,22,589	68,454	1,17,052	55,832	1,22,335	61,681	1,25,193	48,545
	1	Railway,	!	•••					•••	•••	1,211	122	499	50
		Military,	•••			•••	•••	•••			1,312	206	366	173
		GRAND TOTAL,	•••	2,307	995.70	692-20	1,22,589	68,454	1,17,052	55,832	1,24,858	62,009	1,26,058	48,771

PORE.

POPULATION.

Male	Mano Agricu	MEDANS	AND 0	THERS N	OT HIN			i								l	7.43
	Agricu				01 1111	D008.											are la
MALE		ltural.		1	Von-Agr	icultura	<i>!</i> .				Тот.	AL.			•		ch squ
	ss.	Fви	ALES.	Ma	LES.	FEM	ALES.										to ea
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- malcs.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statute mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
613 341 348 104	345 180 168 68	575 304 318 124	329 154 163 52	1,088	274 2,126 573 195	411 4,324 1,032 403	197 1,755 478 157	47,577	26,144 61,865 23, 385 8,699	26,018 56,993 24,192 9,981	30,312 50,339 23,581 9,426	15,989 27,920 12,628 5,165		42,133 89,785 36 ,013 13,864	40,341 79,412 35,145 14,242	71,158	522 472
63	45	65	34	216	114	188	115	20,615	10,047	10,568	11,077	5,939	5,138	15,986	15,706	31,692	
1,469	806	1,386	732	7,311	3,282	6,358	2,702			1,27,752	1,24,735	67,641	57,094	1,97,781	1,84,846	3,82,627	
99 339 90 139 133	211 39 92 72	135 367 77 158 1,117	72 173 44 82 75	325 969 415 335 934	172 608 213 194 946	346 1,076 401 341 1,576	162 570 204 173 689	16,798 84,157 12,699 14,032 23,446	7,401 16,564 6,355 6,469 10,859	9,397 17,593 6,344 7,563 12,587	8,943 19,057 6,806 8,213 11,920	4,751 10,195 3,599 4,394 6,469	4,192 8,862 3,207 3,819	12,152 26,759 9,954 10,863 17,328	13,589 26,455 9,551 11,382 18,038	25,741 53,214 19,505 22,245 35,366	262 167
1		·	_					·	•	1	·		5,451		·		
-18 -818	16 499	1,879	30 476	3,050	2,228	70 3,810	1,837	$\frac{9,133}{1,10,265}$	$\frac{4,470}{52,118}$	4,663 58,147	5,132 60,071	2,692 32,100	$\frac{2,440}{27,971}$	$\frac{7,162}{84,218}$	7,103 86,118	14,265	
321 99 54 109	200 88 47 100	351 123 72 118	172 54 42 76	646 283 71 117	404 199 59	698 320 88 124	318 168 48 80	44,676 25,265 15,717	21,462 12,132 7,924 12,827	23,214 13,133 7,793 11,916	26,014 15,872 10,741 18,031	13,383 8,318 5,675 9,442	12,631 7,554 5,066 8,589	34,845 20,450 13,599 22,269	35,845 20,687 12,859 20,505	70,690 41,137 26,458 42,774	152 88 37
- 109 -	435	664	344	1,117	753	1,230	614		54,345	56,056	70,658	36,818	33,840	91,163	89,896	1,81,059	1
687	417	574	314	5,774	3,452	5,768	2,817	1,74,611	90,708	83,903	87,924	48,973	38,951	1,39,681	1,22,854	2,62,535	68
381	259	351	170	1,247	658	1,042	423	36,263	17,925	18,338	21,593	12,009	9,584	29,934	27,922	57,856	122
3,938	2,146	4,854	2,036	18,499	10,373	18,208	8,393	6,89,432	3,45,236	3,44,196	3,64,981	1,97,541	1,67,440	5,42,777	5,1 1,636	10,54,413	203
	•••	•••	•••	157 196	21 42	24 73	12 58	752 353	650 269	102 84	102 115	59 51	43 64	709 320	145 148	854 468	
3, 938	2,446	4,854	2,036	18,852	10,436	18,305	8,463	6,9 0,537	3,46,155	3,44,382	3,65,198	1,97,651	1,67,547	5,43,806	5,11,929	10,55,735	203
TROPEA URASIAN			••			•••	•••	259 181	194 1 09		87 75	36 38	51 37	230 147	116 109	346 256	
					:	Total,		440	303	137	162	74	88	377	225	602	

ES. DPULATION.

$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$																		
55 65 65 33 528 301 490 255 11,601 5,763 5,838 5,877 3,163 2,714 8,926 8,562 17,478 701 67 18 18 18 18 150 65 16 18 18 18 150 65 16 18 18 18 150 65 16 18 18 18 150 65 16 18 18 18 150 65 18 18 18 16 65 155 74 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	54	20	48	21	12,718	7,311	12,291	5,546	1,40,064	70,688	69,376	54,460	31,713	22,747	1,02,401	92,123	1.94.524	6,773
34 25 27 21 443 282 404 247 22,042 11,880 10,662 10,662 10,628 6,147 4,481 17,527 15,143 32,670 6,0 10,00 10	64		65	33	528	301	490	255	11,601	5,763	5, 838	5,877	3,163	2,714	8,926	8,552		
77	63	40			220		144	72					5,051			13,526		
88 3 2 1 68 47 75 39 5,114 2,647 2,467 2,467 2,467 2,467 2,467 2,467 6,66 6,66 6,66 6,66 6,66 6,66 6,66	34																	
61 99 156 60 891 529 852 426 42,938 21,818 21,090 23,322 12,918 10,404 31,766 31,491 66,260 763 83 24 64 28 189 94 178 82 16,176 8,097 8,079 8,380 4,594 3,796 12,681 11,875 24,556 685 126 63 19 1,250 506 1,059 389 25,964 13,642 12,322 11,940 6,612 5,328 20,254 17,650 37,904,1154 12,322 11,940 6,612 5,328 20,254 17,650 37,904,1154 12,322 11,940 6,612 5,328 20,254 17,650 37,904,1154 12,321 12,401 12,321 12,401 12,321 12,401 12,322 11,940 12,321 12,401 12,322 11,940 12,321 12,401 12,322 11,940 12,321 12,401 12,321 12,401 12,301 12,442 12,567 13,622 13,451 12,681 11,971 12,681 11,971 12,441 12,	77			47														
83 24 64 28 189 94 178 82 16,176 8,097 8,079 8,380 4,554 3,796 12,681 11,875 24,556 685 126 663 19 1,250 566 1,059 389 25,964 7,771 8,732 8,328 4,521 3,807 12,922 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,922 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,922 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,922 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 24,422 513 3,607 12,929 12,130 12,920 12,130 12,920 12,130 12,930	43			1														
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13 362 604 264 16,840 9,494 15,991 7,319 3,45,133 1,74,566 1,70,567 1,58,24* 89,191 69,057 2,63,757 2,39,624, 5,03,381 1,099 363 106 44 929 552 917 451 52,115 26,545 25,570 27,089 15,118 11,971 41,663 37,541 79,204 665 33 53 34 451 294 455 228 21,008 10,393 10,615 11,626 6,310 5,310 16,709 15,925 32,634 499 12,250 476 210 529 299 597 185 17,702 8,557 9,145 9,448 5,136 4,312 13,693 13,457 27,150 577 42,210 65 155 74 145 58 5,601 2,794 2,807 2,766 4,135 3,451 11,027 10,203 21,230 463 181 150 65 155 74 145 58 5,601 2,794 2,807 2,802 1,572 1,290 4,366 4,097 8,463 473 44 25 219 147 239 136 11,592 5,690 5,902 6,352 3,378 2,974 9,068 8,876 17,941 548 6,258 115 176 91 717 398 777 379 27,276 13,292 13,984 15,376 8,287 7,089 21,579 21,073 42,652 561 34 62 26 794 471 757 389 24,649 11,563 12,786 13,148 6,958 6,190 18,821 18,976 3,797 358 24,649 11,563 12,786 13,148 6,958 6,190 18,821 18,976 3,797 358 24,649 11,563 12,786 13,148 6,958 6,190 18,821 18,976 3,797 358 24,649 11,563 12,786 13,148 6,958 6,190 18,821 18,976 3,797 358 524 155 261 117 945 528 963 389 15,682 8,302 7,380 7,140 3,763 3,377 12,065 10,757 22,822 802 445 853 1,453 677 4,140 2,305 4,192 1,886 1,37,154 67,783 69,371 73,588 39,515 33,993 1,07,328 1,03,364 2,10,692 503 11,278 2,163 985 21,909 12,441 21,100 9,656 5,34,402 2,68,891 2,65,508 2,58,875 1,43,854 1,15,021 4,12,718 3,80,529 7,93,277 797 1,578 11,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 148185,				13														
03 63 106 44 929 552 917 451 52,115 26,545 25,570 27,089 15,118 11,971 41,663 37,541 79,204 665 68,33 53 34 451 294 455 228 21,008 10,393 10,615 11,626 6,316 5,310 16,709 15,925 32,634 498 91 250 476 210 529 299 597 185 17,702 8,557 9,145 9,448 5,136 4,312 13,693 13,457 27,150 577 42 152 231 109 330 184 259 122 13,644 6,892 6,752 7,586 4,135 3,451 11,027 10,203 21,230 463 11 150 65 155 74 145 58 5,601 2,794 2,807 2,862 1,572 1,299 4,366 4,097 8,463 473 474 25 219 147 239 136 11,592 5,690 5,902 6,352 3,378 2,974 9,068 8,876 17,944 548 659 115 176 91 717 398 777 379 27,276 13,392 13,984 15,376 8,287 7,089 21,579 21,073 42,652 561 561 569 34 62 26 794 471 757 389 24,649 11,563 12,786 13,148 6,958 6,190 18,821 18,976 37,777 358 445 853 1,453 677 4,140 2,395 4,192 1,886 1,37,154 67,783 69,371 73,588 39,545 33,993 1,07,328 1,03,364 2,10,692 8,034 11,278 2,163 985 21,909 12,441 21,100 9,656 5,34,402 2,68,891 2,65,508 2,58,875 1,43,854 1,15,021 4,12,748 3,80,529 7,93,277 797 1,000 10,000 1	_ 1											<u> </u>						
68 33 53 34 451 294 455 228 21,008 10,393 10,615 11,626 6,316 5,310 16,709 15,925 32,634 498 91 250 476 210 529 299 597 185 17,702 8,557 9,145 9,448 5,136 4,312 13,693 13,457 27,150 577 182 131 109 330 184 259 122 13,644 6,892 6,752 7,586 4,135 3,451 11,027 10,203 21,230 463 184 150 65 155 74 145 58 5,601 2,794 2,807 2,862 1,572 1,290 4,366 4,097 8,463 473 44 25 219 147 239 136 11,592 5,690 5,902 6,352 3,378 2,974 9,068 8,876 17,944 548 15 15 176 91 717 398 777 379 27,276 13,292 13,984 15,376 8,287 7,089 21,579 21,073 42,652 561 55 261 117 945 528 963 389 24,649 11,563 12,786 13,148 6,958 6,190 18,921 18,976 37,707 358 15 261 117 945 528 963 389 15,682 8,302 7,380 7,140 3,763 3,377 12,065 10,757 22,822 892 145 853 1,453 677 4,140 2,395 4,192 1,886 1,37,154 6,783 69,371 73,538 39,545 33,993 1,07,328 1,03,364 2,10,692 503 11,278 2,163 985 21,909 12,441 21,100 9,656 5,34,402 2,68,891 2,65,508 2,58,875 1,43,854 1,15,021 4,12,748 3,80,529 7,93,277 797 1,278	613	362	604	264	16,840	9,494	15,991	7,319	3,45,133	1,74,566	1,70,567	1,58,249	89,191	69,057	2,63,757	2,39,624	5,03,381	1,099
91 250 476 210 529 299 597 185 17,702 8,557 9,145 9,448 5,136 4,312 13,693 13,457 27,150 577 32 152 231 109 330 184 259 122 13,644 6,892 6,752 7,586 4,135 3,451 11,027 10,203 21,230 463 181 150 65 155 74 145 58 5,601 2,794 2,807 2,862 1,572 1,290 4,366 4,097 8,463 473 474 25 219 147 239 136 11,592 5,690 5,902 6,352 3,378 2,974 9,068 8,876 17,944 548 15 17,000 11,0	103	63	106	44	929	552	917	451	52,115	26,545	25,570	27,089	15,118	11,971	41,663	37,541	79,204	665
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45 33 44 25 219 147 239 136 11,592 5,690 5,902 6,352 3,378 2,974 9,068 8,876 17,944 548 65 115 176 91 717 398 777 379 27,276 13,292 13,984 15,376 8,287 7,089 21,579 21,073 42,652 561 55 261 117 945 528 963 389 15,682 8,302 7,380 7,140 3,763 3,377 12,065 10,757 22,822 802 45 853 1,453 677 4,140 2,395 4,192 1,886 1,37,154 67,783 69,371 73,588 39,545 33,993 1,07,328 1,03,364 2,10,692 503 11,278 2,163 985 21,900 12,441 21,100 9,656 5,34,402 2,68,891 2,65,508 2,58,875 1,43,854 1,15,021 4,12,748 3,80,529 7,93,277 797 1,1577 94 251 119 3,486 2,869 617 592 300 292 3,169 909 4,078 101 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 102 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 103 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 104 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 105 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 106 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 107 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148,148,148,148,148,148,148,148,148,148	891									8,557	9,145					13,457	27,150	577
45 33 44 25 219 147 239 136 11,592 5,690 5,902 6,352 3,378 2,974 9,068 8,876 17,944 548 65 115 176 91 717 398 777 379 27,276 13,292 13,984 15,376 8,287 7,089 21,579 21,073 42,652 561 55 261 117 945 528 963 389 15,682 8,302 7,380 7,140 3,763 3,377 12,065 10,757 22,822 802 45 853 1,453 677 4,140 2,395 4,192 1,886 1,37,154 67,783 69,371 73,588 39,545 33,993 1,07,328 1,03,364 2,10,692 503 11,278 2,163 985 21,900 12,441 21,100 9,656 5,34,402 2,68,891 2,65,508 2,58,875 1,43,854 1,15,021 4,12,748 3,80,529 7,93,277 797 1,1577 94 251 119 3,486 2,869 617 592 300 292 3,169 909 4,078 101 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 102 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 103 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 104 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 105 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 106 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148, 107 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 143,148,148,148,148,148,148,148,148,148,148	232																	
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54 155 261 117 945 528 963 389 15,682 8,302 7,380 7,140 3,763 3,377 12.065 10,757 22,822 892 45 853 1,453 677 4,140 2,395 4,192 1,886 1,37,154 67,783 69,371 73,588 39,545 33,993 1,07,328 1,03,364 2,10,692 503 501 1,278 2,163 985 21,909 12,441 21,100 9,656 5,34,402 2,68,891 2,65,508 2,58,875 1,43,854 1,15,021 4,12,748 3,80,529 7,93,277 7.97 1 1,557 94 251 119 3,486 2,869 617 592 300 292 3,169 909 4,078 361 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 Merans <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>																		
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Di 1,278 2,163 985 21,900 12,441 21,100 9,656 5,34,402 2,68,891 2,65,508 2,58,875 1,43,851 1,15,021 4,12,748 3,80,529 7,93,277 797 1,857 94 251 119 3,486 2,869 617 592 300 292 3,169 909 4,078 D61 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 MSEANS, 363 203 256 203 233 96 137 1,352 340 1,692 MSIANS, 353 203 150 301 134 167 337 317 654	-																	
138 11 25 10 1,873 1,349 2,869 617 592 300 292 3,169 909 4,078	_												<u> </u>			'	 .	
Moderate Mark Mar	<u> </u>	1,278	2,163	985	21,909	12,441	21,100	9,656	5,34,402	2, 68,894	2,65,508	2,58,875	1,43,851	1,15,021	4,12,748	3,80,529	7,93,277	797
1,557 94 251 119 3,486 2,869 617 592 300 292 3,169 909 4,078 061 1,278 2,163 985 23,604 12,546 21,376 9,785 5,39,761 2,73,112 2,66,649 2,59,660 1,44,287 1,15,373 4,17,399 3,82,022 7,99,421 803 10 1,459 1,256 203 233 96 137 1,352 340 1,692 10 1,459 1,459 1,256 203 233 150 301 134 167 337 317 654 10 1,459 1,459 1,256 203 233 203 150 301 134 167 337 317 654 11 1,459 1,459 1,256 203 233 203 150 301 134 167 337 317 654 11 1,459 1,459 1,256 203 233 203 150 301 134 167 337 317 654 12 1,459 1,459 1,256 203 233 203 150 301 134 167 337 317 654 13 1,459 1,459 1,256 203 2	ŀ	•••	•••	•••		11	25	10			524				1,482	584	2,066	
MOPEANS, 1,459 1,256 203 233 96 137 1,352 340 1,692 1,694 137 1,352 340 1,692 1,694 137 1,352 340 1,692 1,694 137 1,352 340 1,692 1,694 137 1,352 1,694 137 1,69	٤			•••	1,557	94	251	119	3,486	2, 869	617	592	300	292	3,169	909		
Masians, 353 203 150 301 134 167 337 317 654	0 61	1,278	2,163	985	23,604	12,546	21,376	9,785	5,39,761	2,73,112	2,66,649	2,59,660	1,44,287	1,15,373	4,17,399	3,82,022	7,99,421	803
Masians, 353 203 150 301 134 167 337 317 654	OP.	EANS.							1.459	1 256	203	933	96	137	1.352	340	1.692	
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Total, 1,812 1,459 353 534 Digitized by 304 1,669 657 2,346	l	•			•••			•••										
1011L, 1,012 1,409 333 534 Digitized by 301 1,009 507 2,340	Ĺ						Т		4 010	1 . 450	050		920	204	7,000	I	6214	
	ı						I OTAL,	***	1,812	1,409	353	534	Digitized	by 301		IC 691	2,340	

GHAZEE AREA AND

					sehips.		-				Hindo)s.			POP
					Two L	Area in s critish State of 640 Acr	ute miles		Agricult	ural.		N	on-Agricu	ltural,	
	Tehseel.		Pergunnah.		nzahs o		-	Male	B.	FEMAL	ES,	Male	s.	FRMAL	
TOTAL LOCAL					Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	Total.	Cultivated.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
-	2.	-	3.		4.	б.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14
-	Ghazeepere,	G1 Sh	hazeepore, nadiabad, arenda,	•••	225 291 508 89	119·70 96·49 177·64 44·54	59·82 59·01 97·22 33·53	12,711 12,744 20,669 5,017	7,105 7,495 12,123 2,953	11,421 12,587 18,775 5,452	4,453 5,918 8,277 2,264	7,334 20,433 11,387 3,101	4,040 8,983 6,819 2,065	6,983 18,552 11,452 3,642	2 7 5
				•	1,113	438.37	249.58	51,141	29,675	48,235	20,912	42,255	21,907	40,629	1
	Mohomedabad,	$ \mathbf{D} $	eh ma,		675 34 1 4 1	177·32 12·89 63·05	139·19 10·12 50·30	23,099 1,673 5,381	13,070 1,035 3,13 6	22,370 1,676 5,729	9,403 698 2,120	14,907 1,144 5,600	8,313 697 3,213	17,575 1,210 5,972	
			Total,		850	253•26	199-61	30,153	17,241	29,775	12,221	21,651	12,223	24,757	_
	Bulliah,	K	ulliah, hurreed, oabah,		403 537 92	206·30 233·82 124·01	128·19 149·94 88·47	2 7,9 95 22,474 11,078	15,335 12,015 6,094	29,054 21,952 11,600	10,054 6,865 3,612	20,529 18,567 9,223	1 3, 737 9,991 5, 207	24, 067 19,448 10,224	
1			Total,		1,032	564.13	366.60	61,547	33,444	62,606	20,531	48,319	28,935	53,739	
	Russerah,	K	nhoorabad, Opacheet, ucknesur,	•••	452 345 82	156·27 128·94 55 ·72	86·36 81·75 3 8·59	13,535 12,940 5,489	6,673 6,241 2, 341	12,183 11,868 4,929	3,979 3,195 1,249	7,832 8,933 5,693	3,836 4,368 2,654	7,773 9,607 5,671	
			Total,	•••	879	340.93	206.70	81,964	15,255	28,980	8,423	22,458	10,858	23,051	
	Sydpore, •	B	sydpore, Buhuriabad, Khanpore,	•••	548 118 92	155·35 57·07 36·31	90·75 29·39 23·87	14,748 6,917 3,828	10,049 4,135 2,456	16,835 5,210 3,792	7,111 2,122 1,887	10,309 2,873 2,215	5,921 1,879 1,486	10,492 4,492 2,424	2
			Total,		758	248.73	144:01	25,493	16, 640	25,837	11,120	15,397	9,286	17,408	1
	Zemaneah,		Zemaneah, Mohaitch,	•••	366 135		228·52 62·09	26,468 8,329	14,879 4,786	26,693 8,032	11,009 3,576	19,645 5,117	11,351 3,045	22,069 5,511	
			TOTAL,	•••	501	376.73	290.61	34,797	19,665	34,7 25	. 14, 585	24,7 62	14,396	27,580	
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	841	5,133	2,222.15	1,457-11	2,35,095	1,31,920	2,30,158	87,792	1,74,842	97,605	1,87,164	-
			Rail way ,	•••						•••	•••	173			-
			GRAND TOTAL,	•••	5,133	2,222.15	1,457.11	2,85,095	1,31,920	2,30,158	87,792	1,75,015	97,605	1,87,164	



PORE.

	MAHOI	MEDANS	AND OT	HERS N	ot Hini	0008.											re Br
	Agricul	tural		No	n-Agric	ult ural.					To	ral.					th squar
MAL	ES.	FEMA	LES.	Маг	.E8.	Fema	LES.										to ead
Adult.	Children.	Adult	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe- malcs.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Stainte mile of 640 acres each.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
206 586 431 280	140 354 257 190	204 614 472 305	85 271 257 126	760 5,537 1,428 432	397 3,104 852 283	722 5,986 1,453 504	281 2,513 618 233	40,341 77,039 66,067 18,733	21,011 39,300 33,915 8,830	19,330 37,739 32,152 9,903	19,210 35,865 34,207 9,773	11,682 19,936 20,050 5,491	7,528 15,929 14,157 4,282	32,693 59,236 53,965 14,321	26,858 53,668 46,309 14,185	59,551 1,12,904 1,00,274 28,506	49 1,17 56 64
1,503	941	1,595	739	8,157	4,636	8,665	3,645	2,02,180	1,03,056	99,124	99,055	57,159	41,896	1,60,215	1,41,020	3,01,235	68
1,309 78 5 6	918 29 55	1,532 7 9 72	724 37 25	3,253 234 586	2,261 107 328	3,640 260 594	1,737 118 234	87,685 6,354 23,990	42, 568 3, 129 11,62 3	45,117 3,225 12,367	42,79 7 3, 289 11,4 60	24,562 1,868 6,732	18,235 1,421 4 ,728	67,130 4,997 18,355	63,352 4,646 17,095	1,30,482 9,643 35,45 0	74
1,443	1,002	1,683	78 6	4,073	2,696	4,494	2,089	1,18,029	57,32 0	60,709	57,546	33,162	24,384	90,482	85,093	1,75,575	69
517 348 14	283 204 4	587 256 1 0	194 112 3	3,321 3,052 938	1,997 1,132 520	3,637 2,536 1,000	1, 5 02 695 335		52,3 62 44,44 1 21,253	57,345 44,192 22,834		31,852 23,342 11,825	20,863 14,055 7, 3 23	83,714 67,783 33,078	78,208 58,247 3 0 ,157	1,61,922 1,26,030 63,235	53
879	491	 853	309	7,311	3,649	7,173	2,532	2,42,427	1,18,056	1,24,371	1,08,760	66,519	42,241	1,84,575	1,66,612	3,51,187	62
619 179 10	306 90 8	567 181 11	199 5 1 1	1,450 1,766 1,660	907 882 871	1,514 1,843 1,635	581 569 533	47,317	23,436 23,818 12,852	22,037 23,499 12,246	18,896 17,953 9,323	11,722 11,581 5,874	7,171 6,372 3,449	35,158 35,399 18,726		64,369 65,270 34,4 21	50
808	404	759	2 51	4,876	2,6 60	4,992	1,693	1,17,888	60,106	57,7 82	46,172	29,177	16,995	89,283	74,777	1,64,060	48
3,510 146 26	474 88 20	750 178 3 2	338 51 14	1,824 604 176	1,252 305 138	1,945 607 200	7 85 2 35 95	21,027	30,391 10,540 6,243		10,550	17,696 6,407 4,100	12,71 7 4,143 8,223		42,739 14, 630 9, 671		5
3,68 2	682	960	40 3	2,604	1,695	2,7 52	1,115	94,133	47,176	46,957	48,286	28,203	20,083	7 5,379	67,010	1,42,419	57
2,793 31 1	1,850 204		1,37 9 1 68		2,543 541	4,725 967	1,79 9 383					30, 623 8 ,57 0	22,841 6,471	83,653 23,242	79,526 21,337	1,63,179 44,579	
3,104	2,054	3,554	1,547	5,033	3,084	5 ,692	2,182	1,39,247	67,696	71,551	68,511	39,1 99	29,312	1,06,895	1,00,863	2,07,758	5
11,419	5,474	9,404	4,035	32,054	18,420	33,768	13,246	9,13,904	4,53,410	4,60,494	4,28,330	2,53,419	1,74, 911	7,06,829	6,35,405	13,42,234	60
4	•••			44				221	221	•••	•••			221		221	<u> </u>
1 1, 42 3	5,474	9,404	4, 035	32,098	18,420	33,768	13,246	9,14,125	4,53,631	4,60,494	4,28,330	2,53,419	1,74,911	7,07,050	6,3 5,40 5	13,42,455	6
EUROP LURASI		•		***		•••) •••	121									
	-	•			Тота		y	162		61	64	33		134 zed by	92	\ <u>\</u>	-

AJMERE AND

_												AREA	AND
			Townships.										POPU
			r Town	Area in British Sto of 640 Ac	tutemiles		Agricul	tural	Hind		Non-Agric	nultuna!	
	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	uzahs o	9 040 710	res cucn.	Mal		FEMA	LES.	MAL		Fena	LES.
riot.			Number of Mouzahs or		Cultivated.	4	Children.		Children.	4	Children.	4	Children.
District.			Num	Total.	Calt	Adult.	Chin	Adult.	Chile	Adult.	Chik	Adult.	Chit
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	Ajmere,	Ajmere, Rajgurh (part of),	35 16		46·37 45·10	5,049 4,004	3,132 2,493	4,114 3,266	2,444 2,003	10,047 2,590	4,286 1,667	8,398 2,385	3,513 1,42
		Ťotal,	51	301·34	91.47	9,053	5,625	7,380	4,447	12,637	5, 953	10,783	4,941
AJERE.	Ramsur,	Ramsur, Rajgurh (part of),	31 4	214·15 36·75	54·6 9 12·68	6,198 1,270	4,074 902	5,492 1,177	3,35 5 67 1	7,551 757	4,185 451	6,832 6 63	3,696 336
A		Total,	35	250:90	67:37	7,468	4,976	6,669	4,026	8,308	4,636	7,495	4,02
		Total Khalsa,	86	552·24	158•84	16,521	10,601	14,049	8,473	20,945	10,589	18,278	8,90
		Total, Istimrar and Jagheer Villages,	***	1,509-89		32, 963	20,418	27,779	16,831	29,742	17,184	25,748	15, 31
		Total Ajmebe,	86	2,061-63	158-84	49,484	81,019	41,82	25,304	50,687	27,773	44,026	24)
,	Beawar,	Beawur, Jhake, Chan Marwar, Sarout Meywar,	109 7 15 20	34·27 36·22	48·06 5·04 3·28 5·69	5,946 341 476 1,214	3,721 242 325 890	4,495 327 375 947	3,100 115 242 565	5,851 141 279 383	2,696 150 132 231	4,227 1 47 198 313	1
		Тотац,	151	824.94	62.07	7,977	5,178	6,144	4,022	6,654	3,209	4,885	2,5
Muairwara.	Todgurb,	Bhaielan Ajmere, Kotkurranah Marwar, Dewair Meywar, Todgurh,	19 4 15 41	25·52 41·42	5·08 1·22 4·49 19·45	1,919 516 2,247 5,915	1,256 240 1,534 3,560	1,292 204 1,633 3,878	878 152 918 2,420	439 120 456 1,622	312 92 219 1,070	379 109 272 1,243	
		Total,	Ţ.	285.56	30.24	10,597	6,590	7,007	4,368	2,637	1,693	2,003	1,0
		Total Mhairwara,	230	610-50	92:31	18,574	11,768	13,151	8,390	9,291	4,902	6,888	4,1
		TOTAL AJMERE AND MHAIRWARA,	316	2 , 672·13	251·15	68,058	42,787	54,97 9	33,694	59,978	32,675	50,914	25,4

MHAIRWARA.

LATI																	Britis
			S AND O	1	NOT HIN						To	FAL.					quare]
	Agric	ultural.				ricultura			•								each 8
MA	LES.	Fema	LES.	MA	r.E8. 	Г вил	LES.		1 5		1			1	1		onsto
Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult,	Adult Males.	Adult Fe males.	Children.	Воув.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of persons to each square British Statuta mile of 640 acres each
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
594 57 0		793 887	368 222	4,783 148	2,143 92	4,093 122	1,817 84	37,871 13,466	20,473 7,306	17,398 6, 160		9,960 4,586	8,142 3,737	30,433 11,892	2 5,540 9,897	55,973 21,789	
1,164	733	1,180	590	4,925	2,235	4,215	1,901	51,337	27,779	23,558	26,4 25	14,546	11,879	42,325	35,437	77, 762	258
389 14		341 13	226 8	2,249 27	1,33 1	2,137	874 8	31 ,189 3,93 6	16,387 2,068	14,802 1,868	17,982 2,385	9,829 1,371	8,153 1,014	26,216 3,439	22, 955 2, 882	49,171 6,321	
403	248	- 354	231	2,276	1,340	2,152	882	35,125	18,455	16, 670	20,367	11,200	9,167	29,655	25,837	55,49 2	29
1,567	981	1,534	821	7,201	8,575	6,367	2,783	86,462	46,234	40,228	46,792	25,74 6	21,046	71,980	61,274	1,33,254	24
2,5 10	1,522	1,804	1,145	1,989	1,078	2,629	813	1,25,114	67,154	57,9 60	74,808	40,202	84,106	1,07,856	92,066	1,99,422	132
4,077	2,503	3,388	1,966	9,140	4,653	8,996	3,596	2,11,576	1,13,388	98,18 8	1,21,100	65,948	55,152	1,79,336	1,53,340	3,32,67 6	161
1,820 756 495 259	949 545 267 184	1,007 538 364 212	587 332 193 114	755 7 48 16	360 4 30 7	553 7 29 2 0	303 1 21 4	24,154 2,263 2,264 8,364	13,872 1,244 1,298 1,872	10,282 1,019 966 1,492	14,100 1,483 1,341 2, 173	7,726 941 754 1,312	6,374 542 587 861	21,598 2,185 2,052 3,184	16,6 5 6 1,561 1,553 2,35 3	38,254 3,746 3,605 5,537	109
2,82 9	1,945	3,121	1,226	826	401	609	329	32,045	18,286	13,759	19,097	10,733	8,364	29,019	22,123	51,142	157
82 67 374 823	64 49 277 595	64 65 2 99 614	48 43 197 409	163 15 84 426	142 12 48 274	151 9 54 327	109 10 37 244	4,489 1,105 5,419 14,848	2,603 718 3,161 8,786	1,886 387 2,258 6,062	3,139 657 3,384 9,409	1,774 393 2,078 5,500	1,365 264 1,306 3,909	4,377 1,111 5,239 14,286	3,251 651 3,564 9,971	7,628 1,762 8,803 24,257	
1,846	986	1,042	697	688	476	541	400	25,861	15,268	10,593	16,589	9,745	6,844	25,013	1 7,43 7	42,4 50	148
4,175	2,931	3,163	1,923	1,514	877	1,150	729	5 7, 9 06	33,554	24,3 52	35,686	20,478	15,208	54,032	89,560	93,592	158
8,252	5,434	6,501	3,889	10,654	5,530	10,146	4,325	2,69,482	1,46,942	1,22,540	1,56,786	86,426	70,360	2,33,368	1,92,900	4,26,268	160
EUROI EURAI		•••		••	•••	•••		481 7	423	58	67	32 1	35 2	45 5	98	548 10	
					7	COTAL,	•••	488	429	59	70	33	37	gitizec 462	G(96	Q558	-

TABLE NO. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING

DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION,

AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND OF 1865:

NOTING

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE,

AND THE

PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

7			nó.	Poru	LATION T	OTAL.				Нипоо	Popula	TION.			
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	in acres.	ares in acres							A	gricultur	al.	Non	-Agricul	tural,
		Total area	Cultivated	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Famelos.
1865 1865 1853	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Rampore,	13,83,898 +41,927 +3.02 84,091 80,397 +3,694	7,74,253 +7,614 +98 59,176 52,152	8,01,325 +67,851 +8'47 74,525 59,709 +14,816	+23,945 +23,945 +5.27 41,208 83,839	+43,906 +12.64 33,317 25,870	+37,372 +6.72 57,871 46,861 +11,010	3,20,965 + 10,053 + 3·13 81,567 26,904 + 4,663	2,34,975 +27,319 +11.63 26,304 19,957 +6,347	25,063 -1,399	1,55,176 -28,268 -18:22 14,217 14,978 -761	1,09,146 -19,338 -17.72 9,447 10,085 -638	2,91,618 +84,978 +29·14 34,207	1,65,789 +38,321 +23-11 17,356 11,926 +5,424	1,25,89 1 +46,637 1 +37-0 16,857 6 9,871

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												M	002	ZUFF	3
	STATEM	ent sho	WING I) iffere	NCES O	F AREA	AND PO	PULAT	ION AS	EXHIB	ITED IN	THE	CENSUS	3 OF 1853 A	u
1865	District Moozusternug-							0 00 000				1	1	1 1	ĺ
1858		10,54,065	6,50,173 6,70,468	6,82,212 6,72,861	8,70,083 3,64,759	3,12,129 3,08,102	4,91,827 4,90,171	2,69,852 2,68,751	2,21,975 2,21,420	2,05,066 2,41,246	1,17,162	87,904	2,86,761	1,52,690 1,34 1,33,273 1,15	Ç.
1.	Actual Difference,	+424	-20,295	+9,351	+5,324	+4,027	+1,656	+1,101	+000	-36,180	- 18,816	i 17.864	127 R96	110 417 416	11
1000	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Moozuffer-	+*04	-3.02	+1.39	+1.46	+1.8	+0.34	+0.41	+0.32	— 14·99	— 13·52	-16.89	+15.19	+14.57 +1	51
1000	nuggur,	69,538	41,917	49,518	27,144	22,374	33,789	18,738	15,051	10,212	5,739	4,478	28,577	12,999 !0	5
1858	Ditto,	68,435	46,843	45,642	25,016	20,626	31,666	17,597	14,069	13,216		5,859	18,450	10,240 8	
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	+1,103 +1.61	-4,926 -10.51	+3,876 8·49	+2,128 +8.51	+1,748 +8.47	+2,128 +6.7	+1,141 +6.48	+982 +6.38	-3,004 -22.73					
1865	Pergunnah Bughra,	56,605	42,038	42,910	23,996	18,914	32,463	18,500	13,963	13,291	8,306	4,985	19,172		
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	55,462	41,963	42,391	23,233	19,158	32,325 +138	17,878 +6,22					17,788	9,635	į.
	Difference per cent.,	+1,143 +2.06	+75 +0·18	+519 +122	+763 +3:29	-244 -127	+0.43							+559 + +5.8 +10	7
1865	Pergunnah Poor,	60,062	41,103	33,274	17,280	15,994	24,122		,			4,106	14,379	7,770 6	i
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	58,446 +1,616	43,091 -1,988	31,659 1,615	17,253 +27		22,879 +1,243					5,375 1,269		5,553	
	Difference per cent.,		-4.61	5.1	+0.12	+1,588 +11.02	+5.44					-23·6	+4,038		7
1865	Pergh. Churthawul,	59,044	44,349	87,601	21,757	15,844	26,866					4,751	14,648	8,314 6	4
1858	Ditto, Actual Difference,	57,817 +1,227	41,243 +3,106	87,35 1 25 0	20,781 十976	16,570 - 726	26,661 +205					5,043 292			7
	Difference per cent.,	+2.12	+7.53	0.66	+4.69		+0.77	+5.23	-5.32	+0.39	+4.77	-5.79	+101	+6-28 -	4
1865 1853	Pergh. Gordhunpore, Ditto,	41,302 43,263	16,118 17,527		8,137	6,512	13,105					-,	5,921	3,223 4	1
1000	Actual Difference,	-1,961	-1,409	14,436 213			12,832 +273								1
	Difference per cent.,	-4.53	-8:04		+2.25		+2.13					-17:24		+43-95 +3	ł
1865	Pergunnah Thannah Bhowun,	F 700	27,692	44,222	23,729		27,796	15,295	12,501	8,442	4,824	3,618	19,354	l I.,	ı
1853	Ditto,	57,657	30,927				32,051	17,455			6,248	4,780			I
	Actual Difference,		-3,285			-2,991	-4,255					-1,162	-1,669	-736 -	f
1865	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Jhinjha-		-10.46	-11.51	-10.43	-12.74	—13·27	-12.37	-14.35	-23.45	-22.79	-24 ·31	-7·94	-6·57 -1	t
1000	nah,	60,117	25,011	36,243	19,728	16.515	28,347					5,109			ŧ
1853						17,469	30,165					5,645		9,266	ł
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,		-6,463 $-2,053$				-1,818 -6.02					-536 -9:49		-193 -208	1
	Pergh. Shamlee Bunut,	64,767	45,455	56,856	30,936	25,920	46,023	25,175	20,848	17,949	10,033	7,916		15,142 12	•
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	64,980 -213													ı
	Difference per cent,	-0.33	-7.55	-7·22										+163 + +109 +	i
	Pergunnah Kyranah,	57,545	33,642	37,010	20,258	16,752	20,415	11,174				2,537	14,402	7,698 6	ı
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	57,176 +369	33,752 -110									2,494 +43			ı
	Difference per cent.,	+0.65	-0.32									+1.72		+27.93 +2	j
	Pergunnah Boodhanah, Ditto,				21,442	19,059	28,899					5,795		8,174	P
1853	Actual Difference,	50,443 +631	32,449 +2,833				28,610 +289			12,507 +546		5,520 +275		8,561 +	I
	Difference per cent.,	+1.25	+8.73							+4.36		+4.98		-4.52 +	ŀ
1865	Pergunnah Shikarpore Shorn,	1 0407	48,487	51,935	27,738	04.105	88 ,27 8	20,703	17,575	 17,974	10,070	7 004	20,304		l
1853	Ditto	63,805					38,424		17,447	17,823		7,904 7,798		10,633 % 10,952 %	i
	Actual Difference,					+771					+45	+106	- 297	-319	ł
1865	Pergunnah Kandhla,	+0·32 68,152	50,329	+1.68 62,617			-0.38 46,456	25,090		+0.84 22,604		+1·36 9,778		-2.91 + 12,259 1	ı
1853	Ditto	67.969	51,217	56,526			43,837	23,891				9,470		11.572 10	ı
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent	+183 +0.27	-889 -1.73		+3,675 +12.04	,	+2,619	+1,199 +5.02				+303		+687 +1 +5-93 +1	ł
1865	Pergunnah Khatowlee,		40,364		24,023		+5.97 34,162			+3·74 15,944		+3·2 7,072		9,099	i
1853	Ditto,	62,234	40,424	44,351	23,908	20,443	33,119	18,113	15,006	22,087	12,185	9,902	11 039	K 0998 3	l
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent	+44	-60 -0·14		+115 +0.48	,	+1,048 +3·15	-142 -0.78				-2,830	+7,186	+3,171 +4	ı
1865	Pergunnah Joulee			}	-,010	+5.75	1 40.0	-0,10	1 7700	-21 61	-27 ·19	- 28·58	+65.13	1.4	ľ
1050	Jansuth,		48,763		18,404	16,139	22,902					4,466		6,794 4. 3,659 3.	l
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	61,902 +69	45,131 +5,632	31,271 +3,272	16,444 +1,960	14,827 +1,312	21,235 +1,667					6,509 -2,043	7,016 +5,864	0 OCK + 214	ı
	Difference per cent.,	+0.11	+8.04	+10.46	+11.92	+8 85	+7.85	+8.01	+7.66	-29.51	-27.94	-31·38	+83.28	+8376 +~	l
1865 1853	Pergh. Bhookurharee, Ditto,	84,204 82,547	47,864 47,599	36,959	19,935	17.024	27,766					4,927	16,347	8,699 5,661	1
1003	Actual Difference,	+1,657	47,523 +341	34,420 +2,539	18,578 +1,357		25,751 +2,015					6,788 -1,861	10,488 + 5,859	1 3 038 +24	
300-	Difference per cent.,	+2.01	+0.72	4-7-37	+7.3		+7.82					-27.41	+55.86	+53-66 +58	l
1865	Pérgunnah Bhooma Sumbhulhara,	1 00 20-1	41,215	34,452	18,436	16,016	26,269	14,195	12,074	11,221	1 6,346	4 075	15,048	7,849	
1853	Ditto,	80,351	37 ,859	34,509	18,523	15,986	25,620					4,875 7,085	9.894	5.071	
	Actual Difference,	-166	+3,356	-57	-87	+30	+649	+483	+166	-4,505	- 2,295	9910	±5.154 ·	+2.778 +4	
	Difference per cent.,	-0.3	+8.86	- 0·16	-0.47	+0.18	+2.58	+3.23	+1.39	-28 .64	-26.26	-31.19	+97.09	+5,478 +4	

UNPORE.

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

			Маномв	DAN POI	PULATION							Pr	OPO	RTION	OF	Male	то	Fema	LES	•		
									7	otal -		Hind	ю Г	OPULA	TIO	N.	A	Кона	EDA	n Pop	ULAT	TION.
		ıral.	Po	pula- ion.			Ag tu	ricul- ral.	Ag	Von- ricul- ural.				ricul- ural.	Ag	Von- ricul- ural.						
Total.	Males.	Females. Females. Total. Total. Males.							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2,75,864 2,45,385 +30,479 +12.42	1,33,121 +13,892	1,12,264 +16,587	95,632 98,114 -2,482 -2.53	53,281 1,297	44,833 - 1,185	1,47,271 +32,961		67,431 +17,772	100													
16,654 12,848 +3,806 +29.62	9,641	5,345 3,235 +2,110 +65·22	100							97·16 82·77												

NUGGUR.

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

1	١		l !	1 1	· 1	<u>'</u>	1	1	ı	1	1.	1	1	i .	1		ı	ı	1	1	1	l
1,90,385 1,82,690	1,00,231 +96,008	90,154 86,682	75,806 83,943		33,608 39,607	1,14,579 98,747	58,033 51,672			84·34 84·46												
+7,695	+4,223	+3,472	-8,137	-2,138	-5,999	+15,832	+6,361	+9,471	ı												1	
+4.31	+4.39	+4.01	-9.60	-4.82	- 15·14	+16-08	+12.22	+20.12	•	1			1	1			1	l		1		1
15,729	8,406	7,323	6,156		2,887	9,578				82.42												
13,976 +1,753	7,419 +987	6,557 +766	5,932 +224		2,807 +80	8,044 +1,529				82.45	100	19.80	100	19 04	100	80-17	100	88.90	100	89.82	100	87.33
+12-54	+13.3	+11.68	+3.77	+4.61	+2.85	+19.01	+19.63	+18.29)	70.00							,,,,					
10,447 10,066	5,496 5,355	4,951 4,711	5,168 4,354	3,234 2,341	1,984 2,018	5,279 5,712				82.46												133·38 89·51
+381	+141	+240	+814	+893	-79	-433	—752	+319			l			1								
+3.78 9,152	+2·63 3,873	+5·09 5,279	+18.69 3,490		-8.92 1,629	-7.58 5,662				92.56	100	79-92	100	72-86	100	85.06	100	136.3	100	87.53	 3:100	181-41
8,780	4,537	4,243	4,806	2,214	2,092	4,474	2,323	2,151	100	83.49												
+372 +4.23	-664 -14.63	+1,036 +2,441	-816 -18.95		-463 -22·13			+1,499 +69.69				1				İ					1	
10,735	5,976	4,759	6,122	3,271	2,851	4,613	2,705	1,908	100	72.82												
10,690	5,828 +148	4,862 103	6,769 -647	3,695 424	3,074 223	3,921 +692	2,133 +572			79.74	100	78'29	100	10-76	100	80.10	100	83.41	100	82.18	100	83.82
+0.42	+2.54	-2 ·12	-9.56	-11.47	-7 ·25	+17.64	+26.81	+6.71													l	
1,544	825 874	719 73 0	355 445	198 246	157 199	1,189 1,159				80.03 81.4												
-60	-49	-11	90	-48	-42	+30	-1	+31			1											
-374	-5.61	-1.5	 2 0·22	—19·51	-21.1	+2.28	-0.16	+5.84	1	1									1		.	ļ
: 16,426	8,434	7,992		2,488	2,158	11,780				86.36						84.83						
17,925 -1,499	9,037 603	8,888 — 896	6,473 -1,827	3,286 798	3,187 1,029	11,452 +328	5,751 +195			88.64	100	83.63	100	16.9	100	87.58	100	98.33	100	96.98	100	99.13
-8:36	-6 ·67	-10.08	-28.22			+2.86	+3.39			l										l	l	}
7,896	4,125	3,771	2,071	1,193	878	5,825	2,932	2.893	100	83.71	100	81.68	100	78:24	100	84.15	100	91.42	100	78·59	100	98.67
7,976	4,145	3,831	2,568	1,311	1,257	5,408	2,834	2,574	100	84.51	100	82.52	100	77.74	100	86.26	100	92.42	100	95.88	100	90.82
-80 -1	-20 -0.48	-60 -1.56	-497 -19:35	-118 -·9	-379 -30·15	+417 +7:71	+98 +3·46	+319 +12·39														
10,833	5,761	5,072	3,405	1,794	1,611	7,428	3,967	3.461	100	83.78	100	82.81	100	78.89	100	85.4	100	88.04	100	89.79	100	87.24
; 9,687 ; 1,146	5,021 +740	4,666 +406	2,660 +745	1,339 +455	1,321 +290	7,027 +401	3,682 +285	3,345 +116		83.48	100	81.81	100	19'04	100	03'/4	100	92.93	100	38.00	160	90.82
H11·83	+14.74	+8.7	+28.01	+38.98	+21.95	+5.71	+7.74	+3.47		20.50		00.5		20.00	,,,,	97.00	100	00.00		*0.00		
16,595 15,183	9,084 8,291	7,511 6,892	7,806 8,617	4,520 4,856	3,286 3,761	8,789 6,566	4,564 3,435	4,225 3,131	100	82·69 83·18	100	83.23	100	72·98	100	90-11	100	83.12	100	72.45	100	92·58· 91·15
H1,412	+793	+619	-811	- 336	-475	+2,223	+1,129	+1,094				1				ı						
+9·3 11,602	+9·56 6,010	+8·98 5,592	-9·41 5,169	-6.92 2,842	-12.63 2,327	+33·85 6,433	+32·86	+34·94	100	88-88	100	87.26	100	79.84	100	93.85	100	93.04	100	81.88	100	103.06
11,412	6,021	5,891	5,353	2,879	2,474	6,059	3,142	2,917	100	85.55	100	8401	100	79.0	100	88.09	100	89.53	100	85.93	100	92.84
+190 +166	-0·18	+201 +3.72	-184 -3.62	-37 -1.28	-147 -5.94	+374 +6·17	+26 +0.82	+348 +11.93						- 1	- 1				1			
1. 1	- 1		1		0.500		,	· ·	100	87:23	100	94.90		78.40		90.08	200	04.19	•	00.90	,,,,	06.55
13,657 12,651	7,035 6,672	6,622 5,979	5,270 5,035	2,768 2,684	2,502 2,351	8,387 7,616	4,267 3,988	3,628	100	84.72	100	83.17	100	77.78	100	88.1	100	89.61	100	87.59	100	96·55 90·97
+1,006	+363	+643	+235	+84	+151	+771	+279	+492		1		ł)		ı		- 1	ı			
+7.95 16,161	+5.44 9,102	+10.75 7,059	+4.66 7,216	+3·13 4,674	+6.42 2,542	+ 10·12 8,945	+6.99 4,428	+13.56 4.517	100	83.13	100	85.15	00	76-16	100	94.57	100	77.55	100	54.38	100	102.01
12,689	6,626	6,063	4,734	2,464	2,270	7,955	4,162	3,793	100	85.22	100	83.49	100	76.85	00	90.53	100	91.2	100	92.12	100	91.37
+3,472		+996	+2,482 +52.43		+272 +11.98	+990 +12.54	+266 +6·39	+724 +19:09			I	ĺ					1	ı	- 1	İ		
11,481	6,052	5,429	3,193	1,634	1,559	8,288	4,418	3,870 3,060	100	89.99	100	90.09 1	00	79.71	00 1	00-22	100	89.71	100	95.41	100	87.59
11,232		5,437 —8	4,845 -1,652	2,468 - 834	2,377 -818	6,387 +1,901	3,327 +1,091	+810	100	00 31	100	02'04 1	ω,	01 20 1	.00	80 1	.00	53 62	100	90.91	100	91.97
+2-21		-0.14	-34.1	-33 ·79	-34.41	+29.76	+82.79	+26.47		1		- [ļ						ļ		
11,641	6,124	5,517	4,755	2,516	2,239	6,886	3,6 08	3,278	100	87.69	100	86.21	100	80.38	00	91.55	100	90:09	100	88.99	100	90.82
10,036	5,075	4,961	5,692	2,886	2,806	4,344	2,189	2,135	100	90.16	100	86.78	00	84.42	00	91.74	100	97.75	100	97.23	100	98.44
+1,605 +15-99		+556 +11.21	-937 -16.46	-370 -12.82	-567 -20·2	+2542 +58·51	+1,419 +64.82	+1,123 +52.2	-	Ì				1							- 1	
9,193	4,744	4,449	3,122	1,621	1,501	6,071	8,123	2,948 2,292	100	85.39	100	82.77	100	75·89	100	87·92	100	93.78	100	92.59	100	94:39 94:01
+52		4,227 + 222	3,939 —817	2,004 - 383	1,935 - 434	4,730 +1,341	2,438 +685	+656	100	30 21	.00	101		30 33		20			.,,,	JU 00		See O.F.
+6.04	+6.79	+5.25		-19.11	-22.42	+28.35	+28.09	+28.62		İ	- 1	1		ľ		1		1	- 1			
8,183		3,942	2,435	1,244	1,191	5,748	2,997			86.87	100	85.05	100	76.82	100	91.72	100	92.95	100	95-74	100	91.79
8,88° -70	4,811	4,078	3,967	2,050	1,917 -726	4,922 +826	2,761 ±236	2,161 +590		86.3	100	86.84 I		q by 81.99	100	95:11	100	84.76	100	93.51	100	78.27
-7-9			-1,532 -38.62	-806 -39·31		+16.78	+236 +8·55	+27.3				2.9		~ ;			0		- [. !	
				-1		!				'			- 1	l	i	,	ı	- 1	- 1			

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

				Popul	ATION TO	OTAL.			E	Indoo I	OPULATI	on.			
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH,	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fenales,	Total.	oricultura 1908 N	Females.	Total.	Agricult 880 120 M	Lomalog.
—															_
-000	Pergunnah Meerut,	2,41,497	1,65,972	2,68,541	1,44,580	1,23,961	2,04,167	1,09,420	94,747	76,228	40,614		1,27,939		0000
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	2,41,363 +134	1,54,929 +11,043	2,99,033 -30,492	1,64,135	1,34,898	2,18,440 14,273	1,20,428 -11,008	98,012 -3,265	82,549 -6,321	45,298 -4,684	. ,	1,85,891		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
l	Difference per cent.,	+0.02	+7.13	-10.19	+19,555	-10,937 -8·10	-6.53	-9.14	-3:3 3	-7°66	- 10·34				•,•
1865	Pergh. Haupur Gorah,	1,05,433	78,191	90,760	48,558	42,202	71,012	38,136	32,876	29,555	16,236				
1853	Ditto,	1,05,432	71,320	89,118	47,589	41,529	69,774	37,298	32,476		16,111	13,163			
	Actual Difference,	+1	+6,871	+1,642	+969	+673	+1,238	+838	+400	+281	+125		+19,128		49,0
	Difference per cent.,	+0.0	+9.63	+1.84	+2.03	+1.62	+1.77	+2.24	+1.23	+0.96	+0.77				+86
	Pergh.Gurhmooktesur,	6 8,067	45,509	42,934	23,882	19,052	33,667	20,477	13,190		10,918				. ,,,
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	67,218 +849	$41,376 \\ +4,133$	43,6 68 - 734	23,299 +583	20,369 1,317	31,058 +2,609	16,686 +3,791	14,372 $-1,182$		7,307 +3,611	6,084 -1,241	17,667 +239	9,379 +180	J -,-
l	Difference per cent	+1.26	+9.99	-1.68	+2.20	- 6·46	+8.40		-8·23		+49.42				. '
1865	Pergh. Surawa Ijrara,	49,810	35,969	34,445	18,195	16,250	25,233	13,344	11,889		6,554				
1853	Ditto,	49,811	34,783	35,687	19,193	16,494	26,178	14,156	12,022	,	6,805			7,35	
	Actual Difference,	-1	+1,186	-1,242	-998	-244	-945	-812	-133	-366	- 251	-115			1 -
	Difference per cent.,	-0.0	+3.41	-3.48	-5.19	— 1·48	-3 0.7	-5.73	-1.10		-3.68	-			3 -2:
	Pergunnah Sirdhana,	87,532	65,147	80,937	43,752	37,185	60,244	32,791	27,453		14,525				
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	87,532 None.	59,335 +5,812	80,095	43, 508	36,587	59,188	32,532	26,656	, ,	13,989				,
	Difference per cent.,	Do.	+9.79	+842 +1.05	+244 +0·56	+598 +1.63	+1,056 +1.78	+259 +0.79	+797 +2·99	+1,149 +4.64	+536 +3.83				۰۱ ۱۰
	Pergunnah Burnawa,	72,562	49,236	63,338	34, 226	29,112	54,171	29,374	24,797	28,179	15,658				
1853	Ditto,	72,562	44,626	59,037	32,105	26,932		27,614	22,889		14,541	11,506			
	Actual Difference,	None.	+4,610	+4,301	+2,121	+2,180	+3,668	+1,760	+1,908						
	Difference per cent.,	Do.	+10.33	+7.28	+6.61	+8.09	+7.26	+6.37	+8.33	+8.18	+7.68	+8.82		+4.7	6 +7
	Pergunnah Kithour,	1,24,544	80,722	62, 658	33,532	29,126	32,370	18,000	14,370		12,000	8,102			
1853	Ditto,	1,23,889	72,451	66,202	35,733	30,469			22,727	27,494	15,268	12,226			
1	Actual Difference, Difference per ceut.,	+655 +0.52	+8,271	-3,544 -5.35	-2,201 -6·16	-1,343 -4.41	-17,453 -35.03		-8,357 -36.77	-7,392 -26.88	-3,268				
	Pergunnah Dusna,	86,654	61,021	70, 910	38,020			27,857	23,710		-21·40 13,636	33·7 3 10,773		1	
1853	Ditto,	86,654	58,768	67,617	36,553	31,064	49,863		22,548		12,816			· - · · · ·	
	Actual Difference,	None.	+2,253	+3,293	+1,467	+1,826	+1,704				+820				
	Difference per cent.,	Do.	+3.83	+4.87	+4.01	+5.88		+1.98	+5.12		+6.39	+12.71		o −1°9	
	Pergunnah Jellalabad,	1,28,364	91,519	97,192	52, 562	44,630	79,568		36,211	,	24,096				
1853	Ditto,	1,28,364	91,047	93,571	49,900	43,671	77,766		36,009	1					
1	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	None. Do.	+472 +0.51	+3,621	+2,662 +5.33	+959 +2·19	+1,802 +2.31	+1,600 +3.83		, . ,	+1,464 +6.47				1 • •
	Pergunnah Bagput,	1,23,003	96,681	+3.87 1,04,147	56,4 09				39, 055					1	
1853	Ditto,	1,23,003	85,677	91,922	50,267	41,655	78,547		35,305					1	
-000	Actual Difference,	None.	+11,004		+6,142										
ļ	Difference per cent.,	Do.	+12.84	+13.29	+12.22			-35 97	+10.62		-3.01	-0.73		1	
	Pergunnah Baroute,	48,748	38,915	5 3,254	28,597	. 24,657	39,841					9,841	18,25	1 9,75	28
1853	Ditto,	48,748											13,42		
	Actual Difference,	None.	+3,390						+933			-1,475			19 +2.
	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Kotana	Do.	+9·54 34,938	•	+12.82				+5·35				+35.9	+33°C	
1853		47,072 47,354	33,330	43, 170 3 8,504	23,427 20,759										02 8. 04 6.
1000	Actual Difference,	-282	+1,608		+2,668										
l	Difference per cent.,	-0.59	+4.82	+12.11	+12.85		+13.71	+14.08					,		
	Pergh. Chuprowlee,	37,041	28,558	35,584	19,351	16,233			14,216)4
1853	Ditto,	37,124	28,981	33,444		15,473	28,193	15,187	13,193	16,906	9,354	7,552			33 5.
	Actual Difference,	-83	-42 3		+1,380					-1,830				5 +2,97	
- 1	Difference per cent.,	-0.22	-1.46	+6.39	+7.68	+4.91	+10.62	+11.75	+7.75	$\frac{1}{10.82}$	-12.67	-8.52	+427	51 +50.9	3 +3

BOOLUN STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 A

1865, T	Disct. Boolundshuhur,	12,21,373	7,77,196	8,00,947	4,25,185	3,75,762	6,51,382	3,49,137					3,06,009		
1853	Ditto,	11,67,094	7,15,587	7,78,342	4,10,979	3,67,363	6,33,696	3,37,303	2,9 6,393	3,35,708	1,82,783	1,52,925	2,97,988	1,54,520	1,40,4
I A	Actual Difference,	+54,279	+61,609	+22,595	+14,206	+8,399	+17,686	+11,834	+5,852	+9,665	+7,379	+2,286	+8,021	+4,455	+8,54
I	Difference per cent.,	+4.65	+8.60	+2.90	+3.45	+2.29	+2.79	+3.20	+1.97	+2.88	+4.03	+1.49	+2 69	+2.88	
1865 H	Pergunnah Burrun,	89,566	57,817	78,787	41,914	36,873	52,725	28,360	24,365	24,664	13,477	11,187	28,061	14,883	15,17
1853	Ditto,	87,660	53,399	72,689	38,036	34,653	48,440	25,917	22,523	21,481	11,602	9,879	26,959	14,315	
	Actual Difference,	+1,906	+4,418	+6,098	+3,878	+2,220	+4,285	+2,443	+1,842	+3,183	+1,875	+1,308	+1,102	+568	
1	Difference per cent.,	+2.17	+8.27	+8:39	+10.19	+6.40	+8.84	+9.42	+8.17	+14.81	+16.16	+13.24	+4.09	+3.97	
1865 I	Pergunnah Agoutah,	64,246	45,313	53,512	28,346	25,166	38,842	21,212	17,630	20,312	14,215	6,097	18,530	6,997	
1853	Ditto,	63,340	41,043	50,934	26,878	24,056	37,176	20.073	17, 103	18,389	10,409	7,980		9,664	9,19
14	Actual Difference,	+906	+4,270	+2,578	+1,468	+1,110	+1,666	+1,139	+527	+1,923	+3,806	-1,883	-257		+241
1	Difference per cent.,	+1.43	+10.40	+5.06	+5.46	+4.61	+4.48	+5.67	+3.08	+10.46	+36.22	-23.59	-1.37	-27.59	+26
1865	Pergunnah Syanah,	89,955	59,062	62, 346	32,453	29,893	53,742	28,131	25,611	29,160	15,434	13,726	24,582	12,697	
1853	Ditto,	88,724	57,926	58,157	3 0,309	27,848	49,751	26,159	23,592	25,722	13,672			12,487	11,5
12	Actual Difference,	+1,231	+1,136	+4,189	+2,144	+ 2,045	+3,991	+1,972	+2,019					+210	
[]	Difference per cent.,	+1.39	+1.96	+7.20	+7.07	+7·34	+8.02	+7.24	+8.26				+2.30	+1.68	
1865	Pergh.Shikarpore,	61,710	35, 899 ₁	34,041	17,657	16,384	27,6 38	14,518	13,120		8,180				
1853	Ditto,	60,569	34,908	37,207	19,571	17,636	29,158	15,314	13,844					6,176	
1.	Actual Difference,	+1,141	+991	-3,166	-1,914	- 1,252	-1, 520	— 796	-724					+162	
į:	Difference per cent.,		+2.84	− 8·50	-9.78	— 7 ·09	-5.51	-5.19	-5 ·23		-10.48			+2.62	
1865	Pergh. Anoopshuhur,	77,183	54,081	64,521	34, 584	29,937	5 3,356	28,741	24,615					14,794	
1853	Ditto,		54,743	66,446	34, 398	32,048	55,247	28,686						14,424	
- 1.	Actual Difference,		-662	- 1,925	+186	-2,111	-1,891	+55	-1,946		-315			+370	
	Difference per cent.,		-1.50	-2 ·89	+0.54		-3 ·42	+0.19	-7 ·32		-2.20			+2.56	
1865	Pergunnah Debace,		79,125	72,143	39,140			35,062							
1853	Ditto,		75,101	76,916	40,465	36,451	67,553		,		19,035				
	Actual Difference,		+4, 024	-4,773					- ,						
	Difference per cent.,		+5.36	6 ⋅20		-9.46		1						+12.14	
1865	Pergunnah Ahar, 🛛		58,787	50,274			40,120				13,872				
1853	Ditto,			44,256							10,687				1,13
4	Actual Difference,		+4,687											+90	-:10
	Difference per cent.,														
	Pergunnah Khoorja,	1,23,176					1					,		22,322	90,3 3 19,3 3
1853	Ditto,													,-	
	Actual Difference,													+653	
	Difference per cent.,													+37)1	+3*4 14.48
	Pergh. Secundrabad,	1,00,955												15,491	14,10
1853		98,903												15,275	
		+2,05			1				111/		T				
	Difference per cent	+2.0	7 +0.3	3 -0.1	-0.8	0 +0.59	+0.8	3 -0.08	3 7 2 2 0	-0.06	-1.37	7 +1.52	+2.01	+1.41	+26

O. II.—(Continued.)

J T . 1865,	NOTING	PERCI	ENTAG	ES OF	INCREA	ASE OR	DECREA	SE AN	DТ	HE P	ROP	ORTIC)N	OF M	[AL	ES TO	FE	CMALI	s.			
	·····	Y	Ганомпі	DAN POPE	LATION.							Pro	O PO R	TION	óp l	TALBS T	o F	EMALE	ı.		_	
-	- 1								_			HIND	00 F	OPUL	TIOI	₹.	I N	MOHAL	DAN	Porti	LATI	on.
			A,	gricult ur a	l,	. Non	-Agricultu	ral.	Po	otal. pula- ion.				ricul- ral.	Ag	Non- pricul- ural.	-			ricul- ıral,	Ag	Von- pricul- ural.
	Malcs.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Mulcs.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,374 0,593 5,219	35,160 43,707 -8,547	29,214 36,886 -7,672	9,597 15,006 -5,409	·5,498 8,211 -2,713	4,099 6,795 -2,696	54,777 65,587 -10,810	29,662 35,496 5,834	25,115 30,091 -4,976	100	85·73 82·18		86·59 81·38		87·68 82·23		85·94 80·87	1	83·08 84·39		74·55 82·75		84·67 84·77
2012 9,748 9,944	-19 55 10,422 9,891	-20·79 9,326 9,053	-36.04 6,827 6,904	-33·04 3,603 3,604 -1	-39.68 3,224 3,300	- 16.47 12,921 12,040	-16·43 6,819 6,287	-16.53 6,102 5,753 +349	100 100	86·91 87·26				83·03 81·70		89·30 88·78		89·48 91·52		89·48 91·56		89·48 91·50
4°24 ,167 ,610	+531 +5:36 7,305 6,613	+273 +3.01 5,862 5,997	-77 -1:11 7,661 7,005	-0.03 4,541 3,675	-76 -2:30 3,120 3,330	+881 +7.31 5,506 5,605	+532 +8.46 2,764 2,938	+6.06 2,742 2,667	100 100	79·31 87·42				44·35 83 ·2 6		87·21 88·36		80·24 90·68		68·70 90·61		99·20 90·77
557 4 41 9,212 9,509	+692 +10.46 4,851 5,037	- 135 - 2·25 4,361 4,472	+656 +9:36 3,839 4, 596	+866 +23.56 2,148 2,390	-210 -6:30 1,691 2,206	-99 -1.76 5,373 4,913	-174 -5.92 2,703 2,647	+75 +2.81 2,670 2,266	100 100	89·31 85·93				80·66 79·38		97·23 90·05		89·89 88·78		78·72 92·30		
- 297 - 3:12 0,593 0,307	-186 -3 69 10,961 10,976	-111 -2·48 9,732 9,931	-757 -16:47 6,904 6,254	-242 -10·12 3,736 3,425	-515 -23·34 3,168 2,829	+460 +9.36 13,789 14,653	+56 +2·12 7,225 7,551	+404 +17.83 6,564 7,102	100 1 0 0	84 ·99 84·0 9				78·35 74·13		87·98 85·68		88·78 90·47		84·79 82·59		90·85 94·05
-214 -1.02 9,167 8,534	-15 -0·14 4,852 4,491	- 199 - 2·0 4,315 4,043	+650 +10:39 2,141 1,925	+311 +9.07 1,213 1,020	+339 +11.98 928 905	-864 -5.89 7,026 6,609	-326 -4:31 3,639 3,471	-538 -7.57 3,387 3,138	10 0 100					79·96 79·12		89·50 87·07		88·93 90·02		76·50 88 72		93·04 90·40
+633 +7:42 50,258 16,379	+361 +8.04 15,532 8,637	+272 +6.73 14,756 7,742	+216 +11·22 13,580 9,545	7,232 5,107	+23 +2.54 6,348 4,438	+417 +6:31 16,708 6,834	+168 +4.84 8,300 3,530	+249 +7:93 8,408 3,304	100 100					67·51 80·07		104'46 88'78		95·0 89·63		87·77 86·90		
3,909 -84-92 9,343 7,754	+6,895 +79.83 10,163 9,238	+7,014 +90.59 9,180 8,516	+42.28 9,159 9,455		+43.04 4,294 4,422	+9,874 +144.48 10,184 8,299	+4,770 +135·12 5,298 4,205	+5,104 +154.48 4,886 4,094	100 100					79•0 7 4•5 7		90·97 89 ·5 9		90·30 92·18		88·26 87·86		
·1,589 †895 :*,624 :5,805	9,205	+ 664 + 7·79 8,419 7,662	-296 -3·13 · 5,807 5,595	-168 -3.33 3,041 2,981	- 128 - 2.89 2,766 2,614	6,610	+1,093 +25.99 6,164 1,562	+792 +19:34 5,653 5,048	100 100					75·99 80·81		92·92 92·64		91 ·46 98·02		90·95 80·97		91·70 323·1 7
1,819 11:50 8,405 3,375	+13.04 9,722	+ 757 + 9·87 8,683 6,350	+212 +3.78 5,033 4,812	+2.01 2,700 2,555	+152 +5.81 2,333 2,257	+78·77 13,372 8,533	+4,602 +294.62 7,022 4,470	+605 +11.98 6,350 4,063	100			141·05 81·64	10 0 100	83·19 81·28	100 100	84 ·22 82·23		89·31 90·39		86·40 88·33		
5,030 37:60 3,413 7,765	+38·39 7,123	+2,333 +36.74 6,290 3,622	+221 +4.59 3,587 3,004	1,899 1,616	+76 +3:36 1,688 1,388	+56.70 9,826 4,761	5,224 2,527	+2,287 +56.28 4,602 2,234	100					83·78 81·44		87·64 83·70		88·30 87·42		88•88 85·89		
\$,648 \$2.73 \$,047 \$100	+71.92 2,099	+2,668 +73.66 1,948 2,036	+583 +19.41 497 605		+300 +21.61 235 303		+2,697 +106.72 1,837 1,762	+2,368 +105.99 1,713 1,733	1 0 0					82·31 81·57				92·80 98·64		89-69 10-03		
7-53 3-29 3-6 251	+35 +1.69 2,379	-88 -4·32 2,017 2,467	1,543	-13.24	-68 -22:44 729 633	+55 +1.57 2,853 3,890	+75 +4.25 1,565 2,056	-20 -1.15 1,288 1,834	100	83.88	100	83.76		84·57 80·73		83°0 93°50				89·55 86·89		
853 21	- 405	- 450 - 18·24	+182		+96	-1,037	-491 -23.88	-540 -29.77														
5 8 65	, NOTING	PERCE				SE OR D	ECREAS	E AND	THE	PRO	POR	TION	o F	MAL	es :						1	
56 64	6 73,676	70,970	47,771	24,512	23,259		49,164	47,71				86·57 87·87	100	81.62	100	92·49 92·85						
1 91 1 06 1 24	0 +3·22 2 13,554	+ 2,547 + 3.59 12,508 12,130	+5·14 9,276	+7.48 4,891	+2.68 4,385	+ 2·54	+1.09 8,663	+1,92: +4.0: 8,12:	3 3 3 10 0	87.97	100	85.91	100		100	88.54	100 100	92·28 100·09		89·65 97·11		93·76 101·74
1 0	3 +1,435	+378 +3·11	+739		+179	+1,074	+875	+199)		1.00									00.70	100	149.45

, 19 65,	NOTING	PERCE	NTAGE	ES OF I	NCREAS:	E OR D	ECREASE	AND '	THE	PRO	POR'	TION	OF	MAL	ES 7	ro fe	MA	LES.				
565	76,048	73,517						49,63				86.57							100	90.65	1100	99.86
1 646	73,676	70,970						47,71			8 100		100	83.66	100				100	94.89	100	97.04
1 919	+2,372	+ 2,547						+1,923		69.3	91100	1 0, 0,	100	0000	1	1	1			1	1	
. 40	+322	+359				+2.54	+1.09	+4.03		(1	1	1	l	1	i	1			1	1	l
062	13,554	12,508				16.786	8,663	8,123		87.9	1100	85.01	100	83.0	1100	88:54	ı'100	92.28	100	89.65	100	93.76
249	12,119	12,130				15,712		7,924						85.15			100	100.09	100	97:11	100	101.74
1 813	+1,435	+378				+1,074	+875	+ 199		91.10	100	00.50	100	00 10		"	1		1	i	l	
1 147	+11.84	+3.11				+6.83		+2.51			1		1		i	i	1	ł	ļ .	1		
1 670	7,134	7,536				7,061	2,924	4,137		88.78	100	83-11	100	42.89	100	164.83	100	105-63	100	80.73	100	141.48
1 758	6,805	6,953				7,336		3,729				85.20	100	76.66	100	94.40	100	102-17	100	100.81	100	103:38
12	+3.29	+583				-275	-683	+408		00 32	1.00						1 1		i l			
-1 63	+4.83	+8.38				-3 .75	-18.94	+10.94			1 !		1 1		1 1							
104		4,282	1,772	922		6,832	3,400	3,432		92-11	1100	91.04	100	88.93	100	93.60	100	99.07	100	92.19	100	100.94
: 06	4,150	4,256	2,012	940		6,394	3,202	3,192		91.88				88.13		92.43	100	102.55	100	112.23	100	99.69
198	+1.72	+ 26	-240	-26		+438	+ 198	+ 240		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.00				1		1 1		1		1 1	
35		+0.61	-11.92	-2.74	-20.11	+6.89	+6.18	+7.52			1 1						i !		1 1			
1 84	3,780	3,804	1,181	641	540	6.403	3,139	3,264		92.79	100	90.37	100	85.69	100	96.40	100	100.63	100	84.24	100	103.98
107	19,571	17,636	2,085	1,039	1,046	5,964	3,218	2,746		90.11		90.40	100	86.14	100	96.69	100	90.11	100	100.67	100	85.33
23	-15,791	-13,832	-904	-398	-506	+439	-79	+518		••••								i				
61	-80.68	-78.43	-43 ·35	-38:30	-48.37	+7.36	-2.45	+18.86			1 1				1							
6.5	5,843	5,322			1,536	8,020	4,234	3,786	100	86.56	100	85.64	100	82.25	100	88.84						
	5,712					8,341	4,213	4,128	100	93.17	100	92.59	100	87.95	100	97.18	100	96.06	100	90.66	100	97.98
3	+131	- 165				-321	+21	-342	1						i				- 1		- 1	
3		-3.00				-3.84	+0.49	-8.2 8			1			1	- 1					25.50		105.00
Ľ	4,078	4,381				5,094	2,261	2,833	100	84.32	100			87.29				107.43		85.19		
	4,823					5,519	2,845	2,674	100	90.08	100	89.53	100	87.39	100	91.98	100	94.13	100	94.34	100	93.99
	+745				-318	425	- 584	159			1 1		1	ı	- 1			- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	
	+15.44	-3.2 0			1 1	-7.70	- 2 0·53	 5·94	1			ļ						24.22		93.35	امما	96·12
	5,209	4,945			2,092	5,821	3,968	2,853				85.34				89.77		94.93		96.48		
- 1	2 4,813 2 +3.96	4,759			1,509	6,499	3,249	3 ,250	100	90.89	100	88.79	100	85.37	100	93.26	100	98.88	100	30 40	100	100 00
	+8.23		+1,260	+677	+583	-678	-281	- 397						- 1			ı	1	- 1	· 1	- 1	
	6 8,784		+41.00			-10.43	-8.64	-12.21								03.00	100	99.97	100	91.16	inal	109-48
- 1	8 8,251					13,911	6,872	7,039		91.79				87.85				99.22		84.57		
	18 +5:33	-,	3,826		1,753	12,612	6,178	6,434		89.45	100	87.36	100	82.64	100	31.04	100	99.22	100	04 01		101 11
	6 +6.46		-171		-10 0:57	+1,299	+694	+605				ł	-		- 1			Í	- {	- 1	- 1	
•	6,765		-4·47			+10.29	+11.23	+9.40				89-11	,,,,	or.00	امر	93.47	100	93.49	1001	93-90	100	93.35
	7,062		3,374	1,740		9,716	5,025	4,691		89.85		99.11	100	00.23	100	00.99	100	95.08	100	93.72		95.62
	87 -297		3,859 485	1,992 252	1,867 - 233	9,918	5,070	4,848	100	88.61	100				100		10	000				;-
	98 -4-20		-12·57	-12·65		-202	- 45	— 157				DI	gitize	ed by	4		K'	T.	- 1	1	1	
	[]	-0 00	-12.07	- 12-65	-12.48	-2.04	-0.89	-3.24	1		I ∤		·	- 1	- 1	ł	4	. 1	t		7	
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STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

			zi Ì		LATION T					Німроо 1	OFULATI	····			
	DISTRICT OB PERGUNNAH.	in acres.	area in acres.							A	gricultura	d.	Non-	Agricultu	rel.
		Total area in	Cultivated	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Feirnice.
1865		11,90,118		9,25,538	4,99,649	4,25,889	8 ,22,4 73	4,45,293	3,77,180	3,76,143	2,06,278	1,69,865	4,46,330	2,39,015	2.07
1853		12,23,422		10,28,520	5,47,734		9,16,707	4,89,651	4,27,056	4,42,660	2,39,857	2,02,803	4,74,047	2,49,794	2.24
ļ	Actual Difference,	-33,304		-1,02,982	-48,085		-94,374	-44,35 8		-66,517			-27,717		
	Difference per cent.,	-2.72	+3.15	-10.01	-8.77	-11·41 9,700	10·29 19,985	-9.05	-11.67				-5.84	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- 1
1853	Pergunnah Moorthul, Ditto,	35,551 35,091	27,059 26,105	21,203 22,540	11,503 11,862	10,678	21,400	10,827 11,257	9,158 10,143	10,797 12,549	5,922 6,632	4,875 5,917	9,188 8,851	-,	
1000	Actual Difference	+460	+954	-1.337	-359	-978	-1,415	- 430	- 985	-1.752	-710		+337	-,	1 4
	Difference per cent	+1.31	+3.65	-5.93	-3.03	-9.16	-6.61	-3·82	- 9·71	-13.96	-10.7		+8.8	, ,	-1
	Pergh. Hussungurh,	78,892	69.298	56,341	30,527	25,814	53,434	29.041	24,393	25,170	13,939	11,231	28,264		
1853		78,892	65,955	72,952	38,465	34,487	69,211	36,563	32,648	32,240	17,439	14,801	36,971		
-555	Actual Difference,	None.	+3,343	-16,611	-7,938	-8,673	-15,777	-7,522	-8,255	-7,070	-3,500	-3,570	-8,707	1,	
1	Difference per cent	Ditto.	+5.07	-22.77	- 20.63	- 25·15	- 22·79	- 20 ·57	- 25.28	-21.93	- 20·07	-24.12	- 23·55		
1865	Pergunnah Goree,	55,597	45,818	39,344	21,205	18,139	37,195	20,034	17,161	17,996	9,820	8,176	19,199		
1853		55,596	44,704	45,603	24,228	21,375	43,101	22, 886	20.215	21,405	11,652	9,753	21,696	11,23	34 li
- 1	Actual Difference,	+1	+1,114	- 6,259	-3,023	-3,236	- 5,906	-2,852	- 3,054	-3,409	-1,832	- 1,577	-2,497	-,	
	Difference per cent.,	+.0	+2.49	— 13·72	-12.47	-15.14	— 13·7	- 12·46	-15.11	— 15 ·92	-15.72	-16.17	-11.51	-,	
	Pergunnah Husain,	26,821	17,911	18,323	10,038	8,285	17,081	9,354	7,727	8,582	4,768	3,814	8,499		
1853		25,706	16,507	18,813	10,089	8,724	17,503	9,403	8,100	8,337	4,563	3,774	9,166		
- 1	Actual Difference,	+1,115	+1,404	-490	-51 -0.5	-439 -5:03	-422 -2·41	-49	-373	+245	+205	+40	-667		
	Difference per cent.,		+8.5	-2.6			44,945	-0.52	-4·6	+2.94	+4.49	+1.06	-7·27		
1853	Pergunnah Khyr, Ditto.	83,131 83,456	61,502 64,670	48,418 63,843	26,394 34,133	22,024 29,710	59,648	24,427 31,903	20,518 27,745	25,743 31,713	14,0 3 9	11,704 14,475	19,209 27,935		
1000	Actual Difference,	-325	-3,168	- 15,425	-7,739	-7,686	-14,703	-7.476	-7,227	-5,970	-3,199	-2,771	- 8,735		
- 1	Difference per cent.,	-0:39	-4·89	-24.16	- 22·67	- 25·87	- 24.65	- 23·43	-7,227 -26.05	-18.82	- 18·55	- 2,771 - 19·14	-31.2		
	Pergunnah Chundous,	65,876	41.647	31,549	17,000	14,549	28,759	15,494	13,265	15,292	8,383	6,909	13,46	- 1	
1853		65,777	43,549	40,120	21,434	18,686	36,453	19.508	16,945	18,757	10,292	8,465	17,69		
.000	Actual Difference	+99	-1,902	-8,571	-4,434	-4,137	-7,694	-4 ,014	-3,680	-3,465	-1.909	-1,556	-4,22		
!	Difference per cent	+1.5	- 4.36	-21.36	-20.68	-22.14	-21.1	-20.57	-21.71	-18:47	- 18.55	- 18·38	- 23		
	Pergunnah Somna,	13,651	9,906	10,463	5,717	4,746	9,588	5.096	4,492	4,630	2,482	2,148	4,95		
1853		13,651	9,557	10,439	5,591	4,848	9,706	5,177	4,529	4,455	2,409	2,046	5,25		
	Actual Difference,	•••	+349	+24	+126	-102	-118	-81	-37	+175	+73	+102			
- 1	Difference per cent.,	•••	+3 65	+0.23	+2.22	-2.1	-1.21	-1.26	-0.81	+3.92	+3.3	+4.98	− 5·5	8 -5	56

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 A 1865 District Bijnour,12,04,659 5,72,772 6,00,975 3,69,022 3,21,953 4,68,566 2,54,074 2,14,492 2,27,684 1,28,153 99,531 2,40,882 1,25,921 1,141 1,142 1,143 1,243 1

1000	Actual Difference,	_ 11 345	-17,890	-4,546	-8,212	+3,666	+3,772	-1,122	+4,894	+2,069	+1,334	+735	+1,703	-2,456 +s
		- 93	-3.02	- +,540 ·65	-2.17			-1,122 -·43	+2.33	+ '91	+1.05	+74	+ 1,703	-1.91 +5
	Difference per cent.,	1	49,762	47,605	26,366	+1.12	+.81	- 1	14,223	- 1	1	5.055		10,857
	Pergh. Bijnour,	65,266				21,237	2,690	18,467		12,665	7,610		20,025	
1853	Ditto,	65,131	49,556	50,863	27,726	23,137	34,534	19,164	15,370	13,754	8,006	5,748	20,780	,
	Actual Difference,	+135	+ 206	- 3,260	-1,360	-1,900	-1,844	- 697	-1,147	-1,089	-396	- 693	-755	-301 -
	Difference per cent.,	+ 2	+'4	-6.4	- 4.90	-8.21	-5.33	-3.6	-7.4	-7.9	-4.9	-12.	-3.6	-2.6 -
	Pergh. Daranuggur,	60,157	39,860	37,028	20,084	16,944	28,099	15,475	12,624	12,291	7,430	4,861	15,808	8,645
1853	Ditto,	60,037	39,526	45,381	24,435	20,946	32,226	17,559	14,667	13,825	7,923	5,903	18,401	9,636 8
	Actual Difference,	+120	- 334	-8,35 3	-4,35 l	-4,002	-4,127	- 2,084	- 2,043	-1,534	- 493	-1,042	- 2,593	-1,591: -1
	Difference per cent.,	+.19	89	-18.4	-17.86	-19.10	-12.8	-11.8	- 13.9	-11	-6.2	- 17.6	-14	-16.5 -
1865	Pergh Mandawar,	68,259	40,618	35,873	18,699	17,174	27,672	14,688	12,984	13,259	7,227	6,032	14,413	7,461
1853	Ditto,	67,566	41,440	3 8,707	20,446	18,261	29,951	16,096	13,855	14,832	8,092	6,740	15,119	8,004
· .	Actual Difference,	+693	- 822	- 2,834	- 1,747	-1,087	-2,279	-1,408	-871	-1,573	-865	-708	— 706	– 543 _. -
1	Difference per cent.,	+1.02	-1.98	-7·3	- 8·5	-5.9	-7.6	-8.7	-6.2	- 10.60	- 10.68	-10.50	- 4.66	-6.78
	Pergh. Dhampore,	•		1	1	1		1	1	Į.	- 1		į	1
i	Sherekote,	97.695	56,363	80,917	42,577	38,340	53,650	28,658	24,992	29,549	16,038	13,511	24,101	12,620; 11
1853	Ditto,	96,868	58,732	76,199	41,402	34,797	49,483	27,074	22,409	25,838	14,349	11,489	23,645	12.725 10
	Actual Difference,	+827	← 2,369	+4,718	+1,175	+3,543	+4,167	+1,584	+2,583	+8.711	+1,689	+2,022	+456	- 105 H
	Difference per cent.,	+.8	-4.03	+6.1	+2.8	+10.1	+8.4	+5.8	+11.5	+14.3	+11.7	+17.5	+1.9	
1865	Pergh. Seohara,	66,175	33,974	43,949	23,098	20,851	26,087	14,074	12,013	15,622	8,631	6,991	10,465	5,443
1853	Ditto,	65,201	35,782	47,311	25,798	21,513	28,111	15,595	12,516	15,807	8,844	6,963	12,304	6,751
	Actual Difference,	+974	-1,808	-3,362	-2,700	-662	-2,024	-1,521	-503	- 185	-213	+28	-1,839	-1,308
	Difference per cent.,	+1.4	-5.05	-8.	-10.4	-3.	-7.2	-9.7	-4:	-1:1	-2.4	+ 4	— 14 ·9	- 19-3
1865	Pergunnah Nuhtour,	41,863	28,848	32,518	17,190	15,328	18,784	10,193	8,591	9,192	5,319	3,873	9,592	4,874
1853	Ditto,	41,266		33,370	18,761	14,609	19,978	11,337	8,641	9,478	5,552	3,926	10,500	5,785
	Actual Difference,	+597	-661	-852	-1,571	+7.19	-1,194	-1,144	-50	- 286	- 233	-53	- 908	-911
	Difference per cent.,	+1.44	-2·23	-2.5	-8.3	+4.9	-5.9	-10.	5	-3.	-4.1	-1.	−8 6	-157
1865	Pergunnah Boorpoor,	44,096		31,422	16,539	14,883	22,697	12,009	10,688	12,459	6,909	5,550	10,238	5,100
1853		44,096		32,806	17,984	14,822	23,199	12,769	10,430	12,892	7,189	5,703	10,307	5,580
2000	Actual Difference,	None.	-2,103	- 1,384	-1,445	+61	-502	-760	+258	- 433	-280	-153	- 69	-480
	Difference per cent.,	Ditto.	-2,409 -11.98	-4.2	-8.	+.4	-2.1	-5.9	+2.4	-3.3		-2.6	6	-8-6
1965	Pergunnah Nugeena.			69,681	37,258	32,423	44,596	24,246	20,350	19,414	11,101	8,313	25,182	13,145
1853	Div	61,732	1 '	61,178				21,028	16,936	16,759		7,272	21,205	11,541
1000		60,674			33,654	27,524	37,964	ا ہ ' ا	, ,	+2,655			+3,977	+1,604 +
	Actual Difference,	+1,058		+8,503	+3,604	+4,899	+6,632	+3,218	+3,614	+15.84		+1,041 +14.31	+3,977	+13.89 +
1065	Difference per cent.,	+1.74		+13.89	+10.70	+17.89	+17.46		+21.33					1 1
	Pergunnah Burapoora,				14,532	12,362	19,463	10,490	8,973	9,161	4,967	4,194		I · - 'I
1853		1 '			10,365	8,823	13,914			6,952	, ,			
	Actual Difference,				. , ,	+3,539	+5,549			+2,209		+1,102		+4967
3000	Difference per cent.,	- '7		+40.16	+40.20	+40.11	39.88		+40.99		+28.67	+35.64	+47-97	
1860	Pergunnah Afzulgurh				34,494	30,693	44,832		20,791	24,907			19,925	1
185		1,27,614			,	27,743	41,011	22,283		24,705	,			
	Actual Difference,	+1,120	1 -	1 1 1		+2,950	+3,821							
	Difference per cent.,	+:87				+10.63	+9.32			+.81		+1.75		
186	Pergh. Keerutpore,				,		29,497		13,540					9,619
185		. 54,580	6 38,281				31,471						19,645	10,573
	Actual Difference,	95	2 -463	-4,733	-2,700	-2,033	-1,974	– 1,231					-1,516	-954
	Difference per cent	1	1 -1.20	-9.20	-9.82	-8.48	-6.27	-7·16	- 5.20				—7:71	-9-02
186	Pergh. Akberabad,	. 35,710	0 25,538	21,884	11,927	9,957	16,299	8,968		6,755				5,051
. 182	B Ditto	. 35.67	4 26,601	22,176		9,895	16,261	9,091			10 / VEN 25		9,928	5,371
	Actual Difference,	+3	6 - 1,065	-292		+62	+38		zed+5161	- 1-42C				- 320
	Difference per cent.,	+1									G 5·29	+8.53		-3-9 5
		.	1	1	-30	•	i	1	1	1	1	1 .	اس ما	

GURH.

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

		<u>M</u>	AHOMED	an Pop			1			P	ROPO	RTION	OF	MALE	5 TO	Fema	LES.					
		1							Ι,	otal		HIND	00]	Popul.	ATIO	r.		Маном	EDA	r Port	JLAT	ION,
				Agricult	ural.	Non	-Agricult	tural.	Pa	pula- tion.				ricul- ural.	Ag	Von- ricul- ıral.			Ag	ricul- ural.	Ag	Von- ricul= ural.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
.02,065 11,813 -9,748 -8'71	54,356 58,083 -3,727 -6:41	48,709 53,730 5,021 9:34	22,765 27,652 -4,887 -17.67	12,193 14,483 -2,290 -15:81	10,572 13,169 -2,597 -19:72	80,300 84,161 -3,861 -4:58	43,600 1,437	40,561 -2,424	100	85·23 87·77	100 100	84·70 87·21	100 100	82·34 84·55	100 100	86·73 89·77		89·61 92·50		86·70 90·92		90°4 93°0
1,218 1,140 +78 +6:84	676 605 +71 +11:73	542 535 +7 +1:31	446 475 - 29 - 6·1	245 240 +5 +2:08	201 235 34	772 665 +107 +16:09	431 365 +66	341 300 +41	100 100	84·32 90·02	100 100	84·58 90·1	100 100	82·32 89·22	100 100	87·32 91·37		80°18 80°84		82·04 97·91		79· 82·
2,907 3,741 - 834 22-29	1,486 1,902 -416 -21.87	1.421 1,839 -418 -22:73	314 444 -130 -29:28	158 227 - 69 - 80·39	156 217 -61 -28:11	2·593 3,297 - 704 - 21·35	1,675 -347 -20 71	-357 -22.01	100	89.66	100	89-29	100	80·59 84·87	100	87·15 93·32		95·62 96·68		98·73 95·59		
,149 ,502 -353 4·11 ,242	1,171 1,342 -171 -12.74 684	978 1,160 182 15.69 558	229 549 -320 -58·29 229	124 293 169 57:68 125	105 256 151 58.98 104	1,920 1,953 -33 -1.69 1,013	1,047 1,049 -2 -0·19 559	904 -31 -3:43	100	88.22	100	88.33	100	83·26 83·7	100	87·96 93·12	100	83·52 86·42	100	84'67 87·37	100	86
,310 -68 5·19	686 -2 -0.29	624 -66 -10:57	199 +30 +15.07	109 +16 +14.68 829	90 +14 +15.55 602	1,111 -98 -8.82 2,042	577 -18 -3·12 1,138	- 80 - 14·98	100	86.47	100	86.14	100	79·97 82·71 83·36	100	85·32 89:38 84·85	100	81·58 90·96	100	83·2 82·57	100	92
,195 722 7:21 ,790	2,230 -263 -11.79 1,506	1,965 459 23·36 1,284	1,283 +148 +11.53 1,299	688 + 141 + 20·49 719	595 +7 +1·17 580	2,912 -870 -29.87 1,491	1,542 -404 -26·2 787	1,370 466 34·01	100	87.04	100	86.96	100	83·36 83·97	100	90·48 89·38	100	76.56 88.11 85.26	100	72·61 86·48 80·66	100	79· 88·
,667 -877 3·92 875	1,926 -420 -21.81 621	1,741 - 457 - 26·25 254	1,508 -209 -13.86 111	819 100 12·21 70	689 -109 -15.82 41	2,159 668 30·94 764	1,107 - 320 - 28·9 551	1,052 -348 -33.08 213	100	87·18	100	86.86	100 100	82·25 86·54	100	92.01	100	90.39		84·12 58·57	100	38. 92. 89.
733 - 142 9:37	414 +207 +50·0	319 -65 -20·37	96 +15 +15.62	50 +20 +400	46 -5 -10.87	637 + 127 + 19·93	364 +187 +51·37	273 - 60 - 21.98	100	86.71	100	87.48	100	84.93	100	89 7		77.05		92.0	100	75

NOUR.

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

2,22,409	1,14,948	1,07,461							9100	87•2	4 100	84.45	2 100	93.48	3 100	ր 92.88	100	93.55	(1 0 0			
2, 30,727 - 8,318	1,22,038 -7,090	1,08,689 $-1,228$				1,82,303 -8,290	1,	85,878	3100	84.3	7 1 0 0	82.13	3 100	89.00	100	86.30	100	89.58	100	89.08	100	89.06
-3.60	-5.80	-1,220 -1·12				- 6,290 - 4.24				ļ	1		1	1	1	ł	l]	i	1	}
14,913	7,899	7.014	1		1 1	10,721		,		80.5	4 100	77.01		66.46					1,00	٠	1	i
16,329	8,5 62	7,767				11,477	6,019		100	83.4	1100	80.0	1100	71.70	100	84.44				1		
-1,416	-662	- 753				—75 6		-443	1100	00 4	1100	10002	100	/1/3	100	86.23	100	90.71	100	90.79	100	90.67
-8.6	-7.7	-9.6		- 13.7	-13.4	-6 ·5					1	ļ	1	l			١.	1	l	ł	1	ł
8,929	4,609	4,320	1,932	1,079		6,997	3,530			84.3	5 100	81.57	100	65:49	100	96.49	100	93.72	100	79.05	ممنا	98.21
13,155	6,876	6,279	2,763			10,392	5,510			85.76												
-4,226	-2,267	 1,959	-831	-287	-544	-3, 395	, , .	-1,415			1					30 30	.00			1022	100	00 00
-32.1	-32.9	-31.1	-34	-21	-39	-32 6				1	1	1				1		İ	1		1	•
8,756	4,350	4,406	1,761	886		6,440		3,315	100	91.84	100	88:39	100	83:46	100	93.17	100	101.29	100	98.75	100	105.74
8,201 555	4,011	4,190	2,726	1,333	1,393 -518	6,024			100	89.31	100	86.07	100	83.29	100	80.89						100.06
-6.3	+399	+216		-447 -33·53	-37.18	+416	+124			1 .	1				ĺ				1			
-00	+8	+4.9	-35.39	-33 33	-57 10	+6.90	+4.11	+10.02	1	1					İ							
27,267	13,919	13.348	5,621	2,964	2,657	21,646	10,955	10.001				05.00			!							
26,716	14.328	12,388	,	2,153	1,907	22,656	12,175		100	90.04	100	87.20	100	84.24	100	90.97	- 1	95.89				97.59
+551	-409	+960	, ,	+811	+750	-1,010		10,481 +210	100	84.03	100	82.10	100	80.06	100	85.81	100	86.46	100	88.57	100	86.08
+2	-2.7	+7.7	+38.4	+37.6	+39.3	-4.4	-10	+2		l	1 1		1				- 1				1 1	
17,862	9,024	8.838	4,675	2,439	2,236	13,187	6,585			90.22	100	85.55	امما	80-00	100	92.26	اممر	97.93	1100	91.67	100	100.25
19,200	10,203	8,997	4,517	2,399	2,118	14,683	7,804	6,879	100	84.55	100	80.25	100	78.62	100	82.25	- 1	88.17				88.14
-1,338	-1,179	-159	+158	+40	+118	-1,496	-1,219	-277	.00	0.00	''					02 20	100	00 17		00 20	100	00 14
-6.9	-115	1.9	+3.2	+1.6	+5.5	-10.1	- 15·6	-4	ł	ļ	l i					1					1	
13,734	6,997	6,737	1,818	954	864	11,916	6,043	5,873	100	89.10	100	84.28	100	72.81	100	96.79	100	96.28	100	90.56	100	97:18
13,392 +342	7,424	5,968	1,559	881	678	11,833	6,543			77.86	100	75.95	100	70.71	100	81.20		80.38	100	76.94		80.84
+2.2	- 427	+769	+259	+73	+186 +27.4	+93	-5 00	+583					1	- 1			- 1					
8,725	-5.7	+12.8	+ 16.6	十8·4 945	875	+ '7	-7.6	,		l			1	- 1			- 1				i	
9,607	4,530 5,215	4,195 4,392	1,820 2,041	1,131	910	6,905	3,585			89.98								92.60	100	93.08		92.61
-882	-685	4 ,392	- 221	-186	-35	7,566 661	4,084 499		100	82.42	100	81.68	100	79.32	100	84.71	100	84.20	100	81.16	100	85.25
-9.1	-13.1	-4.4	-10.8	- 16.4	-3.8	-8.7	- 12.2	162 4·9		l	1 1						- 1	- 1	- 1			
25,085	13,012	12.073	3,917	1,928	1,988	21,168	11.083		100	07.01	امما	99.00	100	74.00			ام	00.71	100			00:04
23,214	12,626	10.588	2,701	1,492	1,209	20,513	11,134	10,085		81.22						91.57		92·71 83·85		103.05		90.25
+1,871	+386	+1,485	+1,216	+437	+779	+655	-51	+706	100	81-22	100	80 34	100	10.00	100	83.73	100	63.63	.00	81.03	100	8 4·23
+8.05	+3.05	+14.02	+45.02	+29.28	+64.43	+3.18	-0.45	+7.52		ĺ	1	- 1		ł		- 1	- 1		- 1		- 1	
7,431	4,042	3,389	2,408	1,326	1,082	5,023	2,716		100	85.06	100	85.53	100	84.09	100	86.52	100	81.12	100	81.59	1001	84.93
5,274 +2,157	2,815	2,459	1,673	897	776	3,601	1,918	1,683	100	85.12	100	84.29	100	80.10	100	88.67		87.35	100	86.21		87.74
+40·89	+1,227	+930	+735	+429	+306	+1,422	+798	+624											- 1		- 1	
20,355	+43.58	+37.82	+43.90	+47.82	+39·43 2,027	+39.48	+41.60	+37.07					- 1	1	- 1	1	ı			Į	ı	
19,119	10,453 10,104	9,902	4,100	2,073 2,315	1,974	16,255	8,380	7,875								93.91	100	94.72	100	97.77	100	93.99
+1,236	+349	9,015 +887	4 ,289 - 189	-242	+53	14,830	7,789		100	85.66	100	84.04	100	79.59	100¦	91.22	100	89.22	100	85.26	100	90.39
+6.46	+3.45	+9·85	-4·63	-10.45	+2.67	+1,425	+591	+834				ı		- 1	- 1	1	- 1	i	- 1	- 1		
17,213	8,831	8,382	3,949	2,036	1,913	13,264	+7.59	+11.84	!	ا ا					!				اء.	İ		
19,972	10,300	9,672	4,297	2,233	2,064	15,675	6,795 8,067			88.43						88.47		94.91	100	93.90		95.20
-2,759	-1,469	-1,290	-348	-197	-151	-2,411	1	7,608 -1,139	100	87'14	100	93.09	100	18.77	100	85.80	100	93.90	100	92.43	100	94.31
-13.81	-14.26	-13.33	-8.09	-8.82	-7.31	-15:38	-15.76	→ 14·97	1		ļ	ı		- 1	- 1	j	- 1	ł	- 1	1	- }	
5,585	2,959	2,626	2,013	1,030	983	3,572	1,929	1,643	100	83-49	100	21.74	100	79.40	100	88-99	00	B8·74	100	95.43	اممر	85·01
5,915 -330	3,190	2,725	2,038	1,086	952	3,877	2,104	1,773								84.84		85.42		87.66		84.26
-5.57	-231	- 99	-25	-56	+31	-305	-175	-130	0	~~			gntr a e	ed by	-		\mathcal{A}	Las		3. 50		V7 2V
37	-7.24	- 3·63	- 1·22	-5.12	+3.25	- 7·86	-8.31	-7:33	- 1		- 1	- 1	ı	- 1	- 1	f	\forall	j	- 1	1	i	
			i				i					}				t	L		_			

MORA

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCE OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1865 AND

			y.	Рорс	LATION T	OT AL.				Hindo	Popul	ATION,			
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	in acres.	area in acres.							A	lgricultu	ral.	Non	-Agriculti	ural.
		Total area	Cultivated	Total.	Maler.	Females.	Total,	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1865	Pergh. Moradabad,	1,97,703		2,15,875	1,13,483	1,02,352	1,28,660	68,707	59,953	76,326	41,199	35,127	52,334	27,508	24,826
1853		2,02,946		2,16,577	1,14,960	1,01,617	1,27,684	68,968	58,716	71,127	38,863		56,557	30,105	26,452
	Actual Difference,	-5,243		-742	-1,477	+735	+976	-261	+ 1,237	+5,199	+2,336	+2,863	-4,223	-2,597	- 1,626
	Difference per cent.,	-2 .28	+3.43	- '34	-1.58	+.72	+ .76	— 37	+2 10	+7.30	+6.01	+8.87	-7.46	-8.62	-6.14
	Pergunnah Sumbhul,	2,98,816	1,88,468	2,06,047	1,09,122	96,925	1,37,412	74,167	63,245	98,868	53,773	45,095	38,544	20,394	18,150
1858		2,97,889	2,08,401	2,13,758	1,13,547	10,0211	1,46,215	79,141	67,074	1,04,130	57,163	46,967	42,085	21,978	20,107
	Actual Difference,	+927	-19,933	-7,711	-4,425	-3, 286	-8,803	-4,974	-3,829	-5,262	-3,390		-3,541	-1,584	-1,957
	Difference per cent.,	+ .37	-9.56	-3.6 0	-3.80	-3 ·27	-6.01	-6.58	-5.70	-5.05	-5.93		-8.41	−7 ·20	-973
	Pergunnah Billaree,	2,11,169		1,92,682	1,02,636	90,046	1,42,458	76,241	66,217	96,410	52,039		46,048	24,102	21,946
1853	Ditto,	2,11,170		1,88,219	1,00,319	87,900	1,41,320	76,032	65,288	95,471	51,789	43,682	45,849	24,243	21,606
	Actual Difference,	-1 -0	+7,762 +5.48	+4,463	+2,317	+2,146	+1,138	+209	+929	+939	+850	+689	+199	-1.41	+340
	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Umroha	-		+2.37	+2.30	+2.44	+80	+ 27	+1.42	+ '98'	+ '48	+1.57	+·43	- ·58	+1:57 18.630
1853	Thinks	2,41,089 2,41,964		1,52,813 1,76,994	77,520 93,501	75,293 83,493	94,516 1,06,025	50,767 57,417	43,749 48,608	55,508 63,660	30,409 35,178	25,099 28,482	42,365	20,358 22,239	20,126
	Actual Difference,	- 155		-24.181	-15,981	-11,509	-11.509	-6,650	-4.859	-8,152	-4,769		-3,357	-1,881	-1,476
	Difference per cent.,	- 06	-1:97	-13.66	-17:09	-9·82	- 10.95	- 15.06	-11.10		- 13·55\	-11.52	-7·92	- 8·45	-733
	Pergh. Hussunpore,	3,55,270		1,44,582	78,133	66,449	1,11,193	60,685	50,498	77.954	42,496	35,458	33,229	18,189	15.040
1858	Ditto,	3,54,732		1,56,027	83,871	72,156	1,19,421	64,255	55,166	87,319	47,055	40,264	32,102	17,200	14,902
	Actual Difference,	+538		-11,445	-5.738	-5,707	-8,238	-3,570	-4,668	-9,635	-4,55 9		+1.127	+989	+13
	Difference per cent	+ 15	−7·85	-7·33	-6·84	− 7·90	- 6.89	-5.55	-6.46	-10.72	-9.68		+3.21	+5.75	+-92
	Thakoordwara,	1,50,505	85,681	1,04,428	55,369	49,059	69,129	36,917	32,212	48,444	26,200		20,685	10,717	9,96
1858	Ditto,	1,52,350	93,288	1,01,887	54,017	47,870	67,401	35,982	31,419	48,276	26,033		19,125	9,949	9,176
	Actual Difference,	- 1,845	-7,607	+2,541	+1,352	+1,189	+1,728	+975	+793	+168	+167	+1	+1,560	+768	+792
	Difference per cent.,	-1.21	-8.15	+2.49	+2.50	+2.48	+2.56	+2.59	+2.52	+.34	+ 64	+.0	+8.15	+7.71	+8-63
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STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

	Nickelink Decilions 1	10.00.404	0.10.010	0.00.010/	4 50 555	4 10 00F.									ı 91.00 ∜
		12,62,494				4,10,035			3,54,735				1,98,758		1 - 1
1853	1 20.00					3,87,972			3,29,253				1,24,086	67,043	1
	Actual Difference,			+43,942		+22,063			+25,482				+74,672	+40,706	1
	Difference per cent.,	+ 34	+4.21	+5.19	+4.77	+5.68	+6.92	+6.53	+7.73	-4.13	-4.96	-3.11	+60.17	+60.71	1
	Pergunnah Ojahnee,	1,43,664	87,546	91,134	50,228	40,906	79,242	43,772	35,470	55,816	30,505		23,426	13,267	
1853	Ditto,	1,44,035	79,064	85,103	46,609	38,494	74,208	40,792	33,416	60,498	33,222	27,276	13,710	7,570	6,140
	Actual Difference,	-371	+8,482	+6,031	+3,619	+2,412	+5,034	+2,980	+2,054	-4,682		-1,965	+9,716	+5,697	+4,019
	Difference per cent.,	- 25	+10.72	+7.08	+7.76	+6.26	+6.78	+7.30	+6.35	-7.73	-8.17	7·20	+70.86	+75.25	+65.45
	Pergunnah Bissowlee,	62,194	51,187	52,006	27,844	24,162		24,989	21,938	35,655	19,054	16,601	11,272	5,935	
1853	Ditto,	61,504	48,844	49,256	26,435	22,821	43,793	23,546	20,247	34,343	18,466		9,450	5,080	
	Actual Difference,	+690	+2,343	+2,750	+1,409			+1,443	+1,691	+1,312		+724	+1,822	+855	1
	Difference per cent.,	+1.12	+4.79	+5.58	+5:33	+5.87	+7.15	+6.15	+8.35	+3.82	+3.18	+4.56	+19.28	+ 16.83	+22-12
	Pergunnah Satasee,		44,793	44,667	23,838	20,829	38,876	20,710	18,166		15,606	14,247	9,027	5,104	3,923
1853	Ditto,	55,371	42,004	40,815	21,806	19,009	34,748	18,558	16,190		14,866	12,947	6,935	3,692	3,243
	Actual Difference,		+2,789	+3,852	+2,032	+1,820		+2,152	+1,976		+740	+1,300	+2,092	+1,412	+680
	Difference per cent.,		+6.63		+9.31	+9.57	+11.87	+11.59	+12.20			+10.04	+30.16	+38-24	+20-96
	Pergh. Islamnuggur,		78,884	73,679	38,992	34,687	67,380		31,925		26,191	23,543	17,646	9,264	8,382
1853	Ditto,	1,00,658	74,287	71,508	38,217	33,291	63,173		29,377	51,501	27,590	23,911	11,672	6,206	5,466
	Actual Difference,			+2,171	+775	+1,396	+4,207		+2,548	-1,767	-1,399	-368	+5,974	+3,058	+20,916
	Difference per cent.,	+ 5	+6.32	+3.03	+2.02		+650	+4.90			-5-07	- 1·53	+51.18	+49.27	+53-24
1865	Pergh. Usudpore,			60,762	32,610	28,152	54,305	29,201	25,104		23,409	19,878	11,018	5,792	5,226
1853	Ditto,	92,104	55,187	60,448	32,606		53,487	28,997				20,995	7,575	4,080	3,495
- 1	Actual Difference,		-984	+314	+4	+310	+818	+204					+3,443	+1,712	+1,731
i	Difference per cent.,		-1.78	+.51	+ 01	+1.11	+1.52				-605		+45.45	+41 96	+49-53
	Pergh. Rujpoorah,	1,04,415	49,691		31,015		54,533		25,762				11,883	6,447	5,436
1853	Ditto,	1 200 0411			32,400	26,842	54.652					20,679	8,672	4,660	4,012
	Actual Difference,		-1,990				-119	,,				-853	+3,211	+1,787	+1,424
	Difference per cent		-3.85		-4.27		21	-3.97	+4.33			-1.22	+37.02	+38*84	+354
	Pergh. Suleimpore,				62,830		1,06,518		48,222			1	26,043	14,159	11,864
1853	Ditto	1 47 101											8,291	4,447	3,644
	Actual Difference,									+17,425			417.752	+9,712	+8,040
	Difference per cent.													+218.39	+209-15
	Pergh. Suheswan,	1 00 050											18,685	10,469	8,216
1853		1 2 00 200		1		. , ,								7,759	6,536
1000	Actual Difference,						-6,534	1,		-10,924			+4,390	+2,710	+1,680
l l	Difference per cent												+30-78	+34-92	+9570
	Pergunnah Kote,	1 10 004											24,999	13,070	11,989
1853	l Thinks	1 10 001												0.404	7,306
2000	A same I TV-Commen												+9,199	44.576	+4,623
ł	Difference per cent												+58.22	+58.87	+632
1		1 -29	7031	1 2 20	T=13	T 5 20	7,07	7/12	T . 36	7 04	0,1	-041	7.00 04	. 1	النه
	<u>-</u>	1	•	•	•	•		1	t .	•	•		1 '		

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F 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

]	амонаМ	DAN POP	ULATION.							Pro	PORT	ion oi	M	ALES T	o F	EMALES	١.			
									7	otal		Hinde	ю Г	OPUL	TIO	N.	1	Маном	EDAN	Popu	LATI	ON.
			A	ricultura	<i>il</i> ,	Non-	Agricultu	ral.	Pop	oula- ion.				gri- ural.	Ag	on- ricul- ral.				gri- tural.	A	Non- gricul- ural,
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
87,175 85,893 -1,718 -1-93 68,635	44,776 45,992 -1,216 -2.64 34,955	42,399 42,901 -502 -1.17 33,680	37,604 35,061 +2,543 +7.25 38,449	19,666 18,372 +1,294 +7:04 19,914	16,689 +1,249 +7.48 18,535	49,571 53,832 -4,261 -7.91 30,186	25,110 27,620 -2,510 -9:08 15,041	24,461 26,212 -1,751 -6.68 15,145	100	88·39 88·82	100	85·13 85·27	100	83·86	100 100	87·86 88·99	100 100	93·27 96·35	100 100		100	97·41 94·90 100·69 102·01
67,543 +1,092 +1.61 50,224 46,899 +3,325	34,406 +549 +1.59 26,395 24,287 +2,108	33,137 +543 +1:63 23,829 22,612 +1,217	36,600 +1,849 +5.05 29,163 26,358 +2,805	19,089 +825 +4·32 15,366 13,863 +1,503	+5.84 13,797 12,495	30,943 -757 -2.44 21,061 20,541 +520	15,317 -276 -1.80 11,029 10,424 +605	15,626 -481 -3.07 10,032 10,117 -85	100 100	87.73	100	86.85	100	85.26	100	91.05	100	90·27	100	89·78 90·13	100	90°96 97°05
+·70 58,297 70,969 -12,672 -17.85	+ 86 26,753 36,084 - 9,331 - 25.85	+ 53 31,544 34,885 - 3,341 - 9.57	22,302 31,080 -8,778 -28:24	11,666 15,905 -4,239 -26 65	15,175 -4,539 -29.91	+2.53 35,995 39,889 -3,894 -9.76	+5.80 20,087 20,179 -92 45	20,908 19,710 +1,198 +6.07	100 100	89-29	100	84 [.] 65	100	80.96	100	90.49	10 0		100	95.41	100	
33,399 36,606 -3,207 -8.76 35,299	17,448 19,616 -2,168 -11.05 18,452	- 6·11 16,857	-3,165 -13.71 17,789	12,377 -2,052 -16.58 9,352	10,714 -1,113 -10:38 8,437	13,473 13,515 -42 -31 17,510	7,123 7,239 116 1.60 9,100	6,276 +74 +1.17 8,410	100 100	88.60	100	85·54 87·25	100	85·56 84·90	100 1 0 0	82·68 86·63 93·01	100 100	91·35	100	92·98 86·56	100	85·54 86·69
34,486 +813 +2·35	18,035 +417 +2·31	16,451 +396 +2:40		_310	-142	,	8,373 +727 +8:68	+538		88.62	100	87.31	100	85.44	100	92.23	100	91.41	100	88.79	100	94.01

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1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

I																						
17,44		55,300					31,879		100	85.46	100	84.93	100	85.10	100	84.46	100				7 100	89.85
,23,50		58,719				53,721	28,083	25,6 38	100	84.72	100	83.73	100	83.48	100	85.08	100	90.63	100	90.13	3 100	91.29
-6,06		+3,419				+6,803		+3,007			1	l	1	i	1	l	1 1			l	1	1
-4.9		+5.82				+12.66		+11.72								!		04.00				94
11,89		5,436		2,886		6,531	3,570	2,961										84.20		,		
+99		5 ,078 +358		3,343 457		4,608 +1,923	2,474	2,134 +827	100	82.28	100	80.91	100	82.10	100	81.10	100	87:29	100	88.06	100	86.
+9.1		+7:05				+41.73	+1,096 +44.30	+38.75								ĺ	1 1			į	1	
5.07		2,224				2,592	1,510	1,082	100	96.77	100	97.70	100	87-19	100	80.00	100	77:89	100	84.90	100	71.65
5,46		2,574				2,497	1,359	1,138										89.09				
-38		+350				+95	+151	-56	100	00 02	100	00 00	1	000,	100	0002	1.00	05 05		3., 03	100	63 /
-1-70		+15.73				+3.84	+11.11	-4.92	ı				1 1		li		1 1		1			ľ
- 5,79	2,855	2,224			1,562	2,408	1,307	1,101	100	87:37	100	87.71	100	91.30	100	76.86	100	77.89	100	85.77	100	84.23
6,06		2,574			1,687	2,397	1,265	1,132										89.09	100			
- 27	34	-35 0	-287	-162	- 125	+11	+42	-31					1				1					
4.5		-15.73	-7.82	-8 ·16	- 7·40	+ .45	+3.32	-2 :73	- 1								1]	
6,29		2,762		2,123	1,656	2, 520	1,414	1,106										78.08		78.00	100	78-21
8,33		3,914		2,093	2,736	2,506	1,328	1,178	100	87.11	100	86.92	100	86.66	100	88.07	100	88.53	100	130.72	100	88.70
2,03		+1,152		+970		+14	+86	- 72		- 1	- 1		li	ı	- 1							
24.4	1 [-29.68		+46.34		+.55	+6.47	-6.11		- 1			İ	ı	- 1							
6,45	1 , 1	3,048	3,5 03	1,814	1,689	2,954	1,595	1,359										89.41		93.10		
6,96 -5.0		3,352	4,712	2,430	2,282	2,249	1,179	1,070	100	82.38	100	84.45	100	84.25	100	85.66	100	92.87	100	93.90	100	90.75
7.2	-00,	-304	,	-616	-593	+705	+416	+289		ł	- 1		1	1	Í	- 1			1		1 1	
4,14		-9 ·03	-25.65	-25:34	-25.98	+31.34	+35.28	+27.00		00 00	اا			ارمدد				0.4.00				
4,59		1,905	2,044	1,066	978	2,105	1,178							91.04				84.89		91.74		
-44		2,151	3,090 -1,046	1,590 524	1,500 - 522	1,500 +605	849	+276	וַטטן	82'84	100	82.41	100	81.73	100	86.09	10(88.19	100	94·3 3	100	76.67
-96		-11:43		-32.95	-34.80	+40.33	+329 +38·75	+270	- 1	İ	- 1	ĺ	- :			1	' 1					
8,39		3,859	5,355	2,901	2,445	3,043	1,629	1,414	100	89.80	100	29.79	100	89.33	100	00.00	100	85.01	100	0.4.00	أممرا	86.80
7,43		3, 354	3,364	1,829	1,535	4,066	2,247	1,819										82.28		84·28 83·93		80.92
+96	8 +463	+505	+1,991	+1,072	-913	-1,023	-618	-405		0000		20	-00	. 5 -1	100	00 44	.~~	Ja 20		00.93	100	3U 33
₹13 (2 +11.35	+15.05	+59.18	+58.61	-59.47	-25.15	-27:50	-22:26		- 1			1	- 1		1	- 1					
19,58	,	9,546	9,747	5,057	4,690	9,835	4,979	4,856	100	84.93	100	91.96	100	83.85	100	78-47	100	95-11	100	93.03	100	97.52
22,05	1 - ,	10,713	14,270	7,463	6,807	7,787	3,881	3,906										94.43				100.64
1-2,4°	-,500	-1,167	-4,523	-2,406	-2,117	+2,048	+1,098	+950						- 1						2.20	.00	
		-10.89	-31.69	-32.23	-31.10	+26.30	+28.29	+24.32		i	- 1		- 1	- 1					- 1			
6,43 8,3	-,-00	3,074	3,280	1,737	1,543	3,174	1,643							84.32				90.94	100	88.83	100	93.18
1,9	->=0=0	3,895	5,000	2,664	2,336	3,359	1,800	1,559	100	86.19	100	86.08	100	86.10	100	86.01	100	87.25	100	87.68		86.61
1 22	-,001	-821	-17.20	-927	-793	- 185	- 157	-28	- 1	í	1	:.l	. : + : -	ad by	(1	-04	$\supset \Phi$	10	- 1			
41 "	8 -24.28	-21.07	-34 ·40	-34·79	-33.94	-5·53	-8.72	-1.79	- 1	1	- 1	DI6	jili4t	ed by			$^{\prime}$	1]			
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BARI STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

				Port	LATION T	OTAL.			I	Indoo Po	PULATION	r.			
	DISTRICT OR PERCUNNAL	in sores.	area in acrea	·						A	griculturgi	L	Non-	Agricultus	ral.
	PERGUNNAH.	Total area	Cultivated	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Femules.
1865	District Bareilly,	15,18,579	10,09,752	13,81,334	7,38,270	6,43,064	10,82,459	5,81,960			4,36,893	3,70,903	2,74,663	1,45,067	1,29,5
1853	Ditto,		10,02,441		6,98,259		10,24,247	5,47,562			4,45,807	3,84,953	1,93,487	1,01,755	91,
	Actual Difference,	-77,91 7	+7,311	+64,504	+40,011		+58,212	+34,398 +6.28	+23,814 +4.87	22,964 2.76	-8,914	-14,050			
1985	Difference per cent.,	-4.88 1,99,928	+·72 1,33,134	+4.89 2,75,819	+5.73	+3.95	+5.68 1,91,535	1,03,120			- 1·99 59,899	-3.64 50,393	+41.95 81,243	+42.56 43,221	
1853	Pergh. Crore, Ditto,	1,91,734			1,37,360			92,548	80,583		57,551	49,239	66,341	34,997	
	Actual Difference,	+8,194	+6,900		+9,744	+4,259		+10,572	+7,832	+3,502	+ 2,348			+8,224	
1	Difference per cent.,	+4.27	+5.46	+5.34	+7.09	+3.42		+11.42	+9.71	+3.27	+4.07	+2.36	+22.46		
	Pergh. Nowabgunj,	1,41,589	1,06,077	1,22,264	65,816	56,448	97,585	53,545	44,040		43,216	34,485	19,884	10,329	
1853	Ditto,	1,47,162	1,03,415	1,11,646	59,662	51,984	90,757	48,598 + 4,947	42,159	80,730 3,029	43,347	37,383	10,027	5,251	
	Actual Difference,	-5,573 -3.77	+2,662 +2.57	+10,618	+6,154	+4,464 +8.58	+6,828 +7.52	+ 10.12	+1,881 +4.46	-3.75	- 131 - 30	-2,898 -7.75	+9,857 +98·30	+5,078 +95.97	
1865	Difference per cent., Pergh. Chowmahla,	57,955	41,029	43,452	23,198	20,254	30,977	16,706	14,291	23,755	12,850	10,905	7,242		
1853	Ditto,	58,504	32,048	38,356	20,314	18,042	26,492	14,163	12,329	24,366	13,075	11,291	2,126		
	Actual Difference,	-549	+8,981	+50.96	+2,884	+2,212	+4,505	+2,543	+1,962	-611	+225	-386	+5,116		
- 1	Difference per cent.,	8 3	+28.02	+13.31	+14.19	+12.26	+17.00	+17.95	+15.91	- 2.20	+1.10	-3.41	+240.63	+254.41	+ 226
1865	Pergh. Kabur,	33,948	27,585	34,835	18,286	16,549	25,153	13,336	11,817	19,204	10,227	8,977	5,949		2,54
1853	Ditto,	34,432	26,684	31,226	16,024	15,202	22,184	11,468	10,716	19,226	9,942	9,284	2,958	1,526	
- 1	Actual Difference,	-484 -1·40	+901	+3,609	+2,262	+1,347	+2,969	+1,868	+1,101	-22 -11	+285	-307	+2,991	+1,583	
	Difference per cent., Pergh. Ritcha,	1,07,265	+3·37 80,343	+11.55 98,025	+14·11 52,177	+8.86 45,848	+ 13.38	+ 16·28 37,584	+ 10·28 32,677	57,626	+2.86 30,778	- 3·30 26,848	+101·11 12,635	+ 103·73	
1853	Ditto,	1,07,067	76,644	90,224	47,859	42,365	63,186	33,745	29,441	54,335	29,092	25,243	8,851	4,653	1 '
	Actual Difference,	+198	+3,699	+7,801	+4,318	+3,483	+7,075	+3,839	+3,236	+3,291	+1,686	+1,605	+3,784		1
	Difference per cent.,	+.18	+4.82	+8'64	+9.02	+8.22	+11.19	+11.37	+10.99	+6.02	+5.79	+6.35	+42.75		
	Pergh. Aonla,	82,839	53,52 8	75,119	39,960	35,159	63,589	33,969	29,620	46,046	24,512		17,543		8,09
1853	Ditto,	81,245	44,857	67,960	36,027	31,933	57,167	30,555	26,612	48,959	26,367		8,208		
1	Actual Difference,	+1,594	+8,671	+7,159	+3,933	+3,226	+6,422	+3,414	+3,008	-2,913	-1,855		+9,338		
	Difference per cent.,	4.1.96	+19.33	+10.38	+1,091	+10.10	+9.56	+ 10.11	+11 30	-5.94	-7·03	-4.68	+113.73		+101
1865	Pergh. Suneha,	53,463 53,593	37,546 35,40 3	55,273 46,615	29,213 24,816	26,060 21,799	45,718 38,656	24,291 20,631	21,427 18,025	35,967 34,880	19,109 18,629	16,858 16,251	9,751	5,182 2,002	
1003	Ditto, Actual Difference,	- 130	+2,143	+86.58	+4,397	+4,261	+7,062	+3,660	+3,402	+1,087	+480		3,776 +5,975		
1	Difference per cent.,	- 24	+5.70	+18.57	+17.71	+ 19.59	+ 18.26	+17.74	+ 18.87	+3.11	+2.57	+3.73			
	Pergh. Bullia,	23.646	15,812	24,314	12,897	11,417	21,973	11,660	10,313	16,235	8,693	7,542	5,738	2,967	
1853	Ditto,	23,153	14,774	20,638	11,068	9,570	18,544	9,965	8,579		9,004	7,696	1,844	961	(4)
- 1.	Actual Difference,	+493	+1,038	+3,676	+1,829	+1,847	+3,429	+1,695	+1,734	-465	-311	- 154	+3,894		
	Difference per cent.,	+2.12	+7.02	+27.50	+16.52	+19.29	+ 18.43	+17.00	+20.21	-2·78	-3.45	-2.00			
	Pergh. Furreedpore,	1,57,491	1,04,637	1,15,557	63,149	52,4 08 46, 067	1,00,139 87,708	54,965 47,945	45,174	85,683 77,404	46,963				
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	-3,159	98,002 +6,635	1,01,242 +14,315	55,175 +7,974	+6,341	+12,431	+7,020	39,763 +5,411	+8,279	42,467 +4,496	34,937 +3,783	10,304 +4,152	5,478 +2,524	
	Difference per cent	-1.96	+6.77	+14.13	+14.45	+13.76	+14.17	+14.64	+13.60	+10.69	+10.28		+40.29		
	Pergunnah Pilibheet,	1,55,803	70,663	1,04,678	55,418	49,260	77,585	41,115	36,470	54,966	30,150		22,619	10,965	
1853	Ditto,	1,55,155	78,376	92,914	48,199	44,715	71,589	37,532	34,057	50,832	26,677	24,155	20,757	10,855	9.9
- 1.	Actual Difference,	+648	+6,287	+11,764	+7,219	+4,545	+5,996	+4,583	+2,413	+4,134		+661	+1,862		
	Difference per cent.,	+.41	+8.93	+12.66	+14.97	+10.16	+8.37	+12.51	+7.08	+8.13	+18.01	+2.75	+8.97	+1.01	
	Pergh. Jehanabad,	1,17,268	82,567	82,888	43,956	38,932	58,207	30,876	27,331	47,348	25,277	22,071	10,859	5,599	
1853	Ditto,	1,19,821	80,539	76,913	40,320	36,593	53,181	28,063	25,118	44,479			8,702	4,585	
	Actual Difference,	-2,553 -2:13	+2,028	+5,975	+3,636	+2,339	+5,026 +9.45	+2,813	+2,213	+2,869				+1,014 +99-11	

SHAH

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1865 A

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	Disct. Shahjehanpore,			10,16,844	5,47,519		8,85,853	4,77,507	4,08,346	6,84,761;		3,15,042	2,01,092		93,3
1953		14,77,359		9,86,096	5,29,749	4,56,347	8,58,532	4,65,961	3,92,571	6,98,175	3,80,372	3,17,803	1,60,357	85.589	
	Actual Difference,		+81,213		+17,770		+27,321	+11,546	+15,775	-13,414	- 10,653		+40,735		
	Difference per cent.,	+ .87	+11.33	+3.11	+3.35	+2.84	+3.18	+2.47	+4.01	- 1.92	- 2.80	 ·86	+25.40	+ 25.93	
	Pergh. Shahjehanpore,	2,53,858	1,67,384	2,69,828	1,43,223	1,26,605	2,12,619	1,12,703	99,916	1,48,829	78,911	69,918	63,790	33,792	
1853	Ditto,	2,50,942	1,54,444	2,64,687	1,38,968	1,25,719	2,06,538	1,11,685	94,853	1,47,680	80,467	67,213	58,858	31,218	
	Actual Difference,	+2,916	+12,940	+5,141	+ 4,255	+886	+6,081	+1,018	+5,063	+11.49	- 1,556	+2,705	+4,932	+2,574	
	Difference per cent.,	+1.16	+8.37	+1.94	+3.66	+ .70	+2.94	+.91	+5.33	+.77	- 1.93	+4.02	+8.37	+8.24	
1865		79,886	62,844	79,926	43,042	36,884	64,116	34,289	29,827	45,836	24,346	21,490	18,280	9,943	8,33
1853		79,440	59,048	74,903	40,138	34,765	61,188	33,145	28,043	48,651	26,356	22,295	12,537	6,789	5,1
	Actual Difference,	+446	+3,796	+5,023	+2,904	+2,119	+2,928	+1,144	+1,884	- 2,815	-2, 010	- 805	+5,743	+3,154	+2,5 +451
	Difference per cent.,	+.54	+6.45	+6.70	+7.23	+6.09	+4.78	+3.45	+6.71	-5·78	-7.62	-3.61	+ 45.80	+46.04	
1865		47,200	31,194	42,448	23,271	19,177	37,928	20,600	17,328	29,144	15,625	13,519	8,784	4,975	
1853		46,834	28,030	38,797	21,159	17,638	34,465	18,823	15,642	26,081	14,354	11,729	8,384	4,469	- i
	Actual Difference,	+366	+3,164	+3,651	+2,112	+1,539	+3,463	+1,777	+1,686	+3,063	+1,271	+1,792	+400	+506	-21
	Difference per cent.,	+,77	+11.28	+9.41	+9.98	+8.72	+10.04	+9.44	+10.77	+11.74	+8.82	+15.27	+4.77	+11.32	2,31
	Pergh. Khera Bujhera,	54,834	39,947	48,015	26,232	21,783	46,057	25,157	20,900	38,597	21,016	17,581	7,460	4,141	1,0
1853		54,474	34,794	42,072	23,299	18,773	40,219	22,294	17,925	35,934	19,974	15,960	4,285	2,320	+1,3
	Actual Difference,	+360	+5,153	+5,943	+2,933	+3,010	+5,838	+2,863	+2,975	+2,663	+1,042	+1,621	+3,175	+1,821	+685
	Difference per cent.,	+.66	+14.81	+14.15	+12.63	+16.03	+14.51	+12.84	+16.62	+7.41	+5.21	+7.41	+74.09	+78.49	2,72
1865		70,906	42,021	50,569	27,498	23,071	45,019	24,801	20,218	38,944	21,455	17,489	6,075	3,346	2.61
1853		70,813	8 9,353	45,298	24,700		40,547	22,172	18,375	35,031	19,301	15,730	5,516	2,871	40
	Actual Difference,	+93	+2,668	+5,271	+2,798		+4,472	+2,629	+1,843	+3,913	+2,154	+1,759	+557	+475	+311
	Difference per cent.,	+.15	+6.78	+11.63	+11.32		+11.02	+11.85	+10.02	+11.17	+11.16	+11.18	+10.13	+16.54	16,600
1865		2 ,00,981	1,39,392	1,58,811	85,451		1,47,887	79,629	68,258	1,13,113	61,455	51,658	34,774	18,174	13,54
1853		1,96,363	1,29,949	1,57,435	84,970		1,46,661	79,147	67,514	1,17,052	63,486	53,566	29,609	15,661	+265
	Actual Difference,	+4,618	+9,443	+1,376	+481		+1,226	+482		-3,939	-2,031	-1,908	+5,165		+193
	Difference per cent.,	+2.35	+7.20	+.87	+ .26	+1.58	+.83	+.62	+1.10	-3.36	-3.13	-8 .26	+17.47	+16-04	Ţ#.
	1 2 2 2	¥0.000			0.000	00.45							ا م م م	5,190	Li2
1865		52,368	34,789	50,753	27,269	23,484	44,786	24,048		34,844	18,928	15,916	9,942	4,012	3,616
1853		53,237	32,383	47,911	25,899	22,012	42,676	23,129	,	35,049	19,117	15,932		1 1 100	+1,20
	Actual Difference,	-869	+2,406	+2,842	+1,370	+1,472	+2,110	+919		-205	-189				+33.3
100-	Difference per cent.,	-1.63	+7.43	+5.93	+5.21	+6.68	+4.94	+3.97	+6:09	- .28	98			6,552	1,130
1865	D:44 -	3,51,918	1,01,634	82,865	44,738	38,127	74,888	40,446	,	63,856	33,894			4,729	3,87
1853		3,46,196	72,255	78,037	41,999	36,038	70,886	38,063		62,279	33,334			+1,823	+6/4
	Actual Difference,	+5,722	+29,379	+4,828	+2,739	+2,089	+4,002	+2,383		+1,577	+560		+2,425	+38.54	+155
300-	Difference per cent.,	+1.07	+46.60	+6.18	+6.99	+5.79	+5.64	+6.26		+2.53			+28.17	7,373	6,79
1865		1,72,010	57,924	64,588	36,512	28,076	58,629	33,285		44,458	23,785		14,171	4,998	4,114
1853		1,71,945	62,296	81,290	48,611	37,679	73,632	39,521		64,519				+2,375	+2.68
	Actual Difference,	+65	-4,372	-16,702	-7,099	-9,603		-6,236		-20,061	-10,738				+651
	Difference per cent.,	+.03	-7 ·01	- 20.54	-16.41	- 25.48	-20.37	- 15·82	- 25.70	-31.09	-31.10	-31.08	+55.50	40,00	
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OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

			Маном	DAN Poi	PULATION.				1							LO FE						
	1	ī	1			1	·		- -							MALES	ro I	EMALI	RS.			. 4,
		1	1	Agricultu	ral.	N.	n-Agricul	ltural.		Total	_	Hn	D00	Popul	ATI	on.		Мано	MED	an Po	PUL	LTION.
		.					1			opula- tion.				gricul- tural	A	Non- Igricul- tural.				Agricul tural,	· /	Non- Agricul- ural.
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2,98,875 2,92,583 +6,292	1,50,697 +5,613	1,41,886 +679	1,31,24 -12,65	5 68,795 6 -5,446	62,450 $-7,210$	1,61,338 +18,948	81,902 +11,059	79,436 +7,889	100 100	87•10 88·58	100	86·00 87·05	100	84·89 86·34	100		100	91.20	0 100	87.1	9 10 7 10	93.93
+2·15 84,284 88,685 -4,401 -4·96	43,984	40,300 43,873 -3,573	-9.6 23,58 25,05 -1,46 -5.8	9 13,081 5 13,182 6 -101	10,508 11,873 -1,365	+11.74 60,695 63,630 -2,935 -4.61	30,903 31,630	29,792 32,000 -2,208	100 100	87·49 90·60	100 100	85·73 87·07	100 100	84·12 85·55	100 100	87 - 97 89-56					3 100 6 100	96·40 101·10
24,679 20,889 +3,790 +18:14	12,271 11,064	12,408 9,825 +2,583	9,654 10,789 -1,133 -10°5;	4 4,941 5,701 5 -760	4,713 5,088 -375	15,025 10,100 +4,925 +48.76	7,330 5,363 +1,967	7,695 4,737 +2,958	100 1 0 0	85·76 87·13	100 100	82·24 86·75	100 100	79·79 86·24	100 100	92·50 90·95		101·11 88·80			100	104·97 88·32
12,455 11,864 +591 +4*98	6,492 6,151 +341 +5.54	5,713 +250 +4·37	6,056 8,465 -2,406 -28:43	4,423 -1,232 -27.85	2,865 4,039 -1,174 -29.06	6,399 3,402 +2,997 +88·10		3,098 1,674	100 100	87·30 88·81	100 1 <u>0</u> 0	85•54 87•06	100 100	84·86 86·35	100 100	182·43 95·40		91·85 92·87				
9,682 9,042 +640 +7:07	4,950 4,556 +394 +8:64	4,486 +246 +5.48	4,073 4,694 621 13:23	2,392 -297 -12.41	2,302 -324 -14·07	5,609 4,348 +1,261 +29.00	2,855 2,164 +691 +31.93	2,754 2,184 +570 +26.09	100	94.87	100	93.44	100	93·38	100	91•34 93·84		9 5·59 9 8·46	100 100	94·41 96·23		
27,764 27,038 +726 +2:68	14,593 14,114 +479 +3·39	13,171 12,924 +247 +1.98	13,318 14,846 -1,528 -10.29 3,353	7,810 -815 -10:43	6,323 7,036 -713 -10·13	14,446 12,192 +2,254 +18:48	7,598 6,304 +1,294 +20.52	6,848 1 5,888 1 +960 +16:30	100	88.52	100	87.24	100	86.76	100	85·64 90 ·2 2		90·25 91•56	100 100	90·39 90·39	100 100	90·12 93·40
11,530 10,793 +737 +6.82	5,991 5,472 +519 +9:48	5,539 5,321 +218 +4.09 4,633	4,008 -655 -16:34 5,155	2,072 -311 -15:00	1,592 1,936 -344 -17.76	8,177 6,785 +1,392 +20.51	4,230 3,400 +830 +24.31	3,947 1 3,385 1 +562 +10.69	00	88.63	100	87-09	100	85.68	100	85·50 95·98		92·45 97·24	100 100	90•40 93•43	100 100	93·30 99·55
9,555 7,959 +1,596 +17.10 2,341	4,922 4,185 +737 +17.61 1,237	3,774 +859 +22.73	5,063 +92 +1.81 595	2,620 +34 +1·29	2,501 2,443 +58 +2·37 281	4,400 2,896 +1,504 +51.93	2,268 1,565 +703 +44.92	2,132 1 1,331 1 +801 +60·18	0e 8	87.84 1	8 00	37.36 1	.00	87-23	00	88·17 88·61		94·12 90·17		93·48 93·24		94·00 85·04
2,094 +247 +11.79 15,418	1,103 +134 +12·14 8,184	991 +113 +11.40 7,234	1,068 -473 -44.28 8,353	545 -231 -42·38 4,376	523 -242 -46·27 3,977	1,746 1,026 +720 +70·17 7,065	923 558 +365 +65.41 3,808	+355 +75.81	30 8	88·52 1 86·46 1	00 8	36.09	00	35.47	00	93.39		89·24 89·84		89·49 95·96		89·16 83·87
13,534 +1,884 +13-92 27,093	7,230 +954 +13·19 14,303	6,304 +930 +14.75 12,790	6,600 +1,753 +26.56 7,928	3,529 +847	3,071 +906 +29:50 3,419	6,934 +131 +1.80 19,165	3,701 +107 +2.89 9,794	3,257 10 3,233 10 +24 +.74	0 8	33.48 1	00 8	2.93 1	00 8	32.26	00	80.65 88.09	00	88·39 1 87·19 1		90·88 87·02		85·5 3 87·35
21,325 +5,768 +27.04 24,681	10,667 +3,636 +34.08 13,080	10,658 +2,132 +20.00 11,601	5,914 +2,014	3,119 +1,390	2,795 +624	15,411 +3,754 +24·35	7,548 +2,246 +29.75 5,464	9,371 10 7,863 10 +1,508 +19·17	9	2.77	00 9	0.74 10	9 00	0.24	00	91.22	00 9	89·42 1 99·91 1	00	75·73 89·61	100	95·68 104·17
23,732 +949 +3·99	12,257 +823 +6.71	11,475 +126 +1.09	13,699 +608 +4.44	7,117 +499	6,582 +109 +1.65	10,033 +341 +3·39	5,140 +324 +6:30	4,910 10 4,893 10 +17 +34	0 9	0.75	00 8	9.50 10	00 8 00 8	9.44 1		93·94 1 89·79 1		98·69 1 93·61 1		87·85 1 92·48	100 1 0 0	89·86 95·19
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1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

										111	·	OWIL	OIA	Or W	IAL	ES TO) FI	MALI	CS.			
,30.991					27,893	70,506	37,42	01 33.08	6:10			0 85.5								_		
,27.564		63,776	52,53	3 27,434	25,099	75,031		4 38.67	7 10	0 86.1	4 10	0 84.2	24 10	0 00.5	1110	0 87	30 10		09 10		58 10	
+3,427	+6,224	-2,797	+7,95	2 + 5,158	+2,794	-4,525	-1,06	6 -5,59	1	1	7	0 0 4 2		0 03 0	10	87:	35 10	99.	98 10	0 91	48 10	0 106.38
+2.68	+9.75	-3.44	- 15.13	4 18.80	+11.13	-6 ·03	-2·9			1		J	- 1	1	1	1		- (1			ĺ
57,209	30,520	26,689	20,308	10,496	9,809	36,904	20,02			0 88:3	9 10	0 88.6	5 10	n	1,0	0 00.	ء.ا.			-1	- 1	
58,149	27,283	3 0,866			7,902	42,170	19,20	6 22,96	1 10	0 90.4	6 10	0 84.9	2 10	0 88.5	010		7 10		14 10		34 10	0 84.29
-940	+3,237	-4,177				-5,266	+81	-6.08	1	1 -	7-0	9023	2 100	0 00 0	9/10	0 88.5	3110	00 113.1	3 10	0 97.8	33 100	119.56
-1.61	+11.86	— 13·5 3			+24.13	-12.48	+4.25	-26.4	9	1		1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
15.810	8,753	7,057			2,993	8,200	4,14	4,06	1100	85.6	9/10	0 86.9	ล ่าก	98.9	6 20	0 83.8	مراء	م م	مارم			ı
13,715	6,993	6,722					4,415	4,28	3 100	86.6	1 10	84.6	0 100	84.6	0110	0 84.6		-1	2 100	,	5 100	
+2,095	+1,760	+335				-486	-267	-219		1	1	-	1	1040.	-	0 84.0	ماراه	0 30.1	2 100	94.4	9 100	97.07
± 15 27	+25.16	+4.98				-5.60	-6 ⋅05	-5.1	ıl .	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	i
4,520	-,	1,849	2,204		596	2,316	1,063	1,253	100	82.4	0 10	84.1	1 100	86.59	200	76.5	6/10	0 60.0			1.	1
4,332	2,336	1,9 96				2,370	1,262	1,108	100	83.3	5 100	83.10	0'100	81.7	1100	87.6			2 100		6 100	117.87
+188	+335	-147	+242		-292	-54	-199	+145		1		100.	1	10.1	1200	01.00	110	0 85.4	100	82.6	8 100	87.79
+4.33	+14.34	—7 ·36	+12.33		-32.88	-2·27	- 15·76	+13.08	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	l	1	1	1	1	1	Í
1,958	1,075	883	1,150		39 0	808	315	493	100	83.03	3 100	83.07	7 [!] 100	83-65	100	56.00	1100	82.13				
1,853	1,005	84 8			503	765	420	345	100	80.5	100	80.40	1100	79.90	100	84.69						156.50
+105	+70	+35	+62		-113	+43	105	+148	l	1			1	1.000	1.00	04 0	100	84.37	100	85.9	3 100	82.14
+5.66	+6.96	+4.15	-5.69		-22.46	+5.62	-25.0 0	+42.89	l	İ	İ	1	1		1	'	1	1	İ	1	1	
5,550	2,697	2,853	5,309		2,512	5,615	3,025		100	83.90	100	81.52	100	81.51	100	81.96	100	105.78	100	00.0		
4,751	2,5 28	2,223	5,237	2,821	2,416	5,537	3, 002	2,535	100	83.36	100	82.28	100	81.49	100	92.12						85.61
+799	+169	+630	+72		+96	+78	+23	+55		1	1			0	1.00	32 12	100	01.30	100	85.64	100	84.44
16.81	+6.60	+ 28.34	+1.37	85	+3.97	+1.40	+ .76		١.		ł	1	1	1		i	1	l		•	1 1	
10,924	5,822	5,102	5,309	2,797	2,512	5,615	3,025	2,590	100	87.02	100	85.72	100	84.05	100	91.33	100	87.63	100	00-01		
10,774	5,823	4,951	5,237	2,821	2,416	5,537	3,002	2,535	100	85.28	100	85.30	100	84:37	100	89.06				89.81		83.96
+150	1	+151	+72		+96	+78	+23	+55		1	l					05 00	1	00 02	100	85.64	100	84.44
+1.39	Imper-	+3.02	+1.37	- ·85	+3.97	+1.40	+ 76	+2.16								1		l	1 1		1 1	
6 000	ceptible.										ĺ		1								1	
5,967 5,235	3,221	2,746	4,079	2,169	1,910	1,888	1,052	836	100	86.91	100	86.23	100	84.03	100	94.17	100	85.25	100	88.02	1,00	80.40
+732	2,770	2,465	3,775	2,021	1,754	1,460	749	711	100	84.99	100	84'51	100	83.33	100	90.10				86.78		79.46
13.38	+451	+281	+304	+148	+156	+428	+303	+125					1 1					00.00	100	00 / 0	100	94.92
7,977	+16.58	+11.44	+8.65	+7.32	+8.89	+29,31	+40.45	+17.58	- 1					- 1							1 1	
7,151	4,292	3,685	4,845	2,640	2,205	3,132	1,652	1,480	100	85.22	100	85.15	100	88.39	100	68.68	100	85.85	100	83.52	100	00.70
+826		3,215	4,146	2,287	1,859	3,005	1,649	1,356	100	85.80	100	86.23	100	86.83	100	82.00				81.58	100	89.58
11:54	+356	+470	+699	+353	+346	+127	+3	+124	- 1			- 1						0. 00	-00	01 20	100	82· 23
5,959	• ,	+14.61	+16.85	+ 15.43	+18.61	+4.55	+.18	+9.14	- 1			1	ŀ	٠	- 1		- 1				- 1	
7,658	3,227	2,732	3,132	1,727	1,405	2,827	1,500	1,327	100	76.89	100	76.14	100	86.91	100	92.20	100	84 66	100	81.35	100	00.40
-1,699	4,090	3,568	5,455	2,869	2,586	2,203	1,221	982	100	86.39	100	86.31	100	86:88	100	82.33				90.13	100	88.46
- 22.18	-863	-836	-2,3 23		-1,181	-624	-279	-345					ulg	uzed	DY.	9	9	2.5	-00	30 13	100	80.42
44 18	-31.10	-23.4	-42.58	-39.80	 4 5·66	-28.32	- 22.85	-35.13	- 1	ı	- 1	J		1	- 1	ŀ	- 1		- 1	- 1		
	1		i i	- 1	- 1	1	1	1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1		- 1	- 1	- 1	1	- 1		- 1	

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STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

			8	POPULA	Tion To	ral.				Ни	ороо Рор	ULATION.			
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	in acrea.	ares in acres.								gricultura	ı.	Non-	Agricultu	·aL
	PERGUNNAM.	Total area	Cultivated	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fomales.
	,	10,32,021	7,28,942	8,00,321	4,35,070	3,65,251	7,33,369		3,34,579	4,19,332		1,89,321	3,14,037	1,68,779	1,45,258
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	10,32,542 -521	7,33,362 -4,420	8,62,909 62,588	4,63,967 -28,897	3,98,942 -33,691			3,66,222 -31,643	5,06,178 -86,846	2,74,285 -44,274	2,31,893 -42,572		1,52,459	1,34,32
	Difference per cent.,	-:05	 '60	-7:35	-6.22	-8·44	-7.51	-6·54	-8·64	-17:15	-16.14	-18.35	+27,256		
	Huzzoor Tehseel,	55,057	23,856	1,05,895	56,803	49,092			44,028	24,201	13,175	11,026	69,891	36,889	
1853	Ditto,	54,987	21,999	1,22,316	66,001	56,315				34,065	18,716		74,374	39,522	34,85
	Actual Difference,	+70	-2,857	-16,421	-9,198	-7,223		-8,174		-9,864	-5,541	-4,323			3 -1,89
1065	Difference per cent.,	+.12	-12.9	- 13·42 90,125	- 13·93	-12.82	-13·23		-12.29	- 28·95	-29.60	-28.16			6 -53
1853	Pergunnah Areeng, Ditto	1,28,206	92,546	90,125	48,808 49,751	41,317 42,482				66,697	36,002	30,695	,		
1000	A same 1 Difference	1,28,190 +16	87,800 +4,746	-2,108	49,751 -94 3	-1,165				71,884 -5,187	38,493 -2,491	33,391 -2,696			5,55
	Difference per cent.,	+.01	+5.40	-2.28	- 1·89	-1,163 -2.73			-1,276 -3·19		-6·47	-8.07			
1865			92,546	91,404	49,151	42,253				61,406		28,400			
1853	Ditto,	1,60,354	1,05,426	97,880	52,508	45,372						34,175			
	Actual Difference,	-32,148	-12,880	-6,476	-3,357	-3,119						-5,775			
	Difference per cent.,	- 20.04	- 12.21	-6.61	 6⋅3 9	-6.87	-7 ·36			-16.34	-15.85	-16.89			
1865	Ditto Kosee,	96,726	80,554	68,796	36, 836	31,960				40,788			20,127		5 9.21
1853		92,515	79,389	68,467	36,559	31,908						22,880			
	Actual Difference,	+789	+1,165	+329	+277	+52	-105			-8,309		-3,778			10 +36
1865	Difference per cent.,	+.80	+1.46	+.48	+.78	+.16	-:17	+.02				-16.51	+68.80		
1858	Dias	1,15,498	93,017	94,058	52,010	42,048	87,454	48,437		43,920					
1009	A -41 TO:00	1,15,434 +64	94,256 1,239	1,04,832 10,774	56,508 -4,498	48,324 -6,276	97,913 10,459	52,853 -4,416					48,316		
	Difference per cent	+·05	-1,239 -1.31	-10,774	-4,49¢	- 12·98	-10,459	-8·33			-2,520 -9:21	-3,157 -14·19			
1865		1.83,592	1,22,733	1,34,855	74,304	60,551	1,21,339	67,309	54,030			27,826			
1853		1,83,592	1,24,964	1,44,397	78,051	66,34	1,29,470	70,604	58,866		47,711	39,338			
	Actual Difference,	None.	-2,231	-9,542	-3,747	-5,79	-8,131	-3,295	-4,836						
	Difference per cent.,	Do.	-1.78	-6.60	-4.80	-8.7	-6.58	-4.66	-8.21	-26·28		-29.26	+35.53		
i													1	1	1

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 A

186		11,99,037	' 7,94,46 0	0 10,28,544		9 4,71,80	5 9,26,458	3 5,02,939	1 4,23,514	5,48,477	1 2,97,619	2,50,858	3,77,976	2,05,320	1 1.72
185		11,93,537	7,47,536	6 10,01,961	1 5,48,421	1 4,53,54	0 8,96,038	3 4,92.337	4,03,701	5,72.226	3,15,239	2,56,987	3,23,812		1,46
	Actual Difference,	+5,500		+26,583		3 + 17.76	5 + 30,415	+10.602	+19,813	-23,749					
	Difference per cent.,		+6.27	+2 65		0 +3.9	+3.39	+2.15							
1866	Tehseel Huzzoor,	1,16,629					6 2,03,747								
1858		1,16,013			1,39,800										
	Actual Difference,	+616			-3,492										-1
	Difference per cent.,			_ ~ _											
	Pergh. Bah Pinahut,									1,06,166					[] 11,0
1853		2,13,985									51,354				15,5
	Actual Difference,	+10								+10,750	+4,647	+6.103			-43
	Difference per cent.,		+ '64	+.76	- ·2 3	+1.92	+1.39					+13.85			
		ceptible.						ceptible.		1			1	1	1
	Pergh. Futtehabad,			83,515						,					
1853		1,28,478						,							
	Actual Difference,	+106			+119										
	Difference per cent,,		+2.44	+1.16	+ . 26	+2.28	+1.35	+ .67	+2.19	-2.70	-6.12	+1.21	+10.73	+16-92	+3
1865	Pergh. Futtehpore	1,05,411	#C				00				1	1	1	1	1
	Secree,	Ditto.	1 0,000		41,197	35,018		37,828	,	53,538		1		8,632	1
1853		None.	72,785		42,031	34,777	69,359	38,050		.,					1,
	Actual Difference,		+5,545	- 593	-834	+241	+367	-222	+589			1 - 1			
400-	Difference per cent.,	1,25,228	+7.61	77	-1.98	+.69		58	+1.88	+.25			,		
1865	Pergh. Furrah,	Ditto.	94,855	91,870	49,812	42,058		(43,985	37,409	56,358					
1853		None.	76,348	92,495	50,461	42,03	82,114	44,720	37,394	64,363					
	Actual Difference,		+18,507	-625	- 649	+2	-720	-735	+15	-8,005	-4,519				1
1600	Difference per cent.,	1,25,228	+24.24	- 67	-1.28	+ ·0E	-·87	-1.64	+.04	-12.43	-12.87	-11.89	+41.03	+39 29	1
1853	IT OIR II. T CTATONOR!	Ditto.	88,747	99,995	54,025	45,97	91,959	50,032	41,927	46,377	25,686		45,582	24,346	1 - 4
	1 21100,	None.	89,624	97,223	52,646	44,577	88,780	48,518	40,262	58,004	32,002		30,776	16,516	
	Actual Difference,		-877	+2,772	+1,379	+1,39	+3,179 +3.58	+1,514	+1,665	-11,627	-6,316		+14,806	+7,830	
	Difference per cent.,		-·97	+2.85	+2.61 60.452	+3.12	1,01,843	+3.12	+4·13 45.790	-20.04	-19.73	-20.42	+48.10	+47.40	
1853	Treas	1,39,404	96,890	1,10,148		49,691	96,290	56,053	43,688	49,775	26,477	23,298	52,068	29,576	19.95
		1,34,656	91,793	1,03,142	56,279	46,863		52,602		53,045	29,312	23,733	43,245	23,290	+9.53
	Actual Difference,	+4,748	+5,097	+7,001	+4,173	+2,828	+5,553	+3,451	+2,102 +4·81	-3,270	-2,835	-43 5	+8,823	+6,286 +26.99	+127
	Difference per cent.,	+8.5	+5.2	+6.78	+7.41	+6.03	T 5 70	40.01	T 4.01	-6.16	-9.67	-1.83	+20.40	450.33	•
1000	Pergh. Iradutnug-	1,01,625	75,860	88,761	48,386	40,375	83,166	45,361	37,805	54,264	90 005	94 900	99 000	15,426	13,47
1853	TULLA	97.091		80,908	44,299	36.609	76,941	41,832	34,409	50.124	29,935	24,829	28,902 26,117	13,803	12,31
	Actual Difference,	+4,534	72,049 +3,811	+7,853	+4.087	+3,766	+6,925	+3,529	+3,396	+4.140	28,029 +1,906	22,095 + 2,234	+2,785	+1,623	+1.10
1	Difference per cent.,	+4.66	+5.28	+9.76	+9.22	+10.28	+9.08	+8.43	+9.86	+8:25	+6.80	+2,234	+ 2,785	+11.75	+94
i		7-3-00	T 0 20	T 3 (0	TO 22	T 10 20	7000	TO 200	T 000	TO 20	T0.00	TWILL	4 10 00	T ** 19	•

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OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

			Маном	edan Po	PULATIO	N.						Pı	OPO	RTION	OF .	Males	то	FBNAL	RS.			_
							4	•		otal .		Hind	00	Popul	ATIC	on.	M	LAHOMI	DAN	Popt	ULAT	ion.
				riculturg	.l.	Non	-Agricultu			pula- io n.				Agri- ltural.	Ag	ion- ricul- iral.				lgri• tural.	A	Von- gricul- ural.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
66,952 69,950 -2,998 -4-28 11,803 13,877 -2,074 -14-94 6,037 5,811 +226 +3 88 7,914 7,755	36,280 37,230 - 950 - 2·55 6,739 7,763 - 1,024 - 13·19 3,388 3,273 + 116 + 3·05 4,424 4,276	-6·25 5,064 6,114 -1,050 -17·17 2,649 2,538 +111 +4·33 3,490 3,479	25,913 -6,573 -25.36 1,265 1,720 -455 -25.45 3,874 4,376 -502 -11.47 4,132 4,617	14,004 -3,388 -24·19 701 916 -215 -23·47 2,159 2,468 -309 -12·52 2,301 2,523	1,831 2,094	47,612 44,037 +3,575 +8·11 10,533 12,157 -1,619 -13·31 2,163 1,435 +728 +50·73 3,782 3,138	25,664 23,226 +2,438 +10·49 6,038 6,847 -809 -11·81 1,229 805 +424 +52·67 2,123 1,753	5,310 - 810 - 15·25 934 630 + 304 + 48·25 1,659	100 100 100 100 100	85·98 86·42 85·32 84·65 85·38	100 100 100 100	83.89 85.81 87.94 86.19 85.13 85.94 86.66 86.85	100 100 100 100	82·30 84·54 83·68 82·01 85·25 86·74	100 100 100 100 100	89·46 88·18 84·65 82·06	100 100 100 100	75·14 78·75 78·18 77·54	100 100 100 100	82·17 85·03 80·45 87·77 79·43 77·30 79·57 82·99	100 100 100 100 100	89·60 74·51 77·55 75·79 78·26
+159 +2'06 7,881 7,447 +434 +5'92 6,604 6,919 -315 -4'55 13,516 14,927 -1,411 -9'45	+148 +3·46 4,235 3,967 +268 +6·75 3,573 3,655 -82 -2·24 6,995 7,447 -452 -6·06	+11' +:31' 3,646' 3,480' -166' -4:77' 3,031' 3,264' -233' -7:13' 6,521' 7,480' -959' -12:82'		- 222 - 8·79 1,441 2,300 - 859 - 37·34 622 628 - 66 - '95 1,206 2,577 - 1,371 - 53·20	-263 -12:55 1,165 1,984 -819 -41:28 508 533 -25 -4:69 1,021 2,291 +1,270 +55:43	+644 +20·52 5,275 3,163 +2,112 +66·77 5,474 5,758 -284 -4·93 11,289 10,059 +1,230 +12·22	+370 +21·10 2,794 1,667 +1,127 +67·60 2,951 3,027 -76 -2·51 5,789 4,870 +919 +18·87	1,496 +985 +65.84 2,523 2,731 -208 -7.61 5,500	100 100 100 100	87·27 80·84 85·51 81·49	100 100 100	80·55 85·25 80·27	100 100 100	76.82 81.25	100 100 100	87·02 84·47 89·51 84·07	100 100 100	87·72 84·83 89·30 93·22	100 100 100	86·26 81·67 84·67	100 100 100	89·74 85·49 90·22

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18 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

1 00 00+	E 4 900	47 704	00 107	10.049	1 0105	01004	43,358	. 99.694	2 10/		713.04	04.60	11100	1 04.0	0'100	04.0	A!1 A	A 02.0	1.10	A : 09-7	E 110	0' 00.00
	54,30 0 56,084		20,107 25,072	10,942 13,551																		0 89·08 0 90·09
	-1.784		-4.965							040	91100	01.80	100	01 9	e too	02.0	4 10	00.0	910	0 00 0	1110	0 30.08
-3 61	-3.18		-19.80			+1.41					1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	İ
49.547	26,099			1.113						85-8	9 100	84.87	100	81.9	1 100	86-0	5/10	ก่ ๑๑-๑	1 10	0 87.9	6 10	89-99
54,490	28,568	25,922		3,207														0 90.7				
			-3,768								7	,	1200	02.	-		٦	9 00.	9,20	0 00 0	3	3.00
- 9.07	-8.64		-64.08				-1.55			1	1		1	l	1	Ī	1		1	1	1	1
4,240	2.582	1,658		612			1,970			87.7	4 100	88-62	100	89.57	7 100	84.5	2 ¹ 10	ດ່ 64∙2	1 104	76.3	n 100	60.45
4,992	2,793	2,199		542			2,251					86.17								87.2		
-752	-211	-541		+70				-535			1-00			33 31			7	1	1.0	7		1
-15-07	-7.55			+12.91						į .	1	1	l l)			1		1	İ		1
,				, 0	1					1	1	ł	1]	1		1		1	Į.	1	1
3,696	1,913	1,783	1,193	606	589	2,501	1,307	1,194	100	82-18	100	81.70	100	85-11	100	75-16	3 100	93.20	100	97-19	100	91.35
8,799	2,087	1,712		752	647	2,400	1,335											82.0				
-103	-174	+71		- 146	- 58		- 28	+129		1			1					1	1	1	1	1
-2.71	-8.33	+4.14	-14.58	-19-11	-8.96	+4.20	- 2.08	+12.11		l .		ļ		l			1	1		1	1	ł
6,489	3,869	8,120	2,219	1,179	1,040	4,270	2,190	2,080	100	85.00	100	84.32	100	83.37	100	87.53	100	92.60	100	88-21	100	94.97
	· ' !	•	i 'I					,	İ	ł		1		l					1	1	1	1
7,449	8,961	3,46 8		1,348	1,183		2,63		100	82-74	100	82-28	100	82.00	100	83.24	100	87-11	100	87.75	100	86.74
-960	-512	-34 8		- 169						ı	1	i i		1	ı		1	ı	1	1		ľ
	-12.86			-12.53			-16.82			1	١.								l	1		
10,476	5,827	4,649	4,578	2,687	1,891		3,140											79.78				
10,381	5,741	4, 640		3,382	2, 705		2,8 59			83.29	100	83.61	100	88.40	100	84.46	100	80.83	100	79.98	100	82-02
+95	+86	+9		-695	-814		+781	+823		1	i i	1	1		1		Į.	1		t	il	
+91	+1.49	+.19		-20.54		+39.68				l	l					~~ ~~	l					
8,036 8,443	3,993	4,043		724	700	6,612	3,269											101.25				
-407	4,128	4,315	2,118	1,079	1,039		3,049			8467	100	82.98	100	81.52	100	86.94	100	104.53	100	86.39	100	107.44
-4.82	-185 -3:27	-272	-694	- 355	-339	+287	+220	+67		ł							l					
8,300		-6.30		-82.93	-32.62	+4.53	+7.21	+2.04	100	00.70	100	03.00	100	97.00	100	78.04	100	88.67		05.03	100	07.16
6,852		3,901	1,518	776 756	742 683	6,782	8,623					83.05										
+1,448		3 ,175 +726	1,439 +79	+20		5,413 +1,369	2,921 +702			99.20	100	00.00	-00	טעישט;	-00	00.00	100	00.34	100	30.34	10.1	8 5·31
+21-13	+19-63	+22.86	+5.55	+2.64	+59 +8·63		+24.03	+667 +26.76		l		1							- 1	1	- 1	
5,595	8,025	2,570	2,005	1,100	905	3,590	1,925			98.44	100	83.24	100	81.97	100	37-35	100	84.95	100	89.07	100	86:49
	0,020	2,010	2,005	1,100	20 3	3,000	1,020	1,000	100	00.44	100	33-34	-00	01.21	.00	55	الم	09 00	.00	02.21	100	00.49
4,667	2,467	2,200	1,949	1.036	913	2,718	1.431	1 287	100	82.64	100	82.25	100	78.89	100	39.21	100	89.17	100	88-12	100	89-93
+928	+558	+370	+56	+64	-8	+872	+494	+378	200	J_ U4	100	22 20	-00	. 0 02	. 001		-00	30 11	. 55		.00	O O 00
+19-83	+22.61		+2.87	+6.17	87	+32.08	+34.52	+29.35]	1			\bigcirc	70	- 1	- 1	- 1	
		, 20 01	7-01		- 37	, 02 00	1.0 2.02	1.20 00			! !	Qi	ıgitiz	zed b	/ \	JU	U)	XIC		- 1		
													_				-		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

FURRUC STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

-	S	TATEME	NT SHO	WING D	FFEREN	CES OF	AREA A	ND POP	ULATIO	N AS E	KHIBITE	ED IN TI	HE CENS	US OF 1	853 ANI
			90	Popu	LATION T	OTAL.					Hindoo :	Populati	on.		
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	area in acres.	ed area in acres.							A	gricultura	ul.	Non	•Agricultu	ıral,
_		Total ar	Cultivated	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Femalos.
	Dist. Furruckabad,			9,15,943	5,01,579		8,13,044	4,49,088	3,63,956	5,09,327	2,83,302	, , ,		, ,	, ,,,,,,,
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	11,34,749 - 50,350		9,24,594 -8,651	5,08,020 -6,441	4,16,574 -2,210	8,12,496 +548	4,50,537 -1,449	3,61,959 +1,997	5,92,103 -82,776	3,30,887 -47, 5 85		2,20,393 +83,324		
	Difference per cent.,	-4.43	+2.13	− 0.я3	-1.27	-0.53	+0.06	-0.32	+0.92	- 13.98	-14.38	-13.47	+37.80	+38.55	+3691
	Pergh. Shumshabad	1,22,129		96,201	52,122		88,127	47,99 3	40,184	59,3 16 63, 758	82,715		28,811	15,278	13,5%)
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	1,20,425 +1,704	69,288 +4,517	84,67 0 +11,53 1	46,429 +5,693	38,241 +5,838	77,590 +10,537	42,724 +5,269	34,866 +5,268	-4,442	35,485 2,770	28,273 -1,672	13,832 +14,979		6,533 +6,94
	Difference per cent.,		+6.51	+13.61	+12.26	+15.56		+12.33	+15.10	-6.9 6	-7.8 0	-5.91	+108.29	+111 05	
	Pergh. Kumpill,		61,416	82,272	44,549	37,723	66,941	37,176	29,765		23,371	18,463			-,0
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	1,11,126 +312	58,226 +3,190	81,276 ÷996	43,283 +1,266	37,993 - 270	65,245 +1,696	36,140 +1,036	29,105 +660	48,826 -6,992	27,281 -3,910	21,545 - 3,082			
	Difference per cent.,		+5.47	+1.22	+2.92	71	+2.59	+2.86	+2.26	-14.32	-14.33	-14.30		+55.83	
	Pergh. Chubramow,	77,636	53,301	62,679	35,640	27,039	59,223	33,817	25,406	35,061	19,134	15,927	24,162		9,47
1853		Same.	45,331	58,270 +4,409	31,954	26,316	54,494	29,970	24, 524 +882	41,602 -6,541	23,193 4, 059	18,409	12,892 +11,270		,
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	•••	+7,970 +17.58	+7.56	+3,686 +11.53	+723 +2·74	+4,729 +8.67	+3,847 +12.53	+3.25	-15.72	- 17·50	-2,482 -13.48	+87.41		
1865	Pergh. Islamgunj,	78,444	42,724	58,958	32,898	26,060	55,342	30,980	24,362	42,007	23,752	18,255	13,335		,
1853		77,563	42,005	56,841	31,054	25,787	58,04 0	29,108	23,932	44,188	24,475	19,713			
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	+881 +1.13	+719 +1·71	+2·117 +3·72	+1,844 +5.94	+273 +105	+2,302 +4·34	+1,872 +6.43	+430 +1·37	-2,181 -4.93	723 2 ∙95	-1,458 -7:39	+4,483 +50.64		+1,500
1865	Pergh. Poorumnug-					7100	1,203		1.20			_, 00			1 32 12
	gur, ···	19,330	10,603	14,400	8,161	6,239	14,064	7,984	6,080	11,167	6,404	4,763	2,897	1,580	
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	19,029 +301	10,571 +32	15,449 1,049	8,700 -539	6,749 510	15,062 998	8,506 522	6,556 +476	12,812 -1,645	7,272 -868	5,540 777	2,250 +647	1,234 +346	
	Difference per cent.,		+.30	-6.78	-6.19	-7·55	-6·62	-6.13	+7.26	- 12.83	-11.93	-40.02	+28.75		
	Pergh. Khakutmow,	20,108	14,447	19,509	11,034	8,475	18,970	10,767	8,203	15,064	8,553	6,511	3,906	2,214	1,69:
1853		19,792	13,371 +1,076	18,503	10,371 +663	8,132	17,945	10,102	7,843	16,140 - 1,076	9,162 6∪9	6,978	1,805	940	
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	+316 +1.59	+8.04	+1,006 +5.43	+6.39	+348 +4·21	+1,025 +5.71	+665 +6.58	+360 +4·58	-6.66	-6·64	-467 -6.69	+2,101 +116.39	+1,274 +135.58	
1865	Pergh.Mohumdabad,		17,406	21,933	12,553	9,380	21,069	12,064	9,005	13,994	8,015	5,979	7,075	4,019	
1853	Ditto,	Ditto.	15,524	20,767	11,681	9,086	19,923	11,228	8,695	16,854	9,548	7,806	8,069	1,680	1,319
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	None.	+18.82	+1,166 +5,75	+572	+294 +3·23	+1,146	+836 +7.44	+310 +3·56	-2, 860 -1 6.96	- 1,533 - 16:05	-1,327 -18·16	+4,006 +130·53		
1865	Pergh. Bhojepore,	71,784	46,626	60,646	83,259	27,387	51,532	28,390	23,142	30,425	17,006	13,419	21,107	11,384	
1853	Ditto,	69,605	89,635	57,772	32,295	25,477	49,079	27,397	21,682	32,481	18,385	14,0 96	16,598	9,012	7.5%
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	+2,181 +3·13	+6,991	+2,874	+964 +2·99	+1,910 +7·49	+2,+53 +4.99	+993	+1,460	-2,056 -0.82	-1,379 -7.50	-677 -4·80	+4,509 +27·16	+2,372 +26.32	+2,131
1865	Pergh. Puhara, in-	1020		120.	• - • •	7. 20	1200	, 5 05	70.0	002			72120	1 20 02	120
	cluding City,	26 ,861	11,672	1,24,318	65,181	59,137	96,229	51,659	44,570	16,068	8,768	7,300	80,161	42,891	37,27
1853		26, 8 4 5 +16	10,135 +1,537	1,32,513 -8,195	70,899 -5,718	61,614	27,4 58 -1, 229	53,474 1,815	43,984 4.586	19,155 -3,087	10,731 1,963	8,424 1,124	78,3 03		
	Difference per cent.,	+.05	+15.16	-6.18	-8.07	-2,477 -3·98	-1.26	-3:39	+ 1.33	-16.11	- 18·29	-1,124 -13.34	+1,858 +2.37	+148	
	Pergh. Shumsabad,		40 0.0	1	90.000	1	ļ		,		l				
1853	Huzzoor Tehseel, Ditto,	82,233 83,361	46,317 46,161	55,052 50,966	30,6 20 28,49 2	24,432 22,474	53,204 49,4 00	29,606 27,644	23,598 21,756	40,579 41,650	22,187 23,499	18,392 18,151	1 2,6 25 7,75 0	7,419 4,145	
.000	Actual Difference,	-1,129	+156	+4,086	+2,128	+1,956	+3,804	+1,962	+1,842	-1,071	-13 ·12	+241	+4,575	43,274	
	Difference per cent.,	-1.35	+:33	+8.01	+7.46	+8.71	+7.70	+7.09	+8.46	-2.57	-5.58	+1.32	+62.90	+78-9*	+411
1865	Pergh. Sukrawah,	25, 359	Cultivated area cannot well be compared from the returns, the Pergunah formerly having been entered only as Lakhira).	15,462	8,541	6,921	14,520	7,963	6,567	10,113	5,544	4,569	4,407	2,409	1,595
1853	Ditto,	26,607	a re ra	18,761	11,992	6,769	16,863	10,651	6,212	12,321	7,025	5,2 96	4,542	3,626	916
			rea car rom the formed												
	Actual Difference,	-1,248	red r	- 3,299	-3,451	+152	-2,343	-2,698	+355	-2,208	-1,481	-727	-135	-1,217	+1,092
			wate mpa rgui	1		1			1	1				ĺ	
	Difference per cent.	-4.69	1 2 2 2 3	-17.58	-28.77	+2.21	-13.88	-25.33	+5.71	-17.92	-21.08	-13.72	-2 ·97	- 33 ·56	+118:12
1865	Pergh. Taligram,	74,292	47,947	56,606	30,647	25,959	49,682	27,091	22,591	32,194	17,959	14,235	17,488	9,132	8,356
1853	Ditto,	70,811	42,536	53,294	29,129	24,165	46,095	25,321	20,774	37,661	20,880	16,781	8.434	4,441	3,99 3 +4,3/3
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	+3,481 +4.81	+5,411 +12.72	+3,312 +6.21	+1,518	+1,794	+3,587	+1,770	+1,817	-5,467 -14.51	-2,921 -13.98	-2,546 -15.17	+9,054	+4,691 +105.62	

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	ST	"ATEME!	VOHS TV	WING DI.	FFEREN	CES OF .	AREA A.	ND POP	ULATION	V AS EX	KHIBITED	IN TH.	E CENS		
1865 Per	gh. Mynpoory,	54,194	25,041	50,403	27,915	22,488	45,722			22,515		9,857	23,207	12,588	8 10,619
1853	Ditto,		23,767	49,663	27,810	21,853	44,944	25,213	19,731	26,818		11,817	18,126	10,242	
	ual Difference,	+605	+1,274	+740	+105	+635		+33	+745	-4,303	-2,313	-1,990			
	ference per cent.,		+5.36	+1.49	+ .37	+2.90	+1.73	+.13		- 16:04	-15.44	-16.79	+ 28.03		
	to Koraolee,		26,717	32,626	18,058	14,568	30,889	17,141	13,748	20,261	11,422	8,839	10,628		
1853	Ditto,		24,872		16,813	13,053	28,089	15,786		20,880		9,101	7,209		
	ual Difference,	+1,477	+1,845		+1,245		+2,800			-619	-357	- 26 2	+3,419		
	erence per cent.,		+7.42	+9.28	+7.40		+9.94	+8.58		- 2.96		-2.88	+47.42		
	to Ghiror,	94,845			30,675	22,8 98	51,592	29,528	22,064	32,778		13,741	18,814	10,491	8,323 3,522
1853	Ditto,	94,774			30,093	21,949	50,389	29,142		42,202	21,477	17,725			
	ual Difference,	+71	+1,245		+582	+949	+1,203	+386	+817	-9,424	-5,440		+10,627	+5,926	
	erence per cent.,				+1.93	+4.32	+2.38	+1.32		- 22.33			+129.80		
	to Bewar,	26,988			10,227	7,703	17,323	9,817	7,476	12,728		5,620		2,739	1 01
1853	Ditto,	27,861	19,583		8,709	6,247		8,484	6,105	12,170		5,193	2,419		. 0.4
	ual Difference,	-873	,		+1,518			+1,363		+558		+427	+2,176	+1,232	
	erence per cent.,	-3.13	+6.05	+19.88	+17.43	+23.30	+18.74	+16.06	+22.45	+4.58	+187	+8.22	+89.95	+81.75	Time
	Bhowgaon Mun-		00.000	1 10 200	0.000		1,05,500	PC	40.45	1	1 47 222	00 00 1	المحموم	17 000	15,432
				1,12,510	61,973			59,124	48,474	74,284		32,992	33,314		a20
1853		1,76,299			57,208			54,661	43,403	82,045		36,164	16,019		0 013
	ual Difference,	+4,028			+4,765			+4,463	+5,071	-7,761	- 4,589				
	ference per cent.,				+8.32			+8.16	+11.68	-9.45				7.00	980
	Ulipoor Puttee,				8,030	6,579		7,755	6,319	10,646		5,833	3,428	2,442 1,220	1,045
1853	Ditto,	19,466			7,075	5,970		6,892	5,747	10,371		4,699	2,268		-62
	tual Difference,	+33	+787		+955	+609	+1,435	+863	+572	+ 275		+634	+1,160		-5.91
	ference per cent.,		+6.78		+13.21	+10.20		+12.52	+9.95	+2.65		+ 13.49			19,43
					70,624		1,19,080	66,858	igi 52,322 y	75,667		32,786	43,413	'	
53	Ditto,				76,875		1,29,665		57,091 1	1,08,277	61,040	47,237	21,388	10 449	+9,584
ıAct	ual Difference.	-5,790	<u>-4,117</u>	-12,219	-6,251	-5,968	— 10,585	5,716	-4,869 -	- 32,610	-18,159 -	- 14,451	+22,025	412,230	07.23

ABAD.

F 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

		M	A HOM RDA	W Popul	ATION.									Propo) RTI	ON OF	MAI	ев то 1	EMA	LES.		
									Po	Total pula-		Hini	000 I	Popula	TION	·•		Мано	MEDA	an Pop	ULAT	ION.
			A	gricultura	ıl. 	Non-	Agricult	ural.		ion.				ricul• ral.	Ag	Von- / ricul- ural,				gricul- ural.		Non- gricul- tural,
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
02,899 12,098 - 9,199	52,491 57,483 4,992	50,408 54,615 -4,207	30,651 36,804 - 61.53	1: ,520 19,986 -3,466	14,131 16,818 -2,687	72,248 75,294 -3.046			100	82·61 81·99	100 100	81·04 80·33	100 10 0	79·80 78·94		83 19 84 13					1 1	100·85 100·80
-8·20 8,074 7.0×0	-8.68 4,129 3,705	-7·70 3,945 3,375		-17:34 1,291 1,612	- 15.96 1,223 1,402			-4·02 2,722	100	84·56 82·36						88·57 91·07				• -		95·91 94·26
+994 +14·03 15,331	+424 +11.44 7,373	+570 +13.92 7,958	-500 -16.5 4,657	-321 -31.02 2,364	-179 -12.76 2,293		+745 +35·59 5,009	+749 +37·96 5.665	100	84:67	100	8 0· 0 6	100	78 99	100	81.86	100	107-92	100	96-99	100	118:09
16,031 -700 -4·36	7,143 +230 +3.21	8,888 -930 -10.46	5,177 -520 -10:04	2,549 185 7·25	2,628 -335 -12.74	10,854 180 1.65	4,594 +415 +9·03	6,260 595 9.50	100	87:77	100	80.53	109	78-97	100	·85·33	100	124.42	100	103.09	100	136.26
3,456 3,776 -320	1,823 1,984 —161	1,633 1,792 159	542 1,015 - 476	344 563 -219	198 455 - 257	2,914 2,758 +156	1,479 1,421 +58	1,435 1,337 +98	100	75 86 82·35	100 100	75·12 81·82	100 100	83·23 79·37	100 100	64·55 90·23	100 100	89·57 90·32		57·55 80·81		97·02 94·08
-8 47 3,616 3,801 -185	-8·11 1,918 1,946 -28	-8.87 1,698 1,855 -157	-46.76 1,605 1,801 -196	-38·89 845 940 -95	-5,648 760 861 -101	+5.65 2,011 2,000 +11	+67	938 994 56	100 100	79 ·2 1 83·03	100 100	78·63 82·21	100 100	76·85 80·05		84·49 91·06		88 ·52 9 5·3 2		89·94 91·59		86·76 98·80
-4.86 836 387	- 1·43 177 194	-8·46 159 193	64 130	86 6 8	-11·73 28 62	+·55 272 257	+6 66 141 1 2 6	131	100	76·44 77·57	100 100	76·15 7 7 07	100 100	74·37 76·18		83·35 82·33				77·77 91·17		92·90 103·96
-51 -13·17 539	-17 -8·76 267	-34 -17·61 272	-66 -50·76 150	-32 -47:05 76	-34 -54·83 74	+15 +5 83 389	+15 +11.81 +191	+0 +0.76	100	76-80	100	76.18	100	76:14	100	76.42	100	101.87	100			103-66
558 19 3·40	26 ₉ -2 -·74 489	289 17 5·88 375	202 - 52 - 25·74 256	103 - 27 - 26 21 154	99 -25 -25·25 102	356 +33 +9·26 608	+25	+8 +4·21		78·41						74.73		107·43 76·68				11 4·4 5 81·49
864 844 +20 +2:36	453 +36 +7:94	391 - 16 - 4·09	362 106 29 28	203 - 49 - 24·31	159 -57 -35.84	4:2 +126	250 +85	232	100	77.78	100	77:44	100	76.51	100	82.67	100	86.31				92.80
9,114 8,693 +421 +4:84	4,869 4,898 - 29 - 50	4,245 3,795 +450 +11.85	5,611 5,456 +155 +2.84	3,100 5,153 -53 -1.68	2,511	3,503 3,237 +266 +8·21		1,734 1,492 +242	100 100	82·34 78·68	100 100	81·51 79·14	100 100	78·90 76·67	100 100	85·40 84·17	100 100	87·18 77· 4 8				98·02 85·50
28,089 35,035 -6,966 -19:87	13,522 17,425 -3,903 -22.39	14,567 17,630 -3,063 -17:37	1,044 2,625 -1,581 -60:22	476 1,335 859 64:34	568 1,290 - 722 - 55:96	27,045 32,430 -5,385 -16.60	16,090 -3,044	16,340 -2,341	100	9 0·72 8 6·9 0	100 100	86·27 82·25	100 100	83·25 78·50	100 1 0 0	86·89 83·19	100 1 0 0	10 7·72 101·17	100 100	119·32 96 62		107·30 101·5 5
1,849 1,566	1,014 848	834 718	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	7 9 ·79 78 ·87	100 100	79·70 78·70	100 100	82 89 77·24		70·17 86·97		82·24 84·66				
+282 +18·0 942	+166 -19·57 588	+116 +16·15 354	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 0 0	81·0 3	100	82·57	100	82:41	100	82-93	10 0	60·2 0				
1,898	1,341	557	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 0 0	56.44	100	58·3 2	100	75•38	100	25·26	100	41·5 3				
-956	-7 53	- 203																				
-50·37 6,924 7,199 -275 -3·81	3,808 -252	-36·44 3,368 3,391 -23 67	2,907 3,481 -574 -16:49	1,604 1,957 -353 -18:03	1,303 1,524 -221 -14.50	4,017 8,718 +299 +8.04	1,952 1,851 +101 +5.45	2,065 1,867 +198 +10·60	100	84•70 82•95	100 100	83·38 82·04	100 100	79·26 80·32		91·50 89·91						105·78 100·86
	RIE. TING PE	DOENT A	CES O	E INCO	ZAGE O	n pron	DA CD	AND MY		on on	O.D.M	TON.	OF I	MATE	2 T/) PPV	f A T	FC			•	
4,681 4,719	2,669 2,597	2,012 2,122	1			4,191 3,993	2,398 2,163	1,793	100	80.55	100	81.10	100		100	84.35	100	75-38			100 100	74·77 84·60
-38 -⋅80 1,737	+2.77	-110 -5·18 820	•••	•••		+198 +4.95	+235 +10.86			80-67	100	80.20	100			85.83						
1,771 -40 -2:21	-110 -10·70	750 +70 +9:33	•••	***	•••	, •••	•	•••		77.63		1				79.91						
1,98 1,65 + 32	951 8 +196	834 702 +132	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		74·64 72·93						79·33 75·49						
+19·8 60 36 +24	7 380 7 225	+18.97 227 142 +85	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		75· 3 2 71·73	!					67•76 60• 5 1						
+ 65·3	9 +68·88 2 2,849	+59.85 2,063 2,112	•••	•••	•••	4,160 8,877		-,		81·54 79·56						86.82 82.44					100	83·50 83·61
+2° +5°	33 +302	-49 -2·32	•••	•••	•••	3,877 +283 +7:29	2,130 +137 +6:43	+146 +8:35			ļ		Ì	100-38							1 0 0	82.01
	66 183 29 +92	260 223 +37	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••							82·84								
6,7 8,3 -1,6	3,766 35 4,301 34 -535	+16·59 2,935 4,034 -1,099		•••	•••	***	•••	•••		78·10 79·51						81·05 85·43		7 77∙93 93∙79				

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

				Popul	ATION TO	TAL.				Hind	O POPULA	.T10N.			
	DISTRICT OR	in acres.	area in acr							· A	gricul tur a	L.	Non-	Agr iculti	irel.
-	PERGUNNAH.	Total area i	Cultivated	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Malcs.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Femalos.	Total.	Malos.	Females.
1853	Ditto,		5,57,804 -19,211	6,10,965 +15,479	3,38,634 +10,363	2,72,331 + 5,116	5,93,591 5,78,158 +15,433 +2.66	3,21,625 +10,021	2,56,533 +5,412	4,01,367 $-21,836$	2,25,376 11, 5 12	1,75,991	1,76,791 +37,269	96,249 +21,533	80, +15.

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

	Pergunnan Etan,	74,647	38,140	55,388	30,871	24,517	51,992	28,915	23,077	33,390	18,660			10,255	:30
1853		76,316	36,436	51,801	29,503	23,298	49,083	27,929	21,134	37,107		16,448	11,976	7,270	Life
	Actual Difference,	-1,669	+701	+3,587	+1,368	+2,219	+2,909	+986	+1,923	-3,717				+2,985	+3.44
	Difference per cent.,		+4.67	+6.92	+4.63	+9.95	+5.9%	+8.23	+9.09	- 10 01	9 ⋅67	-10.44		+41.05	+774
	Pergh. Sirpoora,		39,402	29,778	17,042	12,736	28,269	16,246	12,023	20,919	12,621	8,298		3,625	3.7
1853		58,333	38,120	31,152	17,122	14,030	29,729	16,349	13,380	26.310	14,493	11,817	×, 4 19	1,856	1.14
	Actual Difference,		+1,282	-1,374	-80	-1,294	1,460	- 103	- 1,357	-5,391	— 1,872	-3,519		+1,769	+:16
	Difference per cent.,		+3.36	-4.41	 ·4 6	-9.22	-4.91	 ·63	- 10·14	- 2 0·49	12-91	- 29·77	+114.97	+95.31	+13:1
1865	Pergh. Nidhpore,		44,396	52,28 3	29,102	23,181	47,956	26,762	21,194	33,116		14,504			€:30
1853		1,00,645	42,917	46,770	25,787	20,983	42,662	23,585	19,077	35,821	19,824	15,997		3,761	30%
	Actual Difference,	+4,029	+1,419	+5,513	+3,315	+2,198	+5,294	+3,177	+2,117	-2,705	-1,212	— 1 ,49 3			+3.5%
	Difference per cent.,		+3.30	+11.78	+12.85	+10.47	412.40	+13.23	+11.09	7.55	-6.11	- 9·3 3		+116.69	
	Pergh. Sukeet,	83,396	44,613	51,911	28,604	23,307	48,571	26,860	21,711	81,249	17,535	13,714		9,325	7,99
1853		83,257	42,033	50,778	27,621	23,157	47,671	26,050	21,621	37,638	20,786	16,852	10,033	5,264	4,74
	Actual Difference,	+ 189	+2,590	+1,133	+983	+150	+900	+810	+90	-6,389	-3,251	-3,138		+4,061	+3.22
	Difference per cent,	+.16	+6.13	+2.23	+3.55	+ .64	+1.88	+3.10	+'41	-16.97	-15.64	- 18·62	+72.65	+77.14	+674
	Pergh. Soron,	25,586	17,851	23,671	13,017	10,654	22,257	12,270	9,957	10,390	5,460	4,930		6, 810	8,6
1853		Ditto.	17,452	24,730	13,164	11,566	22,993	12,294	10,699	12,541	6,857	5,684	1	5,437	5,42
	Actual Difference,	None.	+399	-1,059	- 147	-912	-736	-24	-712	-2,151	-1,397	-754		+1,373	
	Difference per cent.,		+2.28	-4.28	-1.11	- 7·88	-3 ·20	- ·19	-6.65	-17·15	- 20-37	- 13· 2 6	+13.53		
1865	Pergh. Bulram,	65,371	50,209	54,572	29, 990	24,582	47,958	26,1 17	21,841	20,180	10,727	9.453		15,390	12.20
1853		Ditto.	49,501	52,74 0	28,747	23,993	44,440	24,412	20,028	26,978	14,839	12,139	17,462	9,573	1,50
	Actual Difference,	None.	+708	+1,832	+1,243	+589	+3,518	+1,705	+1,818	-6,798	-4,112	-2,686	+10,316		+4,49
	Difference per ceut.,		+1.43	+3.47	+4.32	+2.45	+7.91	+6.98	+9.05	-25.19	-27.71	- 22:04		+60-76	+574
1865	Pergh. Souhar,	20,881	14,243	11,634	6,494	5,140	11,473	6,39 8	5,075	8,174	4,598	3,576		1,800	1,4
1853	Ditto,	20,794	13,552	12,208	7,033	5,175	11,915	6,849	5,066	10,257	5,829	4,428			
	Actual Difference,	+87	+691	- 574	 50 9	- 35	-442	-451	-9	-2,083	-1,231	-852	+1,641	+780	+86
	Difference percent.,	+ .41	+5.09	-4.70	-7 ·66	67	-3.70	-6 ·58	17	- 20.30	-21.11	- 19·24	+98.97	+76.47	+1547
			!												

29,907 24,769

2,44,159 2,123 2,13,926 1,93.0 +30,234 +19,3 +14-13 +9,3 15,667 14,3 1865 District Cawnpore, Ditto, ... | 15,14,348 | 8,36,788 | 11,88,862 | 1853 | Actual Difference, Difference per cent., | 15,02,699 | 8,00,438 | 11,74,556 | +11,644 | +35,350 | +14,806 | +121 | +1.21 | +1.21 | 1,57,338 | 81,347 | 1,04,001 | 1,55,571 | 79,838 | 1,00,898 | +1,817 | +1,509 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +1,509 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | +3,103 | + 5,52,696 10,99,093 5,88,099 5,52,463 10,85,132 5,75,321 +233 +13,961 +12,778 +04 +128 +222 5,10,994 6,42,589 5,09,811 6,78,116 +1,183 -35,527 +23 -5:23 44,259 67,975 43,324 69,750 4,56,504 4,07,016 +49,488 +12-15 6,36,166 6,22,093 +14,073 3,43,940 3,61,396 -17,456 -4.83 37,956 38,184 3,16,720 -18,071 -5.70 30,019

53,623 51,195

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AM

	Actual Difference,	+1,817	+1,509	+3,103	+2,478	+62 5	+3,363	+24.29							
	Difference per cent.,	+1.16							+2.15					+20.41	
186	5 Pergh. Bilhour,	1,24,712	64,157	98,368	52,941	45,427	89,986	48,527	41,459				8 6,287	19,387	
185	Ditto,	1,20,371	61,736	98,481			85,083	45,564	39,519				26,747	13,958	
	Actual Difference,	+4,341	+2,421	+4,887			+4,903	+2,968	+1,940				+9,540		
	Difference per cent.,	+3 60	+3.92	+5.22	+6.50	+3.77	+5.76	+6.20	+ 4.90				+35-66		
186	Perg. Bhogneepore,	1,76,977	1,03,641	1,02,041	55,069	46,972	91,922	50,042	41,880			1		20,357	
1853	Ditto,	1,80,146	98,713	1,01,562	54,208	47,354	91,971	49,301	42,670					14,672	
	Actual Difference,	-3,169	+4,928	+479	+861	-382	-49	+741					+6,424	+5,685	
	Difference per cent.,	-1.75	+4.99	+.47	+1.58	∙8 0	05	+1.50						+38.74	
1865	Perg. Ghatumpore,	2,17,492	1,41,311	1,25,576	66,163	59,413	1,19,984	62,922	57,062					20,714	
1853	Ditto,	2,17,126	1,29,704	1,24,802	65,147	59,655	1,19,909	62,642	57,267					15,330	
	Actual Difference,	+366	+11,607	+774	+1,016	-242	+75	+280	-205				+10,290		+49
	Difference per cent.,	+.16	+8.94	+.62	+1.55	•40	+.06	+ •44		-11.37	-10·78		+34.17	+35.13	+351 644
1865	Perg. Russoolabad,	1,43,208	67,579	95,975	52,377	43,598	91,916	50,202	41,714			1	18,026	9,581	6.5
1853		1,43,659	65,529	85,925	46,813	39,112	81,965	44,719	37,246				14,245		
	Actual Difference,	-451	+2,050	+10,050	+5,564	+4,486	+9,951	+5,483					+3,781	+2,151	+1,6
	Difference per cent.,		+8.12	+11.69	+11.88	+11.46	+1,214	+12.26	+11.99	+9.11	+8.93	+9.32	+26.54	+ 28.95	+231
1865	Perg. Sarh Suleim-	1	f		- 1				1						0
	pore,	1,35,374	77,996	1,05,374	54,629	50,745	1,01,700	52,631	49,069	58,548			43,152	29,192	20.9
1853		1,32,444	75,389	1,09,146	55,977	53,169	1,05,970	53,894	51,176				44,916	23,093	22,3
	Actual Difference,	+ 2,930	+2,607	-3,772	-1,348	-2,424	-3,370	-1,263	2,107	d b y1,606			-1,764	-99	-1,5 -3
	Difference per cent.,	+2.21	+3.45	- 3.45	-2·40	-4.55	-3.20	-2.34	-4.11	-2.66	-4.28	86	- 8-92	- 14	-3
	i i	- 1		i		i i			1			, ,			

+2.26

56,832

WAH.

F 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

			Маномв	DAN POP	ULATON.							P	OP0	RTION	of I	ALES :	го F	BMALES				
•			Agi	ricultural	!.	Non	Agricultu	eral.	Po	otal pula- ion.		Hind	Ag	POPULA ricul- ral.	Ag	Von- vricul- ural.		Г ано м і	Ag	Populricul-	Agi	on- ricul-
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
32,853 32,807 +46 +14	17,351 17,009 +342 +2·01	15,502 15,798 296 1.86	9,327 -2,990	4,843 -1,462	4,484 1 528	23,480 +3,036	12,166 +1,804	11,314 +1,232	100											87·42 92·58		

LH.

1F 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

3,396	1,956	1,440,			1	· · · · i	1	•••	1100	79-41	100	79:80	1001	78-93	100	81.39	100	73.61	1 1	1
2,718	1,574	1,144		•••	***		•••	***						79.61						- 1
+678	+332	+ 296	•••	· · · ·	•••		***	•••					1.00		100	01.0	1.00			- 1
+24.94	+24.26					1			1 1				1 1				1	1		- 1
	796	713	***						100	74.73	100	74.00	100	85.74	100	102.75	100	89.57		1
1,509	773	650		•••	***	•••	•••	•••								84.21				
1,423	+23	+63	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1.00	01 24	100	01 00	100	01 00	100	04 21	100	0.700	1	- 1
+86 +6.04	+2·97	+9.69							1		[1	! !							- 1
4 997	2,340	1,987		1					1100	70.65	100	70.04	100	77.92	100	82-08	100	84.91		1
4,327	2,350 2,202	1,906	•••	***	•••	***	***	•••						80.69					l i	- 1
4,327 4,108 +219	+138	+81	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	1.00	01.01	1.00	00.39	1200	90.09	100	01.09	100	00.00		- 1
+ 219	+6.56	+4.24										l	1							- 1
+5.33									100	21.42	100	00.02	100	78-20	1100	85.75	100	91.51		i
3,340	1,744	1,596	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••						81.07				,		- 1
3,107	1,571 + 178	1,536 +60	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	100	00 00	100	04.00	100	91.01	100	80.08	100	91.77		- 1
+233											l	!								- 1
+7:49	+11-01	+3·90 667			•••				100	01.04	100	01.20	100	90.29	100	74.05	100	00.00		- 1
1,414	747		•••	•••		•••	***	•••						82.89						
1,737	870		100	***	***	•••	***	•••	100	0, 00	100	01.02	100	02.09	100	92.20	100	101.95		
-328	-123						1			İ	1						1 1			- 1
- 18.59	-14.13							1	1,00	91.06	,,,,	00.00		88-12		00.40	400			
6,614	3,873	2,741	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••												- 1
8,300	4,335		•••	***	•••	•••	•••		100	09.40	100	02.04	100	81.80	100	82.41	im	91.46		1
-1,686	-46 2			1		l				l	ł	l				i				- 1
	- 10.65							l	1,00	70.14	100	70.90		88.88		00.05	1	ا ـــ ـــا		- 1
161	96	65	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••						77-77						
293	184	109	•••	•••	•••	***	***	•••	100	19.00	100	13.96	100	75-96	100	62·54	100	59-28		1
132	-88			·		l	1		i	1		1		l	ł	l		1 1		1
45-05	-42 ·39	-40-36		1		1	l	i	1		1			1						- 1
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1		•		l	1	1	1				<u> </u>	l	1	<u> </u>	1 1	

ORE.

1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

	89,769	48,067	41,702	17,849														100	86.75	100	95.61	100	84.68
A	89,424	46,772							32,92 0	100	88.80	100	88.61	100	87.63	100	90.22	100	91.19	100	95.80	100	89-91
.4	+345	+1,295	 950	-2,041	-1,034	-1,007	+2,386	+2,329	+57	Į l					l			1			İ		
u	+.38	+2.79	-2.22	-10.26	-10.17	-10.34	+3.43	+5.98	+.17		1				1	1 1		1 1		ŀ	l		
	6,119	3,209	2,910	2,357	1,292	1,065	3, 762	1,917	1,845	100	82.99	100	82.23	100	79.08	100	90.89	100	90.68	100	82.43	100	196 - 24
3	6,379	8,159	3,220	2,671	1,370	1,301	3,708	1,789	1,919	100	85.63	100	84.62	100	82.66	100	90-36	100	101.93	100	94.96	100	807.26
- 1	-260	+50	-310	-314	-78	-236	+54	+128	+74						1	ıl							
	-4-07	+1.58	-9-62	-11.75	-5 ·69	-18.13	+1.45	+7.15	+3.85		l				l			1 !		i			
,	8,382	4,414	3,968	1,992	1,062	9 30	6,390	3,352	3,038	100	85.80	100	85.43	100	84.27	100	87-17	100	89-89	100	87.57	100	90-63
1	8,398		4,256	2,275	1,121	1,154	6,123	3,021	3,102	100	88.06	100	86.73	100	84.57	100			102.52			100	102.68
-	- 16	+272	- 288	-283	- 59	-224	+267	+331			l			1	l								
	19	+6.56	-6·76	-12.43	-5·2 6	-19.41	+4.36	+10.95	-2.06	i	1				1			1 1				1	
4	10,119	5,027	5.092		•••	***	•••	•••	•••	100	85.29	100	83.68	100	95.99	100	65.76	100	101-29				
4	9,591	4,907	4,684			100	***	•••	•••	100	87.35	100	86.54	100	86.70	100	86.18	100	95.45			. 1	
- 7	+ 528	+120	+408				•			l	l	1				1 1							
- 1	+5.50	+2.44	+8.71	1						1	ļ			1	Į			i I				1	
- 1	5,592	3,241	2,351		•••	101	•••	***	•••	100	89.79	100	90.68	100	88.54	100	95.05	100	72.58			1	
- 1	4,893		2,388	•••	•••	***		***	100	100	91.56	100	91.41	100	89.79	100	96.43	100	95.82			1	
- 7	+699	+736	-37								l	1		ı	l	1		1 1					
3	+ 14.28	+29.38	-1.54	1						!	l			1	1			ľ				/ I	
i	4,059	2,175	1,884		•••	•••		•••	•••	100	83.23	100	83.09	100	81.90	100	88-14	100	86.62			. 1	
- 7	3,960	2,094	1,866		•••	•••		•••	•••	100	83.54	100	83.28	100	81.60	100	91.72	100	89-11				
1	+99	+81	+18								1	1			l			1 1					
- 1	+3.20	+3.86	+.96							l	ł			i		1		1 1				· i	
			1				i			i				ı	1	1 1	•	1 1		1			
]	8,674	1,998	1,676	{	•••		•••	•••	•••				93.23					100	83.88		!		
	4,076		1,993		•••			•••	***	100	94.98	100	94.95	100	89-15	100	103.30	100	95.67			-11	
	-402		-317	1						1	l		l	1	Į.		Dia	tize	d by 🗸	J(\mathcal{I}	211	
	-9-86	-4.08	-15.90	į						l	1		l		1				/		4) [
- (_ 1									l	ı	I	,			1		1		

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1854 AV

		1													
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	alarea in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	rji	933	ales.	al.	න්	Females.		gricultural	emales.		Agricults	
_ .		Total	Cult	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Fem	Total.	Males.	Fem	Total.	Males.	Females
65	District Futtehpore,	10,11,426	5,39,263	6,80,786	3,56,256	3,24,530	6,08,909	3,19,132	2,89,777	3,28,37 5	1,76,424	1,51,951	2,80,534	1,42,708	1,77,4
53	Ditto,	10,13,171	5,09,793	6,79,787	3,57,302	3,22,485	6,12,437 $-3,528$	3,22,963 -3,831	2,89,474 +303	3,64,159 -35,784	1,95,857 - 19,433		2,48,278	1,27,106	1,21,1
	Actual Difference,	-1,745 -0.17	+29,470 +5.77	+999 +0:14	-1,046 -0.29	+2,045 +0.63	-0.57	-1.18	+0.14	-9.82	-9.92		+32,256 +12.99		
	Pergh. Futtehpore,	1,32,006	67,433		56,681	52,079	94,483	49,181	45,302	40,638	21,808	18,830	53,845		
53	Ditto,	1,32,944	66,135	1,10,637	58,151	52,486	95,956	50,734	45,222	52,770	28,306	. ,	43,186		
	Actual Difference,	-938 -0.70	+1,298	-1,877	-1,470	-407 -0.77	-1,473 -1.53	-1,553 -3.05	+80 +0·17	-12,132 -22.99	-6,498 -22.95		+10,659 +24.68		
, 1	Difference per cent., Pergh. Huswa,	89,420	+0.45 42,538	-1.69 €0,061	-2.52 31,241	28,820	53, 543	28,014	2 5,529	29,292	15,460		24.251	12,554	
3	Ditto,	89,420	40,053	58,048	30,779	27,269	51,988	27,761	24,227	34,494	18,674	15,820	17,494	9,087	1 4,
1	Actual Difference,	Nil.	+2,485	+2,013	+462	+1,551	+1,555	+253			-3,214		+6.757		
	Difference per cent.,	Nil. 94,568	+6.20	+3.40	+1.50	+5.68	+2.99 45,097	+0.91 24,028	+5:36 21,069	- 15.08 25,697	-17·21 14,164	-12·56 11,563	+38.60 19,400		
3	Pergh. Ghazeepore, Ditto,	Ditto.	51,420 47,195	46,887	24,967	21,920 21,928	45,197	23,985	21,009	26,5 66			18,631		
	Actual Difference,	None.	+4,225	46,833 +54	24,905 +62	-8	-100	+43	143	-869	-215	- 654	+769	+ 25	3 49
I	Difference per cent.,		+8 95	+.11	+ '24	03	-·22		-:67	-3.49	-1.49		+4.12	+ 2.6	
	Pergh. Ayasah,	25,713 Ditto.	16,457	16,725	8,786	7,939	16,039 16,291		7,614	9,197 9,349	4,9 09		6,842		
3	Ditto,	None.	15,221 +1,236	16,878	8,908	7,9 0 —31	- 252	8,601 176	7,690 -76	- 152	5,032 123		6,942 100		
I	Difference per cent.,		+8.12	-153	-122 -1:36	- .38	-1.54	-2.04	98	-1.63	-2.14	—·67	-1·44	1	8 -1
5 Ī	Pergh. Moottour,	50,240	29,594	26,897	14,650	12,247	24,504	13,053	11,001	13,815	7,775	6.040	10,239	5,27	
3	Ditto,	Ditto.	28,955	23,964	13,237	10,727	21,825		9,724	13,250	7,589		8,575		
	Actual Difference,	None.	+639	+2,933	+1,413	+1,520 +14·16	+2,229 +10.21		+1,277 +13.17	+565 +4.26	+ 186 + 2.45		+1,664 +19.40		
¦,	Difference per cent., Pergh. Bindkee,	52,633	+2·20 32,696	+12.23	+ 10.67 23,883	20,480	41,672		19,279	21,551	12,053		20,121		
3	Ditto,	52,818	30,238	44,363 48,003	25,548	22,455	45,246	24,028	21,218	24,888	13,518	11,370	20,358	10,51	0 5.8
1	Actual Difference,	185	+2,458	-3,640	-1.665	— 1,975	-3,574		-1,939	-3,337	-1,465		-237	-170	
Į	Difference per cent.,	-:33 54:851	+8.12	-7:58	-6.21	-8·79	-7·89 37,075		-9·13 17,521	- 13·40 19,505	- 10.83 10,537		-1:16		
5 E	Pergh. Kootea Gooneir Ditto,	55.484	26,694 27,000	39,254	20,742	18,512 20,008	40,060		18,967	21,443	11,621	8,968 9,822	17,570 18,617		2 5,10
1	Actual Difference,	-633	-3 06	42,233 -2,979	22,225 1.483	-1,496	 2,985	-1,539	-1,446	-1,938	-1,084	-854	-1,047		5 -51 0 -61
I	Difference per cent.,	-1.14	-1.13	-2.575 -7:05	-6.67	-7.47	_7·45	- 7·29	-7.76	-9.03	-9.32		-5.62	-4.8	
1	Pergh. Tuppehjar,	66,041	38,247	39,191	20,717	18,474	34,678	18,313	16,365	20,484	11,040		14,194	1	
1	Ditto, \\ctual Difference,	66,485 444	36,573 +1,674	40,169	21,123	19,046 572	35,994 1,316	18,889 576	17,105 - 740	22,338 +1,854	12,047 1,007		13,656 +538	1	1 +16
	Difference per cent.,	6 6	+4.57	→978 -2:43	-406 -1.92	-3.	_3.65	-3.04	-4.32	+8.29	-8:38		+3.93		9 +11
	ergunnah Hutgaon,	1,42,607	60,824	96,437	50,522	45,915	81,453	43,030	38,423	42,245	22,623	19,622	39,208	20,407	153
3	Ditto,	Ditto.	56,869	94,271	49,253	45,018	80,535	42,367	38,168		26,467	22,968	31,100		
1.	Actual Difference,	None.	+8,955	+2,166	+1,269	+897	+1.13	+663 +1.56	+ 255 + 66		-3,844 -14.52	-3,346 -14.56	+8,108 +26:07	+4,507 +2834	+236
1	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Kotla,	26,505	+6.94 14,827	+2·29 21,198	+2.57 10,974:	+1·99 10,2 2 4	17,280				4,970		8,036		
3	Ditto,	26,069	14,182	21,198	10,966	10,345	17,553	9,085	8,468	10,364	5,477	4,887	7,189	8,608	3.54
1	Actual Difference,	+436	+645	-113	+8	-121	-273	-72	-201		-507	-613	+847	+435 +12-05	
Ţ	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Ekdulla,	+1.67 1,09,320	+4.24	- ·53	+ .07	-1.16	-1.55 60,013	- '72 31,401	-2·37 28,612	-1080 39,313	9·25 20,840		+11.78 20,700	10,56	
3	Ditto,	1,09,301	63,904 58,8∋6	69,722 65,619	36,271 34,516	33,451 31,103	57,224	30,264	26,960	36,457	19,544		20,767	10,720	1024
A	Actual Difference,	+19	+5,098	+4,103	+1,755	+2,348	+2,789	+1,137	+1,652	+2,856	+1,296	+1,560	-67	- 159	
)ifference per cent.,	+.01	+8.68	+6.25	+5.08	+7.04	+4.87	+3.75	+6.12		+6.63		- ·32	-1.48 2,450	
	Pergunnah Dhata,	19,964 Ditto.	13,796	14,874	7,708	7,166	14,268	7,391	6,877 6,518	9,525 8,129	4,941 4,291		4,743 5,49 9	2,450	
1	Ditto, Actual Difference,	None.	13,549 + 247	14,245 +629	7,424 + 284	6,821 +345	13.628 +640	7,110 +281	+359		+650		—75 6	-3 69	-3
	Difference per cent.,		+1.82	+4.41	+3.82	+5.05	+4.69	+3.95	+5.20	+17.17	+15.14	+19.43	- 13.74	-13.08	
5 F	Pergh. Kora,	1,47,558	80,883	96.417	49,114	47,303	89,254	45,336	43,918	47,869	25,304		41,395	20,032 18,033	
١,	Ditto,	Ditto.	75,017	97,576	50,267	47,309	90,940	46,945	43,995 — 77	54,676 6,807	28,912 -3,608		36,264 +5,121	+1,999	+3.15
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent	None.	+5,866 +784	-1,159 -1:18	-1,153 -2.29	-6-	-1,686 -1.85	-1,609 -3.42	- · 17	- 12·44	-12·47	-12.41	+14.12		
1	per comunities		7104	-1 18	-2-29	- 01	1 00	U 12			.=				
_	07.	TT1./		n		70.07	. D. P. 4. 7.	VD POT	TT AMIC	NT AC ITS	שיומוט	ח וא יים	IE CENS	US OF 1	BAI 853 AN
					FERENC	ES OF A	REA A	ND POP	ULATIO	N AS EA	THIBLIE		ONEO EL		1.391
				7,24,372					3,25,070	3,91,463	2,05,874				97.5
3		19,26,112				3,53,714		3,63,988	3,29,703 -4,633					+44,382	+41,94
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	+13,179	+42,739 +5.04	- 19,500 - 2.62	-11,907 -3.05	-7,593 -2·14	-12,530 -1.80	-7,897 -2·16	-4,633 -1 40		· · · · · ·			+41.93	++23
	Pergunnah Banda,				55,438	52,127	95,515	49,335	46,180		24.950	21,757	48,808	24,385	55°F. 51°F.
3	Ditto,	Ditto.	1,37,250		66,462	59,208			50,040	59,321	31,734	27,587	47,612	25,159	+1,3

Ditto. None. Ditto, ... Actual Difference, ... 59,208 -7,081 -11.95 29,597 27,260 1,37,250 +5,126 +3.73 55,893 -7,558 -13.28 31.976 66,462 -11,024 -16.58 +1,57 +87 925 526 +266 +67 144 +667 152 -121 152 +451 +451 +451 +451 +451 +451 +451 +451 +451 +452 +451 +452 +451 +452 +451 +452 +451 +452 +451 +452 +451 +452 +451 +452 +451 +452 +451 +452 +552 1,25,670 50,040 -3,860 -7.71 27,331 - 6,714 - 21:37 -5,930 -21:13 +1,196 -12,614 - 18,105 -- 14.40 -11.418 +2.51_3.07 Difference per cent.,...

Ditto Pailanee,... - 10.67 -21.26 10,190 39,825 43,177 18,039 19,554 19,482 12,242 59,307 21,786 Ditto Pailanee Ditto, Actual Difference, 82,343 77,367 34,612 32,711 1.53,232 64.209 6,611 +3,579 +54·13 14,052 23,623 55,419 30,234 25,185 _1,837 _7:77 +7,240 +59·14 -3,352 -7.76 -1,5!5 +1,336 +'87 1,85,113 +4.976 +4,238 +7.06 +1,901 +2,337 +8.57 +3,888 +7:01 +2,146+1,742Actual Difference, ...
Difference per cent,...
Ditto Ougasee,...
Ditto, ...
Actual Difference, ...
Difference per cent,...
Ditto Dursenda, +8·52 31,838 -7.74+5.76 +6.43 19,411 24.375 26,479 16,016 39,081 19,670 65,560 67,437 98,331 **94**,783 35,948 37,524 33,722 1865) 69 506 33,558 8,052 +6,000 51,421 - 12,340 27,046 - 7,376 - 27·27 35,098 32,339 Ditto. 72,035 34,511 1853 +10,463 +65.32 38,220 43,340 -4,964 -20:36 - 2,529 - 3·51 -1,576 -4·19 -953 -276 -501 -1.51 **3**0,998 None. +3,548 -1,877 -2.78-1.376+74·50 19,538 - 23.99 +3.74 2,27,147 Ditto Dursend Ditto, Actual Difference, 44,839 23,525 21,314 41,145 43,286 83,061 88,037 1865 1,17,912 85,423 44,278 43,063 22,664 -- 2,526 23,895 -370 -1.54 42,078 44,697 20,802 **45**,959 2,27,695 1,06,585 90,664 47,378 1853 -5.118 -11.80 +142 +31 38,860 +512 -548 -18 -3,100 -6.54 -2,141 -4.94 - 4,976 - 5.65 +11,327**–** 5,241 -2,896 -2.080-11.44 Difference per cent.,...
Ditto Chiboo, ... +2.46 18,165 -6.51 **-** 4·94 +10.62-5.78 20,195 37,596 38,378 -782 -2:03 38,268 Ditto Chiboo, ...
Ditto, ...
Actual Difference, ... 20,695 42,482 42,080 77,128 77,581 1865 2,00,547 83,576 80,078 40,890 36,238 15,091 +5.104 48,931 10,071 23,537 -5,372 40,485 25,394 28,650 37,096 Ditto. 83,234 1853 80,458 -4,699 -18.50 23,700 +9,618 +33.57 +402 +95 - 453 - 58 - 858 - 2·31 +342 +405 +33.82 Difference per cent.,...
Ditto Budousa,...
Ditto, ...
Actual Difference, ... +1.00 - 20.58 _ 22:39 + 41 18,437 35,890 11,075 20,816 38,269 39,001 -732 -1:87 44,516 70,640 42,137 42,714 2,29,825 85,251 44,604 40,647 5,953 +12,484 +209.70 20,998 36,761 33,879 2,27,093 +2,732 45,266 -662 -1.46 41,454 -807 -1.93 86,720 - 1,469 -- 1.69 1853 99.046 +12,484 +12,33 +209-70 +24,00 20,998 17,46 +12,518 +9,96 +147-64 +133-11 14,805 13,75 + 24,815 -577 -1:34 - 13,063 - 13,061 +10,098 -26,124 +224.06 Difference per cent.,...
Ditto Tirohan,... -36.98 **- 35·52** 38.55 +1.20 3,53,240 3,43,581 + 10·19 75,227 38,447 15,963 51,437 44,643 +6,794 +15.21 28,464 34,516 Ditto Tirohan,...
Ditto, ...
Actual Difference, ... 49,462 42,996 44,095 40,131 55,110 67,164 26,646 97,482 46,045 93,557 41,670 +4,375 +10.49 86,31**3** +11,169 83,127 1853 67.856 + 22,484 -6,052 -17.58 +6,466 +15.03 +3,964 +9.87 +9,659 +9,371 +10,430 - 12,054 Difference per cent.,...
Ditto Seonda, ...
Ditto, ...
Actual Difference, ...
Difference per cent.,... +12.54 74,954 -17.94 +140.85 +13.81 98,211 +12.94 79,760 +2.8114,605 28,556 23,695 28,730 -5,035 38,964 40,277 - 1,313 94,210 38,500 36,454 46.398 40,796 11,958 +2,847 +23.80 54,655 25,925 23.807 Ditto. 98,728 -517 48,339 - 2,543 78,462 40.688 83,616 +4,749 +19-94 **-3**,856 None. -8.257-3,222<u>C</u>17 52 -15.10 - 12.42 -3.49 -:52 -4.61 -5.86 -3.25 -4.47 -5.37

NO. II.—(Continued.)

-13.39

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

OF 1865,	NOTING	PERCE			CREAS		CREASE	AND TI	HE I	PROP	ORI											
			MAHORE	DAN FOR	PULATION	· ——-											,	FEMAL		Donum		
			A	gricultur	al.	Non	-Agricultu	ıral.	Po	otal pula- on.		HIND	Agr	ricul- ral.	Agi	ion- ricul- ral,	M	AHOME	Agr	ropul icul- ral,	Ag	Von- ricul- ural.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malcs.	Females.	Males.	Females.
71,877 67,350 +4,527 +6:72	37,124 34,339 +2,785		25,640 28,006 -2,366 -8:44	14,435 -1,030	12,235 13,571 - 1,336 - 9.84	46,237 39,344 +6,893 +17.51	23,719, 19,904 +3,815 +19:16	22,518 19,440 +3,078 +15.83	100 100	91·09 90 ·25	100	90·80 89 · 63	100 100	86·12 85·93	100 100	96·57 95·33	100 100	93·61 96·13		91·27 94·01		94·93 97·66
14.277 14,681 -404 -2.75	+8.11 7,500 7,417 +83 +1.11	6,777 7,264 -487 -6.72	1,854 3,975 -2,121 -53:35	971 2,032 -1,061	883 1,943 -1,060 -54.55	12,423 10,706 +1,717 +16 03	6,529 5,385 +1,144 +21.24	5,594	100	91 ·8 8 90·25	100	92·11 89·13	100 100	86·42	100 100	96·70 92·55				. 90 [.] 93 95 [.] 62		90·28 98·81
6,518 6,060 +458 +7:55	3,227 3,018 +209 +6:52	3.291 3,042 +249 +8:18	2,161 2,948 787	1,088 1,506	1,073 1,442 -369 -25:58	4,357 3,112 +1,245 +40.00	2,139 1,512 +627	2, 218 1, 600 +618	100 100			91·12 87·26					100 100	101 ·9 8 100·79	100 100	98•62 95·75		103·69 105·82
1,790 1,636 + 154 + 9:41	939 920 +19 +2.07	851 716 +135 +18:88	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		100			87.68 88.43				96·67 93·95		90·62 77·83				
686 587 +99 +1686	361 307 +54 +17:58	325 280 +45 +16	••	•••	***	•••		•••				90·37 89·40						90·02 91·20				
2,843 2,139 +704 +32:91	1,597 1,136 +461 -40:56	1,246 1,003 + 243 + 24·22	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	***				84·27 80·35						78·02 88·29				
2.691 2,757 66 2:39	1,490 1,520 -30 -1.90	1,201 1,237 -36 -2.91	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	87.89	100	86·09 88·30	100	84-11	100	93.70	100	80·60				
2,179 2,173 +6 +27	1,188 1,132 +56 +4.94	991 1,041 -50 -4.80	•••	•••	 	•••			100	90.02	100	89·60 89·92	100	84.51	100	96.54	100	83·41 91·96				
4,513 4,175 +338 +8:09	2,404 2,234 +170 +7:60	2,109 1,941 +168 +8:65	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		100	90-16	100	89·36 90·55	100	85.42	100	99-59	100	87.72 86.88		22.50	100	
14,984 13,736 +1,248 +9*08	7,492 6,886 +606 +8.80	+937	6,523 -1,321 -20.25	3,266 -565 -17.29	-756 -23·21	9,782 7,213 +2,569 +35.61	+32.34	3,593 +1,398 +35:90	160	91.40	100	89·29 90·08	100	86.77	100	95.59	100	100·00 99·47 99·79	100			104,19 99·25
3,918 3,758 +160 +4°25 9,709	1,961 1,881 +80 +4.25 4,870	1,957 1,877 +80 +4.26 4,839	6,3 86	3,222	3,164	 3,323	 1,648	•••	100	94.34	100	93.20	100	89.22	100	99·25	100	99.78		98-19	100	101:03
8,395 +1,314 +15.65 606	4,252 +618 +14:53	4,143 +696	5,271 +1,115 +21.15	2,688 +534	2,583 +581	3,124 +199 +6·37	1,564	1,560	100	90.11	100	93.04	100	86·5 3	100	93.72	100	97.43	100			99.74
617 -11 -1.78 7,163	314 +3 +94 3.778	303 14 4·62 3,385	•••			4, 985	2,64 8	•••	100	91.87	100	91.67	100	89.44	100		100	96 [.] 49			100	88-25
6,636 +527 +7:94	3,322 +456 +13.72	3,314 +71 +2:14	•••	•••	•••	5,245 -260 -4.95	2,609 +39 +1.49	-299		94-11	100	93.71	100	89-11	100	101.02	100	99.75		•••	100	101.03
7) A . # 1865,	NOTING 22, 160,	PERCE.	NTAGE	S OF II	NCREAS																	
50.151 -6,970 -13:88 12,050	26,170 -4,010 -15:32 6,103	24,011 -2,960	23,047 -2,114 -9:17 2,891	11,872 -1,408 -11.85	11,175 -706 -6:31 1,400	22,278 27,134 -4,856 -17:89	11,696 14,298 -2,602 -18:19	12,836 -2,254 -17.55	100	90.65	100	90 ·5 5	100	89.93	100		1 0 0	91.75	100	94.12	100	90·47 89·77
18,737 -6,687 -35:68 4,902	9,569 -3,466 -36:22 2,636	9,168 -3,221 -35:13 2,266	4,509 -1,618 -35:88 3,218	2,193 -7:02 -32:01	2,316 -916 -39:55 1,501	9,159 14,228 -5,069 -35.62 1,684	4,612 7,376 -2,764 -37:47 919	6,852 -2,305 -33:64	100	89.08	100	87· 95	100	86.93	100	100·15 89·24 91·18	100		100	105.60	100	92.89
4,552 +350 +7:68 3,946	2,477 +159 +6:41 2,226	2,075 +191 +9·20 1,720	2,901 +317 +10.92 2,887	1,551 +166 +10 63 1,507	1,350 +151 +11:18 1,380	1,651 +33 +1.99	926 -7 -75 719	725 +40 +5:51	100	8 3 ·33	100	83·30 94·41	100	82.77	100		100	85·96 83·77 77·26	100	87·41 87·04 91·57	100	83·24 78·29 47·28
4,598 -652 -14·18 2,362	2,426 200 8:24 1,215	2,172 - 452 - 20:81 1,147	3,222 -335 -1039 1,189	1,689 -182 -1077 604	1,533 - 153 - 9.98 - 585	1,376 -317 -23:03 1,173	737 18 2·44 611	639 299 45:22 562	100	91·97 92·92	100	92·13 92·88	100 100	90·12 90·60	100	98 90 95·62	100	89·53 94·40	100	90·70 96·85	170	91·98
2,627 - 265 - 10:08 2,950	1,419 -204 -14:37 1,592	1,208 -61 -5:04 1,358	1,017 +172 +16.91	522 +82 +15.70	495 +90 +18·18	1,610 -437 -27:14	897 -286 -32·21	713 -151 -21·17	100 10 0	91·36 88·49	100	91·55 88·62	100	87-05 87-77	100	96·42 89·49	100	85·13 85·30	- 1	94.82		79.48
2,877 +73 +2.53 4,845	1,595 -3 -19 2,467	1,282 +76 +5.92 2,3 ⁻⁸					•••	•••	100	91-12	100	91·38 90·82	100	87:83	100	94.66	100	96.39				
5,005 -160 -3·19 3,925	2,552 -85 -3:33 1,975	2,453 -75 -3.05 1,950		•••		•••	•••		100	89.51	. 100	91·30 89·14	100	93-61	100	83.09	100	96·12 98·73				
3,186 +739 +2 3⋅19	1,647 +329 +19:90	1,539 +411			•••		j	.i. '1	100	93.34	100	9 3·3 3 	100	94.58	100	88-24	100	93.44		}		

100 95·50 100 94·94 100 95·81 100 92·88 100 109·47 92·83 100 92·83 100 90·23 100 99·08 100 94·41

ALL

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

				Por	ULATION '	TOTAL.				Hindoo 1	Populatio	er.	1		
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	in acres.	ares in acres.								Agricultur	al.	N	on-Agricu	ltural
		Total area in	Cultivated	Total.	Males.	Fcmales.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Femalos.
1865 1853	District Allahabad Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.	17,84,780 -15,213	9,71,558 +19,463	13,79,788		6,58,680 6,56,990 +1,69€ +•25	12,08,018 11,99,927 +8,091 +:67	6,38,154 6,30,155 +7,999 +1.26	5,69,864 5,69,772 +92 +16	7,97,332 -85,306	-44,030	3,75,459 -41,276	4,02,595	2,08,285 +52,029	2 1,94 (.9 9 +41,39
1853	Pergunnah Chail, Ditto, Actual Difference,	1,97,893 2,03,284 -5,391	1,19,239 1,17,510 +1,729	2,79,032 2,25,228 +53,804	1,45,087 1,18,013 +30,074	1,30,945 1,07,215 +23,730	2,11,661 1,71,708 +39,953	1,12,853 90,294 +22,559	98,808 81,414 +17,394	71,781 66,742 +5,039	37,313 34,874 +2,439	34,468 81 ,868 +2,600	1,39,880 1,04,966 +3 4, 914	75,540 55,420 +20,120) +141.4 0 4628 0 6438
1865 18 5 3	Difference per cent., Pergh. Atturbun, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Kurra-	71,168 Do. None.	+1·47 43,138 4,4761 -1,623 -3·62		21,769 23,893	+22·13 19,277 21,887 -2,610 -11·97	+23·26 39,967 44,471 -4,504 -10·12	+24.98 21,194 23,231 -2,037 -8.76	+21.36 18,773 21,240 -2,467 -11.61	+7.54 21,208 37,286 -16,078 -43.12	+6.99 11,417 19,506 -8,089 -41.47	+8·15 9,791 17,780 -7,989 -44·93	+ 33·26 18,759 7,185 +11,574 +161·18	9,777 3,725 +6,053	7 8,40 3,40 1 1 +5,-±
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	93,459 Do. None.	55,262 53,851 +1,411	74,776 70,164 +4,612 +6.57	39,289 37,215 +2,074	35,487 32,949 +2,538	63,705 59,856 +3,849	33,572 31,770 ÷1,802	30,133 28,086 +2,047	35,972 47,7 55 -11,783	19,249 25,243 -5,994	16,728 22,512 -5,789	27,733 12,101 +15,632	6,527 +7,796	5.74 +7.54
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Kurrah, Ditto, Actual Difference,	1,46,731 1,44,563 +2,168	+2 62 74,965 71,240 +3,725	1,16,115 1,17,621 -1,506	+5.54 60,656 61,137 -481	+7.70 55,459 56,484 -1,025	+6.43 98,178 1,00,049 -1,871	+5 67 51,544 52,362 -848	+7.28 46,634 47,687 -1,053	-24.67 47,783 72,121 -24,339	-23.74 26,582 37,93 -12,356	-25.71 22,201 34,183 -11,982	+129·17 50,395 27,928 +22,467	25,962 14,424 +11,538	24.65 13.54 +10,528
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Sooraon, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	+1·49 91,430 91,126 +304 +·33	+5·22 47,958 47,867 +91 +·19	-1.28 93,466 1,05,103 -11,637 -11.07	-·78 49,021 54,8145,79310·57	-1.81 44,445 50,289 -5,844 -11.62	-1.87 79.810 87,590 -7,780 -8.88	-1.56 41,661 46,081 -4,417 -9.58	-2·20 38,146 41,5·09 -3,363 -8·10	- 83·74 55,247 54,944 + 303 + • 55	-32·56 29,012 29,426 -414 -1·40	-35.05 26,235 25,518 +717 +2.8	+80.44 24,563 32,646 -8,083 -24.75	+79·99 12,652 16,655 -4,003 -24·03	11,8 15.9 -4 v v
1853	Pergh. Mirzapore Chowharee, Ditto, Actual Difference,	12,314 12,314 None.	5,530 5,738 -208	19,350 \$2,767 -3,417	10,065 12,324 -2,259	9,285 10,443 -1,158	15,963 18,021 -2,058	8,270 9,758 -1,488	7,693 8,263 570	11,17 4 10,671 +503	5,807 5,807	5,367 4,864 + 5 03	4,789 7,350 -2,561	2,463 3,951 1,488	2,33 3.5
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Kewaee, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	87,963 87,953 +10 +·01	-3.57 51,482 50,164 +1,318 +2.62	- 15·00 83,891 80,137 +3,754 +4·68	-18·33 44,910 42,481 +2,429 +5·71	-11.08 38,981 37,656 +1,325 +3 51	-11.42 76,746 73,005 +3,741 +5.12	-15·24 41,191 38,829 +2,362 +6·08	-6.89 35,555 34,176 +1,379 +4.34	+4.71 56,719 59,201 +2,482 +4.19	30,588 31,751 -1,163 -3.66	+ 10·34 26,031 27,450 -1,319 -4·80	-34.84 20,027 13,804 +6,223 +45.08	-37-66 10,603 7,078 +3,525 +49-80	-31 57 9,434 6,734 +3,634
1865 1853 A	Pergunnah Meh, Ditto, Ctual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Secund-	94,606 94,605 +1 +0	52,144 52,210 -66 -12	84,263 89,337 -5,074 -5.67	43,862 47,306 -3,444 -7.28	40,401 42,031 -1,630 -3.87	72,918 76,372 -3,424 -4.48	38,660 4(),632 -1,972 -4.85	34,288 35,740 →1,452 -4.06	54,208 67,507 -13,299 -19.69	28,467 36,126 -7,659 -21.20	25,741 31,381 -5,640	18,740 8,865 +9,875 +111:39	10,193 4,506 +5,687	8,54 4,35
1853 A	ra, Ditto, ctual Difference,	1,04,905 1,04,905 None.	47,467 49,187 -720	92,686 104,363 -11,677	51,404 55,284 -3,880	41,28 2 49, 079 -7, 797	77,767 87,164 -9,397	41,212 46,478 -5,266	36,555 40,686 -4,131	54,2 08 60,305 -6,097	29,548 32,530 -2,982	24,660 27,775 -3,115	23,559 26,859 -3,300	11,664 13,948 -2,284	11,59 12,51 -1,51
1865 P 1853 A	oifference per cent., lergh. Jhoonsie, Ditto ctual Difference, ifference per cent.,	74,246 75,300 - 1,054 - 1.39	-1·49 45,388 48,359 -2,971 -6·14	-11·18 71,999 66,251 +5,748 +8·67	-7:01 38,673 35,738 +2,935 +8:07	-15.88 33,326 30,513 +2,813 +9.25	-10·77 62,940 58,711 +4,229 +7·20	-11·33 33,776 31,668 +2,108 +6·62	-10·15 29,164 27,043 +2,121 +7·84	-10·11 36,199 37,621 -1,422 -3·77	-9·16 19,628 20,593 -965 -4·68	-11 21 16,571 17,028 -457 -2 68	-12·28 26,741 21,090 +5,651 +26·79	-16·37 14,148 11,075 +3,073 +27·74	-75 12,54 19,61 +2,57 +257
1865 P 1853 A D	ergh. Arail, Ditto, tcual Difference, ifference per cent.,	1,63,744 1,63,821 -77 -04	1,02,547 1,02,103 +444 +:43	1,23,350 1,20,582 +2,768 +2.29 64,698	65,931 62,817 +3,114 +4.95	57,419 57,765 -346 -59	1,15,211 1,12,878 +2,333 +2.06	61,673 58,899 +2,864 +4.86	53,538 54,069 -531 - •98	76,730 77,882 -1,152 -1.47 34,003	40,840 41,019 -179 -:43	35,890 36,863 -973 -2.63	38,481 34,996 +3,485 +9.95	20,833 17,790 +3,043 +11.48 15,110	17.64 17.20 +44 +256
1853 A D	Ditto, ctual Difference, ifference per cent.,	1,58,659 1,58,493 +166 +·10	92,545 88,153 +4,892 +4.98	67,442 -2,744 -4.06	33,993 35,209 1,216 3·45	30,705 32,233 -1,528 -4.74	62,743 65,390 -2,647 -4.04	32,948 34,144 -1,196 -3.50	29,795 31,246 -1,451 -4.64	39,663 -5,660 -14·27	17,838 20,958 -3,120 -14.88	16,165 18,705 -2,540 -13.57	28,740 25,727 +3,013 +1:71	13,186 +1,924 +14-59	12,541 +1,059 +8-52
1853	ergunnah Tal Bur- rokur, Ditto, etual Difference,	43,649 43,666 —17	27,490 24,426 +3,064	17,441 16,904 +537	8,926 8,677 +249	8,515 8,227 +288	17,017 16,437 +580	8,689 8,426 + 263	8,328 8,011 +317	11,477 11,046 +431	5,949 5,714 +235	5,528 5,332 +196	5,540 5,391 +149	2,740 2,712 +28	2,870 2,679 + (21
D 1865 Pe	ifference per cent., ergh. Tal Chow-	03	+ 12·54 84,453	+3·11 47,043	+2·86 23,895	+3.20	+8.52	+8.12	+3·95 21,976	+3-90 32,639	+4·11 16.624	+3·67 16,015	+2.76	+1-03 5,950	+451 5,961
1853 A Di	Ditto, ctual Difference, ifference per cent.,	51,361 51,232 +29 +05	34,187 +266 +·77	51,100 -4,057 -7.93	25,999 -2,104 -8:09	23,148 25,101 -1,953 -7:78	44,550 48,324 -3,778 -7.61	24,541 -1,967 -8·17	23,787 -1,811 -7.61	34,660 -2,021 -5:33	17,738 -1,114 -6.28	16,922 -907 -5·35	13,668 -1,757 -12.85	6,803 — 853	6,265 -914 -13-16
1853 A	rar, Ditto, ctual Difference,	61,499 61,529 - 30	81,187 28,433 +2,754	19,683 20,547 -864	10,159 10,583 - 424	9,524 9,964 440	19,112 19,919 807	9,850 10,241 -391	9,262 9,678 -416	13,229 14,533 -1,304	6,935 7,597 —662	6,294 6,936 -642	5,883 5,386 +497	2,644 +271	2,963 2,742 +226
1865 Pe	ifference per cent., ergunnah Tal Khurka, Ditto, etual Difference,	04 40,855 40,855 None.	+9.68 21,799 18,019 +3,780	-4·20 10,876 12,602 -1,726	-4·00 5 ,685 6 ,5 2 3 -838	5,191 6,079 888	-4.05 10,454 12,080 -1,626	-3·81 5,472 6,237 -765	-4·29 4,982 5,843 -861	-8.97 6,213 7,585 -1,372	-8·71 3,316 3,975 -659	-9·25 2,897 3,610 -713	+9-04 4,241 4,495 -254	2,156 2,262 -106	+5°24 2,085 2,233 -148
Di 1865 Pe	ifference per cent., ergunnah Tal Manda, Ditto.	None. 89,312 89,357	+ 20·97 83,544 88,207	-18.69 41,422 44,158	-12·80 21,373 22,453	-14·60 20,049 21,705	-13·46 38,346 40,429	-12·36 19,834 20,580	-14·73 18,506 19,849	-18.08 26,202 28,352	-16·55 13,707 14,603	-19·75 12,495 18,749	-5.65 12,138 12,077	6,127	6,011 6,100

HABAD.

OF 14	965, NOTI	NG PER	CENTA	GES OF	INCREA	ASE OR	DECREA	SE AND	T	HE PRO	O P O	RTI	_		
`		·	Маном	EDAN POI	PULATION						-			DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	
				Agricultu	ral.	No	n-Agricul	tural.	-	Total Popula- tion.		Į.	_	- Todounian.	RIC
		les,		1 .			1	· } = 3	_				185	5 Dist. Humeerpore, 3 Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Humeerpore,	+
Total.	Males.	Females,	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fémales.	186	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Sumeerpore,	erei per
1,85,16 1,79,86 +3,30 +2.9 67,37	92,643 +3,706 +4	87,218	65,31	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	31,857 -1,752 -5.41	1,14,550 +9,298 +8·11	65,137 59,189 +5,948 +10.04	58,711 55,361 +3,350 +6.05	100	89·67 90·89	100 100	89•! 90•.	1865 1865 1853	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Moudha, Ditto,	eres
53,52 +13,85 +25.8 1,075	0 27,719 1 +7,515 8 +27·11 9 575		18,056 +748 +4·14	9,282 +178 +1.91	9,344 8,774 +570 +6·40	48,567 35,464 +13,103 +86.94	25,774 18,437 +7,337 +89.79	22,793 17,027 +5,766 +33.86	100		100	90•;	1865 1863	Actual Difference.	1 Bet 2 ere 2 per 1
-236 -17.53 11,071 10,008	7 -13·14 5,717	- 143 - 22·16 5,354 4,863	5,164 5,138		2,744	5,907	3,2 97	•••	100	91.60	.00	91.4	1003	Difference per cent., Pergh. Punwaree, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	2), 1 2 ered per
+763 +7·40 17,937 17,572 +365	+4·99 9,112 8,775	+491 +10·09 8,825 8,797	+26 +50 7,676 9,661 -1,985	-335 -12·15 3,946 4,753	2,383 +861 +15·14 3,780 4,908 -11,78	5,170 +737 +14.25 10,261 7,911	2,690 +607 +22.56 5,166 4,022	+130 +5·24 5,095	00	91·43 1(92·38	00 8	8•4i ; ∩•4	1865	Dist. Goruckpore, 4	eret per
+2 07 13,656 17,513 -3,857 -22-02	8,733 -1,376	+31· 6,299 8,780 -2,481 -28·25	-20.54 4,491 4,099 -392 -9.56	-16.97 2,354 2,053 +301	-24· 2,137 2,046 +91			+1,206 +31·01 4,162 6,734 10 -2,572	00 9	90-66 10	00 9	, 1•5	1865 1865 1853	Ditto, 4 Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Amorha, Ditto.	6. j - j ere per
3,387 4,746 -1,359 -28-63 7,145	1,795 2,566 -771 -30·04 3,719	1,592 2,180 -588 -26.97			695 765 70 9·15	1,905 2,996 1,091 36·41	1,008 1,581 -573	897 1,415 -518 -36 60	00 g	2·24 10 14·73	0 93 84	·61	1865 1853	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Qorungabad Nuggur, Ditto,	e, l lere-
7,132 +13 +18 11,315 12,965	8,652 + 67 + 1.83 5,202 6,674	6,113	1,547 1,618 -71 -4.38 4,411	2,234	735 814 79 -9·70 2,177	5,598 5,514 +84 +1.52 6,904	2,907 2,848 +59 +2.07 2,968	2,691 10 2,666 10 +25 +•93 3,936 10	8 00	8-64 100	88	•0,	1 86 5	J7160,[.]	Bu o, ere per
1,650 12 72 14,919 17,199	-1,472 -22.05 10,192 8,806	-178 - -2·82 - 4,727	4 ,164	-70 ₀ -23·85 -	1,481	7,819 -415 -5.67 -	8,740 -772 -20-64 7,459	3,579 10 +357 +9.97	0 8	8-84 100	87	·9(1865 E	Difference per cent., Pergh. Ruttunpoor Bansie, 5	Gh o, 'ere per
-2,280 -13 25 9,059 7,541 -1,519	+1,386 -	-3,666 -43.67 4,162 3,470	5,019 -855 17·03 2,108 2,230 -122	+149 -1 +5.76 -4 1,120 1,189 1	1,004 41·39 988 1,041	11.69 6,951 5,310	19·91 _ 3,777 2, 881	5,958 100 -2,662 -44·67 3,174 100 2,429 100	88	977 100 8-17 100	87.	54	1865 F	West,	wai to, tere per
8,139 7,704 +435 +5:64 1,955	4,258 4,008 +250 +6-23	3,881 3,696 +185	5·47 3, 82 3,547 -465	-5·80 - 1,525 1 1,788 1 -263 -	5·09 ,557 ,759 ·202	30·90 5,057 4,157 +900	2,733 2,220 +513	+746 30·67 2,324 1,937 100 +387	87	·08 100	86.5	'n	1865 P	Ghous, 2	igrí to, fere per
2,052 -97 -4:72	1,045 1,065 -20 -1.87	910 987 -77	608 809 201	296 392	312	21.64 + 1,347 1,243	23,10 749 673	19·97 698 100 570 100	91. 80.	32 100 54 100	90·4 91·5	3	1865 P	ergh. Hussunpoor Mughur,	rleej to, ¦ fer€ pen
467 -43 -920 2,493	237 251 -14 -5:57	,	_			i	Jac 25 1	07.07		80.48		1	1865 1853 A	ifference per cent., ergh. Muhoolee, Ditto, ctual Difference, ifference per cent.	nds to, ' tere per
2.772 -279 -10·06 571	1,458 -137 -9·3/		16 91	16'99 36'66'6 15'6'6	1 88 + 88'61 + 88'61 +	18.66+ 092'41+ 199'77 191.7+	99.07 + 688'61 + 79'89 77.01 +	90 1.8 6 90 1. 86 94.7+	3+ 3 :'I	58.7+ 670,78 670,78 670,78 69.78 7.18	+		1865 Pe 1853 A Di 1865 Pe	Ditto, ctual Difference, ifference per cent., ergh. Dhooriapar,	o, , ere
628 -57 -9:07	-g-21- g	78-41 - 79 74'8	51 (5)	50,722,1 7 7 10,81,1 10,7 10,7 10,7 10,7 10,7 10,7 10,7 1	8·2+ 12'91'3 8·3+	11.9+ 11.9+ 11.9+	08-4+	92.91 666,91	6'8 1'8 +	392'f\$ 601'99 \$9.\$+	ʻI ʻI		1865 Pe	Ditto, tual Difference, fference per cent., rgunnah Benaek- poor East,	oo' oo,
522 -100	~ \os	9°E	FII	19'09'1 8	96,41,8 41,80,8 18,8+	1,63,333 1,68,74	862,18, 227,17,	I \$70,75	,8 3,8	42 7,0 6	ן ז'נ ז'נ	. ــــــــ ا	1853 Ac Dir	Ditto, tual Difference, ference per cent.,	

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STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

				Рор	ULATION '	Готац.				HINDOO P	OPULATIO	ж.			14
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	in acres.	area in acres.								1 gricultur	al.	No	n-Agricult	ural
0.81	MyT and area ANY men cycle. The	Total area	Cultivated area in	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females,	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1865 1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	17,84,780 -15,213	9,71,558 +19,463	13,93,183 13,79,788 +13,395	7,22,798 + 11,705	6,56,990 +1,69€	11,99,927 +8,091	+7,999	5,69,772 +92	7,12,026 7,97,332 -85,306 -10.69	4,21,873 $-44,030$	3,34,183 3,75,459 -41,276	4,95,992 4,02,595 + 93,397	+52,029	1,94,
1865 1853			1,19,239	+·97 2,79,032 2,25,228 +53,804	1,18,013 +30,074	+ · 25 1,30,945 1,07,215 + 23,730	$1,71,708 \\ +39,953$	+1.26 1,12,853 90,294 $+22,559$	+16 98,808 81,414 +17,394	71,781 66,742 +5,039	10·43 37,313 34,874 +2,439	-1099 $34,468$ $31,868$ $+2,600$	+23 19 1,39,880 1,04,966 +34,914	+20,120	64,
1853	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	-2.65 71,168 Do. None.	+1.47 43,138 4,4761 -1,623 -3.62	+23·44 41,046 45,780 -4,734 -10·34	+25.48 21,769 23,893 -2,124 -8.88	+22·13 19,277 21,887 -2,610 -11·97	+23·26 39,967 44,471 -4,504 -10·12	+24.98 21,194 23,231 -2,037 -8.76	+21·36 18,773 21,240 -2,467 -11·61	+7·54 21,208 37,286 -16,078 -43·12	+6.99 11,417 19,506 -8,089 -41.47	+8·15 9,791 17,780 -7,989 -44·93	+ 33·26 18,759 7,185 +11,574 +161·18	9,777 3,725 +6,052	+22 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87
1865	Pergunnah Kurra- ree, Ditto, Actual Difference,	93,459 Do. None.	55,262 53,851 +1,411	74,776 70,164 +4,612	39,289 37,215 +2,074	35,487 32,949 +2,538	63,705 59,856 +3,849	33,572 31,770 ÷1,802	30,133 28,086 +2,047	35,972 47,755 -11,783	19,249 25,243 -5,994	16,723 22,512 -5,789	27,733 12,101 +15,632	14,323 6,527 +7,796	7 5
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Kurrah,	1,46,731 1,44,563 +2,168	+2 62 74,965 71,240 +3,725 +5:22	+6.57 1,16,115 1,17,621 -1,506 -1.28	+5.54 60,656 61,137 -481 78	+7.70 55,459 56,484 -1,025 -1.81	+6.43 98,178 1,00,049 -1,871 -1.87	+5 67 51,544 52,362 -818 -1.56	+7.28 46,634 47,687 -1,053 -2.20	-24.67 47,783 72,121 -24,338 -33.74	-23.74 25,582 37,938 -12,356 -32.56	-25.71 $22,201$ $34,183$ $-11,982$ -35.05	+129·17 50,395 27,928 +22,467 +80·44	+119:44 25,965 14,424 +11,538 +79:99	4 +14 2 24 4 18 8 +10
853	Pergh. Sooraon, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	+1·49 91,430 91,126 +304	47,958 47,867 +91	93,466 1,05,103 -11,637 -11.07	49,021 54,814 -5,793 -10.57	44,445 50,289 -5,844 -11.62	79,810 87,590 -7,780 -8:88	41,664 46,081 -4,417 -9.58	38,146 41,509 -3,363 -8·10	55,247 54,944 +303 + 55	29,012 29,426 -414 -1.40	26,235 25,518 +717 +2.80	24,563 32,646 -8,083 -24.75	12,655 16,655 -4,005 -24.05	2 11 5 15 3 -4
	Pergh. Mirzapore Chowharee,	+·33 12,314 12,314	5,530 5,738	19,350 22,767	10,065 12,324	9,285 10,443	15,963 18,021	8,270 9,758	7,693 8,263	11,174 10,671	5,807 5,807	5,367 4,864	4,789 7,350	2,468	3 2
-10	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Kewaee, Ditto,	None. 87,963 87,953	-208 -3.57 51,482 50,164	-3,417 -15.00 83,891 80,137	-2,259 -18:33 44,910 42,481	-1,158 -11.08 38,981 37,656	-2,058 -11.42 76,746 73,005	-1,488 -15.24 41,191 38,829	-570 -6.89 35,555 34,176	+503 +4.71 56,719 59,201	30,588 31,751	+503 +10·34 26,031 27,450	-2,561 -34.84 20,027 13,804	-1,488 -37.66 10,603 7,078	8 -1 6 -3 8 6
865	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Meh, Ditto, Actual Difference,	+10 +·01 94,606 94,605	+1,318 +2.62 52,144 52,210	+3,754 +4.68 84,263 89,337 -5,074	+2,429 +5.71 43,862 47,306	+1,325 +351 40,401 42,031	+3,741 +5·12 72,948 76,372	+2,362 +6.08 38,660 40,632	+1,379 +4.34 34,288 35,740	+2,482 +4·19 54,208 67,507 -13,299	-1,163 -3.66 28,467 36,126	-1,319 -4.80 25,741 31,381 -5,640	+6,223 +45.08 18,740 8,865 +9,875	+3,528 +49.80 10,193 4,506 +5,687	3 44
1	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Secund-	+.0	-66 -·12	-5.67	-3,444 -7·28	-1,630 -3.87	-3,424 -4·48	-1,972 -4·85	-1,452 -4·06	-19.69	-7,659 -21·20	-17.96	+111.39	+ 126.20	+9
	Ditto,	1,04,905 1,04,905 None.	47,467 48,187 -720	92,686 104,363 -11,677	51,404 55,284 -3,880	41,282 49,079 -7,797	77,767 87,164 -9,397	41,212 46,478 -5,266	36,555 40,686 -4,131	54,208 60,305 -6,097	29,548 32,530 -2,982	24,660 27,775 -3,115	23,559 26,859 -3,300	11,664 13,948 -2,284	6 -1
65 I	Difference per cent., Pergh. Jhoonsie, Ditto Actual Difference,	74,246 75,300 -1,054	-1.49 45,388 48,359 -2,971	-11·18 71,999 66,251 +5,748	-7.01 $38,673$ $35,738$ $+2,935$	-15.88 33,326 30,513 +2,813	-10·77 62,940 58,711 +4,229	-11·33 33,776 31,668 +2,108	-10·15 29,164 27,043 +2,121	-10·11 36,199 37,621 -1,422	-9·16 19,628 20,593 -965	-11:21 16,571 17,028 -457	-12·28 26,741 21,090 +5,651	-16:37 $14,148$ $11,078$ $+3,078$	8 19 8 19 8 49
65 F	Ditto,	-1·39 1,63,744 1,63,821 -77	-6.14 1,02,547 1,02,103 +444	+8.67 1,23,350 1,20,582 +2,768	+8.07 65,931 62,817 +3,114	+9·25 57,419 57,765 -346	+7·20 1,15,211 1,12,878 +2,333	+6.62 61,673 58,809 +2,864	+7.84 53,538 54,069 -531	-3·77 76,730 77,882 -1,152	-4.68 40,840 41,019 -179	-2.68 35,890 36,863 -973	+26.79 38,481 34,996 +3,485	+27.74 20,833 17,790 +3,043	17
65 P		04 1,58,659 1,58,493 +166 +.10	+·43 92,545 88,153 +4,392 +4·98	+2·29 64,698 67,442 -2,744 -4·06	+4.95 33,993 35,209 -1,216 -3.45	'59 30,705 32,233 1,528 4·74	+2.06 62,743 65,390 -2,647 -4.04	+4.86 32,948 34,144 -1,196 -3.50	- · 98 29,795 31,246 -1,451 - 4 · 64	-1.47 34,003 39,663 -5,660 -14.27	'43 17,838 20,958 3,120 14.88	-2.63 16,165 18,705 -2,540 -13.57	+9.95 28,740 25,727 +3,013 +11.71	+11.48 15,110 13,186 +1,92 +1	1
65 P	ergunnah Tal Burrokur, Ditto, ctual Difference,	43,649 43,666 -17	27,490 24,426 +3,064	17,441 16,904 +537	8,926 8,677 +249	8,515 8,227 +288	17,017 16,437 +580	8,689 8,426 +263	8,328 8,011 +317	11,477 11,046 +431	5,949 5,714 +235	5,528 5,332 +196	5,540 5,391 +1		
D	ergh. Tal Chow- rassee, Ditto,	-·03 51,361 51,232	+12.54 34,453 34,187	+3·11 47,043 51,100	+2.86 23,895 25,999	+3·50 23,148 25,101	+3.52 44,550 48,323	+3·12 22,574 24,541	+3·95 21,976 23,787	32,63921 34 + 3·0·1		+3·67 1/1+ 3·0·6+	Æ	70	
A	ctual Difference, ifference per cent., ergunnah Tal Koh-	+29	+266 +·77	-4,057 -7.93	-2,104 -8·09	-1,953 -7·78	-3,778 -7·61	-1,967 -8·17	-1,811 -7:0	- 	+ +	3.0.8+	+3.0.8		+
D	Ditto, ctual Difference, ifference per cent.,	61,499 61,529 - 30 - 04	31,187 28,433 +2,754 +9:68	19,683 20,547 -864 -4·20	10,159 10,583 -424 -4:00	9,524 9,964 -440 -4·41	19,112 19,919 807 -4.05	9,850 10,24 -	40	+3.0.1 +151	+ +	121 - 121 - 124 -	+3.0.g +151+	+ .	° +
55 P	ergunnah Tal Khurka, Ditto, ctual Difference, ifference per cent.,	40,855 40,855 None.	21,799 18,019 +3,780 +20.97	10,876 12,602 -1,726 -13.69	5,685 6,523 -838 -12.80	5,191 6,079 -888 -14.60	10,454 12,087 -1,62 -13		+3.0.6+ +181+ +181+ +181+	+121 +121 +121 +130-1	+ +	+181+ +181+ +181+ -3.0.6+	+3.0.8 +181+ +181+ +3.0.8	+	+ + + +
	Manda, Ditto, etual Difference,	89,312 89,357 -45	33,544 38,207	41,422 44,158 -2,736	21,373 22,453 -1,080	20,049 21,705 -1,656	38. 40			+3.0.4	+ +	3.0.8+	+3.0.8	+	

HABAD.

	•)	AAHOMEI	DAN POP	ULATION.									DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.		
				Agricultur	al.	No	n-Agricul	itural.	P	Total Popula- tion.		-; 	1853	Dist. Humoerpore, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.	1+	DISTRIC OR PERGUNN
Totel.	Males.	Females.	Total,	Males.	Females,	Total.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1865 1863 1865	Difference per cent. Pergh. Humeerpore. Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent. Pergh. Sumeerpore. Ditto,	;5 ;3	Actual Differen Difference per
5,165 9,861 3,304 +2.94 7,371 3,520 3,851 25.88 1,079 1,309	96,349 92,643 +3,706 +4° 35,234 27,719 +7,515 +27·11 575 662	88,816 87,218 +1,598 +1:80 32,137 25,801 +6,336 +24-55 504	61,31 ⁷ 65,31 ¹ -3,99 ⁴ -6·1 ¹ 18,80 ⁴ 18,056 +748 +4·1 ⁴	31,212 33,454 -2,242 -6.70 9,460 9,282 +178 +1.91	80,105 31,857 -1,752 -5'41 9,344 8,774 +570 +6'40	1,23,848 1,14,550 +9,298 +8:11 48,567 35,464 +13,103 +86:94	65,137 59,189 +5,948 +10-04 25,774 18,437 +7,387 +89-79	55,361 +3,350 +6.05 22,793 17,027 +5,766 +33.86	100 100 100	90·89 88·42	100 100 100 9	90- 37-1 90-:	1865 P 1853 A D 1865 P 1865 P 1865 Pet	etual Difference, ifference per cent., ergh. Moudha, Ditto, fference per cent., rgh. Raat, 2 Ditto, ference per cent., ference per cent., gh. Punwarce, 2	853] , I 1865 1853	Actual Differed Difference per Pergunnah Ber Ditto, Actual Difference per Pergunnah Zaf Ditto,
-230 17·57 1,071 0,308 -763 7·40 1,937 -365 2.07 ,656 ,513	-87 -13·14 6,717 5,445 +272 +4·99 9,112 8,775 +387 7,357 8,733	6,29 9 8,780	5,164 5,138 +26 +50 7,676 9,661 -1,985 -20-54 4,491 4,099	2,420 2,755 - 355 - 12·15 3,946 4,753 - 807 - 16·97 2,354 2,063	2,744 2,383 +361 +15·14 3,730 4,908 -11,78 -24· 2,137 2,046	5,907 5,170 +737 +14·25 10,261 7,911 +2,350 +29·77 9,165 18,414	3,297 2,690 +607 +22.56 5,166 4,022 +1,144 +28.44 5,003 6,680	2,610 10 2,480 10 + 130 + 5 24 5,095 10 3,889 10 + 1,206 + 31:01 4,162 100 6,734 100	00 9 00 8 0 91 0 92	0-32 10 8-53 10 1-43 100 66 100	90-4 91-0	-; 4	1965/Dist. G 1863/	al Difference, reace per seal., reace per seal., reace per seal., reace per seal., reace per seal.	1853 1865 1853	Actual Differe.
,867 2-02 ,387 ,746 ,359 8-63 ,145 ,132 +13 -18 ,315 ,965	-1,376 -15·75 1,795 2,566 -771 -30·04 3,719 3,652 +67 +1:83 5,202 6,674	-2,481 -28·25 1,592 3,180 -588 -26·97 3,426 3,480 -54 -1:55 6,113 6,291	1,482 1,750 -268 -15·31 1,547 1,618 -71 -4·38 4,411	+301 +14.66 787 985 -198 -2010 812 804 +8 +.99 2,234	695 766 -70 -9·15 735 814 -79 -9·70 2,177	-4,249 -31.67 1,905 2,996 -1,091 -36.41 5,598 5,514 +84 +1.52 6,904	-1,677 -25·10 1,008 1,581 -573 -36·24 2,907 2,848 +59 +2.07	2,672 - 38·19 897 100 1,416 100 - 518 - 36·60 2,691 100 8,666 100 8,426 + 28 + 28 1,936 100 25	92·3· 64·73 6·79 8·64	4 100 9: 100 84: 100 86:	3 O: 1-6"	ı	1853 Dita Actual Did Did Secure F 1855 Pergh. Own Nage F, 1855 Pergh. Own Nage	7,	1865 1863 1865 1865	Actual Differe Difference per
550 -72 -19 199 280 -25	-1,472 -22.05 10,192 8,806	-178 -2 ·82 - 4,727 8,393 -3,666 -43 ·67 - 4,162 3,470 +692	5,646 -1,235 -21.87 -4,164 5,019 -855 -17.03 2,108 2,230 -122 -5.47	2,733 2,584 +149 +5 76 1,120 1,189 -69 -5 90	1,431 2,435 1,004 41·39 988 1,041 -53 +1 -509 +3	-415 -5:67 -	3,740 -772 +80.64 +8 7,459 3,8 222 5,99 -2,66 +91 -44.67 777 9,174 81 2,429 96 +744	,579 1 00 88-6 357 3-97 3-96 100 80-90 58 100 88-77 14	14 100 100 81 100 87	0 87-91 5-87		THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY		3° 36 	1863 1865 1853	Actual Differe Difference per Pergh. Gurwan Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per Pergh. Mongre Ditto,
059 540 519 -14 139 704 135 -64 155 052 -97 -72	4,008 +250 +6·23 1,045 1,065 -20 -1·87	3,696 +186	3, 82 8,547 -465 -18:10 -608 300	1,788 -263 -14·70 -1 296	1,557 6,	057 2,733 157 2,320 100 +513 64 +23,10	9 894/100	9709/14/80W 101 50/14/80W 11/14/80W 11/14/80W 11/14/80W			7,9	\$25°+	2 188 66		1865 1853 1865	Actual Difference per Pergh. Unglee Ditto, Actual Difference per Pergh. Chanda Mow,
424 467 48 20 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	201 -5-57 1.85 1.7		28-25+ 28-01+	61 52 + 189'61 ÷	, .				9 8 8	S 0	-	ι,	- 882'1 - 68 - 07:57 - 27:09 - 07:58 -		1865 1863 1865 1853	Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per Pergunnah Menda, Ditto, Actual Differe Difference pen Pergh. Taloo sara, Ditto, Dit ual Differe

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-		STATE	MENT SI	iowing	DIFFER	ences (OF AREA	AND PO	OPULAT.	ION AS I	EXHIBIT	ED IN T	HE CENS	US OF 18	53 AND
				Рог	ULATION 7	Готац.				Hindoo I	POPULATIO	T.			
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	a in acres.	d area in acres.								Agricultur	al.	No	n-Agricult	ural
_		Total area	Cultivated	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
186 188	Actual Difference,	17,84,780 -15,213	9,71,558 +19,463	13,79,788 +13,395	7,22,798 +11,705	6,56,990 +1,69€	11,99,927 +8,091	6,30,155 +7,999	5,69,772 +92	7,97,832 -85,306	-44,030	3,75,459 -41,276	4,02,595 +93,397	2,08,282 +52,029	1,94,5
186 185	Difference per cent., 55 Pergunnah Chail, 35 Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	1,97,893 2,03,284 -5,391	1,19,239 1,17,510 +1,729	2,25,228	1,18,013		1,71,708 +39,953	90,294 +22,559	+16 98,808 81,414 +17,394 +21:36	71,781 66,742 +5,039 +7.54	-10·43 37,313 34,874 +2,439 +6·99	34,468 81,868	+ 23 19 1,39,880 1,04,966 +34,914 + 33.26	75,540 55,420 +20,120	641 491 +141
185	5 Pergh. Atturbun,	71,168 Do. None.		41,046 45,780 -4,734 -10.34	21,769 23,893 -2,124 -8:88	19,277 21,887 - 2,610 - 11.97	39,967 44,471 - 4,504 - 10·12	21,194 23,231 -2,037 -8.76	18,773 21,240 -2,467 -11.61	21,208 37,286 - 16,078 - 43·12	11,417 19,506 -8,089 -41.47	9,791 17,780 7,989 44-93	18,759 7,185 +11,574 +161·18	9,777 3,725 +6,0 52	8,4 3,4 +5,5
185	ree, 3 Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	93,459 Do. None.	55,262 53,851 +1,411 +2 62	74,776 70,164 +4,612 +6.57	39,289 37,215 +2,074 +5.54	35,487 32,949 +2,538 +7.70	63,705 59,856 +3,849 +6:43	33,572 31,770 ÷1,802 +5 67	30,133 28,086 +2,047 +7:28	85,972 47,755 -11,783 -24.67	19,249 25,243 -5,994 -23:74	16,728 22,512 -5,789 -25:71	+129-17	+11944	5.1 +7,1 +140
185	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Sooraon,	1,46,731 1,44,563 +2,168 +1.49 91,430	74,965 71,240 +3,725 +5.22 47,958	1,16,115 1,17,621 -1,506 -1.28 93,466	60,656 61,137 -481 -:78 49,021	55,459 56,484 -1,025 -1.81 44,445	98,178 1,00,049 -1,871 -1.87 79,810	51,544 52,362 -8:8 -1:56 41,661	46,634 47,687 -1,053 -2.20 38,146	47,783 72,121 -24,839 -83.74 55,247	25,582 37,935 -12,356 -32.56 29,012	22,201 34,183 -11,982 -35.05 26,235	50,395 27,928 +22,467 +80.44 24,563	25,962 14,424 +11,538 +79.99 12,652	13 +10 +80 11
186	Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Mirzapore Chowharee,	91,126 +304 +·83	47,867 +91 +·19 5,530	1,05,108 -11,637 -11.07 19,350	54,814 -5,793 -10.57	50,289 -5,844 -11.62 9,285	87,590 -7,780 -8:88	46,081 -4,417 -9.58 8,270	41,5 · · 9 - 3,363 - 8 · · 10 7,693	54,944 +303 + 55	29,426 414 1.40 5,807	25,518 +717 +2.8 5,367	32,646 8,083 24.75 4,789	16,655 -4,003 -24.03	-
	Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Kewaee,	12,314 None. 87,963	5,738 -208 -3.57 51,482	22,767 -3,417 -15.00 83,891 80,137	12,324 -2,259 -18.33 44,910	10,443 -1,158 -11:08 38,981	18,021 -2,058 -11.42 76,746	9,758 -1,488 -15.24 41,191	8,263 -570 -6.89 35,555	10,671 +503 +4.71 56,719 59,201	5,807 30,588	4,864 +503 +10:34 26,031	7,350 - 2,561 - 34·84 20,027	3,951 1,488 37.66 10,603	
1853 1865 1853	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Meh, Ditto.	87,953 +10 +·01 94,606 94,605	50,164 + 1,318 + 2.62 52,144 52,210	+3,754 +4.68 84,263 89,337	42,481 +2,429 +5.71 43,862 47,306	37,656 +1,325 +3 51 40,401 42,031	73,005 +3,741 +5·12 72,948 76,372	38,829 +2,362 +6.08 38,660 40,632	34,176 +1,379 +4-34 34,288 35,740	+2,482 +4·19 54,208 67,507	31,751 -1,163 -3.66 28,467 36,126	27,450 -1,319 -4.80 25,741 81,381	13,804 +6,223 +45.08 18,740 8,865	7,078 +3,525 +49-80 10,193 4,506	+4 +4
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Secund- ra, Ditto,	+1 +·0	-66 -12 47,467	-5,074 -5.67 92,686 104,363	-3,444 -7.28 51,404	-1,630 -3.87 41,282	-3,424 -4.48 77,767	-1,972 -4.85 41,212	-1,452 -4.06 36,555	-13,299 -19.69 54,208 60,305	-7,659 -21.20 29,548	-5,640 -17.96 24,660 27,775	+9,875 +111·39 23,559 26,839	+5,687 + 126.20 11,664 13,948	+9
1863 1865 1853	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Jhoonsie, Ditto.	1,04,905 None. 74,246 75,300	45,187 -720 -1.49 45,388 48,359	-11,677 -11:18 71,999 66,251	55,284 -3,880 -7.01 39,673 35,738	49,079 -7,797 -15.88 33,326 30,513	87,164 -9,397 -10.77 62,940 58,711	46,478 -5,266 -11:33 33,776 31,668	40,686 -4,131 -10:15 29,164 27,043	-6,097 -10:11 36,199 37,621	32,530 -2,982 -9.16 19,628 20,593	-3,115 -11 21 16,571 17,028	-3,300 -12.28 26,741 21,090	-2,284 -16:37 14,148 11,075	4 1 2 2
1865 1853	Ditto, Atoual Difference,	- 1,054 1·39 1,63,744		+5,748 +8.67 1,23,350 1,20,582 +2,768	+2,935 +8.07 65,931 62,817 +3,114	+2,813 +9·25 57,419 57,765 -346	+4,229 +7.20 1,15,211 1,i2,878 +2,333	+2,108 +6.62 61,673 58,809 +2,864	+2,121 +7.84 53,538 54,069 -531	-1,422 -3.77 76,730 77,882 -1,153	-965 -4.68 40,840 41,019 -179	-457 -2.68 35,890 36,863 -973	+5,651 +26.79 38,481 34,996 +3,485	+3,073 +27.74 20,833 17,790 +3,048	4
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Barrah,	04 1,58,659 1,58,493 +- 166 +- 10	+ 43 92,545 88,153 + 4,892 + 4.98	+2·29 64,698 67,442 -2,744 -4·06	+4·95 33,993 35,209 -1,216 -8·45	-:59 30,705 32,233 -1,528 -4:74	+2.06 62,743 65,390 -2,647 -4.04	+4.86 32,948 34,144 -1,196 -3.50	'98 29,795 31,246 1,451 4*64	-1.47 34,003 39,663 -5,660 -14.27	'43 17,838 20,958 3,120 14.88	-2.68 16,165 18,705 -2,540 -13.57	+9.95 28,740 25,727 +3,018 +11-71	+1148 15,110 13,150 +1,936 +1448	
1865 1853	Pergunnah Tal Bur- rokur, Ditto, Actual Difference.	43,649 43,666 —17	27,490 24,426 +3,064	17,441 16,904 +537	8,926 8,677 + 249	8,5 15 8,227 + 288	17,017 16,437 +580	8,689 8,426 + 263	8,328 8,011 +317	11,477 11,046 +431 +3.90	5,949 5,714 +235	5,528 5,332 +196	5,540 5,391 + 149	معمور م	
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Tal Chow- rassee, Ditto, Actual Difference,	-·03 51,361 51,232 +29	+12.54 84,453 34,187 +266	+3·11 47,043 51,100 -4,057	+2.86 23,895 25,999 -2,104	+3·50 23,148 25,101 -1,953	+3.52 44,550 48,323 -3,778	+8·12 22,574 24,541 -1,967	+8.95 21,976 23,787 -1,811	32,639 34,660	16,624 7,738	+3·67 16,015	+2.76		Ä
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Tal Koh- rar, Ditto, Actual Difference,	+·05 61,499 61,529 30	+·77 31,187 28,433 +2,754	-7.93 19,683 20,547 -864	-8·09 10,159 10,583 -424	-7·78 9,524 9,964 -440	-7·61 19,112 19,919 807	-8·17 9,850 10,9	7.7.						
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Tal Khurka, Ditto, Actual Difference,	04 40,855 40,855 None.	+9.68 21,799 18,019 +3,780	-4·20 10,876 12,602 -1,726	-4·00 5,685 6,523 -838	-4·41 5,191 6,079 -888	-4.05 10,45 12,08 -1,6			-					_
1865 I 1853	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Tai Manda, Ditto,	None. 89,312 89,357	+20·97 33,544 38,207	-13.69 41,422 44,158	- 12·80 21,378 22,453	-14·60 20,049 21,705	-1,6 -13 38 40				-	ī		1	
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	- 45 - 06	-4,663 -12·20	-2,736 -6·19	-1,080 -4.85	-1,656 -7.62	-2		Digiti zo d	by G(og	le			

HABAD.

Agricultural. Non-Agricultural. Non-Agric	Agricultural. Non-Agricultural. Non-Agric			1	Маноме	DAN POP	ULATION.										DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.		
1855 Pergh Ramer Port 1855 Pergh Ram	1.5.165					A gricultur	al.	No	n-Agriculi	itural.	P	opula-		1		853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	17	DISTRI OR PERGUN
5.165 96.349 88,816 61,317 31,212 30,100 1,32,548 65,137 58,711 100 80-67 100 80-7 1	5. 166 96.540 88.816 61.91 31.212 30.105 1.28,588 65.137 58.711 100 89.67 100 89. 9. 861 92.643 87.128 65.31 33.454 31.857 1.14,500 51.815 53.811 100 99.81 100 99. 17. 77. 77. 78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 7	Total,	Males.	Females.	Total,	Males.	Females,	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	18	865 853	Pergh. Humeerpore Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Sumeerpore.	365 353	
3.8.5 +7,515 +9,336 +748 +178 +570 +15,103 +7,327 +5,738	3.5.5 + 7,5.15 + 4,33.6 + 7,48 + 178 + 450 + 18,108 + 7,337 + 8,708	85,165 79,861 -5,304 +2-94 67,371 53,520	92,643 +3,706 +4* 35,234	87,218 +1,598 +1.80 32,137 25,801	$65,31^{1}$ $-3,99^{4}$ $-6\cdot1^{1}$ $18,80^{4}$ $18,056$	33,454 -2,242 -6.70 9,460	31,857 -1,752 -5.41 9,344	1,14,550 +9,298 +8·11 48,567	59,189 +5,948 +10.04 25,774	55,361 +3,350 +6.05 22,793	100	90.89	100 8	90-	186 185	A D	etual Difference, ifference per cent., ergh. Moudha, Ditto, tual Difference, fference per cent., rgh. Raat, 2	1853 1 1 1 1865	Actual Difference per Difference per Pergunnah Be Ditto,
5.485	0.4.20	1,079 1,309 -230 -17:57	+27·11 575 662 -87 -13·14	+24.55 504 647 -143 -22.16	+4·14	+1.91	+6:40	+13,103	+7,337 +39·79	+5,766	00 8	88-55 1	00 88	8-1	1865 1853	Actu Per Di Actu	rual Difference, ference per cent. gh. Punwaree, 2 itto, al Difference,	1853	Difference per Pergunnah Ze Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per
207 + 3-84 + 31 - 20-54 -16-97 -17-9 -17	207 + 3-84 + 31 - 30-54 - 110-77 - 1.22 + 3.30 + 11.142 + 1.266	1,071 10,308 +763 +7·40 7,937 7,572 +365	5,445 +272 +4.99 9,112 8,775	4,863 +491 +10·09 8,825 8,797	5,138 +26 +50 7,676 9,661	2,755 -335 -12·15 3,946 4,753	2,383 +361 +15·14 3,730 4,908	5,170 +737 +14·25 10,261 7,911	2,690 +607 +22·56 5,166 4,022	2,480 10 +130 +5.24 5,095 100 3,889 100	0 88	3·53 10 ·43 100	90.4					1853	dost, Ditto, Actual Difference per
1,796	1,796 1,796 1,692 1,482 787 696 1,905 1,008 897 100 924 100 930 1887 1883 1180 118	2.07 3,656 7,513 3,857 2.02	+3.84 7,357 8,733 -1,376 -15.75	+31· 6,299 8,780 -2,481 -28·25	-20.54 4,491 4,099 -392	-16.97 2,354 2,053 +301	-24· 2,137 2,046 +91	+29.77 9,165 13,414 -4,249	+28.44 5,003 6,680 -1,677	+1,206 +31.01 4,162 100 6,734 100 -2,572	90-6	56 100	91•5		1865 Perg 1853 Actus	rene unna Ditt	America America America America	1853	Ditto, Actual Differ Difference pe
Actual Difference pe 18	Actual Difference per per per per per per per per per pe	,746 ,359 8-63 ,145 ,132	2,566 -771 -30·04 3,719 3,652	2,180 -588 -26.97 3,426 3,480	1,750 -268 -15:31 1,547 1,618	985 -198 -20·10 812	765 -70 -9·15 735	2,996 -1,091 -36·41 5,598	1,581 -573 -36·24 2,907	1,415 100 8 -518 36-60 2,691 100 86	34.73	100 84	1.6		1865 Pergh. Nuggy 1853 Int	Oprasi it, itia isropiti	71	1853 1865	Gopalpore, Ditto, Actual Difference per Pergunnah B
10,192 4,727 4,164 2,733 1,431 10,755 7,459 3,296 100 88-90 100 88-90 100 88 1853	10,192	965 650 672	+1.83 5,202 6,674 -1,472 -22.05	-1.55 6,113 6,291 -178	-4·38 4,411 5,646 -1.235	+ ·99 2,234 2,934 -700	-9·70 2,177 2,712 -535	+84 +1·52 6,904 7,319 -415	+59 +2.07 2,968 3,740 3,5 -772 +3	+25 -93 936 100 92-1 579 100 88-8	0/10	0 88-61			Actual Inflorest Deflection per con- legis. Buttagnet Randel.	0	8	1865 1853	Actual Differ Difference pe Pergunnah G Ditto, Actual Differ
1865 Pergh. Mongration of the first state of the fi	1865 Pergh. Mongration of the state of the s	199 280 3 25 059 540	8,806 +1,386 +15.73 4,897 4,070	8,393 -3,666 -43.67 4,162 3,470	5,019 -855 17.03 2,108	2,584 +149 - +5.76 - 1,120	2,435 1,004 41·39 988 6	2,180 6, 1,425 +1,2 11.69 +19. 5,951 3,7	459 3,29 222 5,958 337 -2,662 91 -44·67 777 3,174	06 100 80-30 1 8 100 88-77 10	95.3	id Si	250	Acta (Siller (Different) (Different) (Different) (Different)	A Salaran Para Para Para Para Para Para Para	00	-	1865 1853	Pergh. Gurwa Ditto, Actual Differ
1,065	1865 987 809 392 417 1,243 673 574 1854 1865	14 139 704 135 -64	+20-31 4,258 4,008 +250 +6-23	+19 94 3,881 3,696 +185 +5.00	-122 -5·47 -3, 82 3,547 -465	-69 -5.80 - 1,525 1 1,788 1, -263 -	-53 +1, 5·09 +30 557 759 4,1 202 +96	641 +89 0-90 +31·10 057 2,733 57 2,220 00 +513	2,429/10 +745/ +30-67/ 2,324/100/ 1,937/100/9/ +387/	00 85:37 100 84 87:08 100 86:81	F-28*	100	SE For	factor) or of Donal of Orman or and	60-55-	31	•	1853	Ditto, Actual Differ Difference pe
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,321	97 97 72	1,065 -20 -1.87	987	608 809	296 3	12 1.34	7 749	595/100 90-55		No. of the last	Billion Bal (dai 188 tenso) t Bilant	A COMMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	5¢ 14'3	78,334	11	b	1865	Ditto, Actual Differ Difference pe Pergh. Chand Mow.
	11	-43 -20 -493 172 179	-14 -5.57 1,321 1,45 ^f -12						Ta .	1807 Julio 1807 Pept 1807 Julio Julio III	ctal I (cost) (fam (fam (cost) (cost)	2,2		12,756	064,21 822,41 887,1—	68	2	1865	Actual Differ Difference per Pergunnah Menda,

ALLA

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

_				Por	ULATION '	Готац				Hindoo]	Populatio)W.			
	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	in acres.	area in acres.								Agricultur	al.	N	on-Agricu	ltural
		Total area in	Cultivated	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
180 185	Actual Difference,	17,84,780 -15,213	9,71,558 +19,463	1 3,79,788 +1 3, 395	7,22,798 +11,705	6,56,990 +1,69€	11, 9 9,927 +8,091	6,30,155 +7,999	5,69,772 +92	7,97,332 -85,306	4,21,873 -44,030	3,75,459 -41,276	4,02,595 + 93,397	2,08,283 + 52,023	$\frac{2}{9}$ 1.94 :
186 188	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Chail, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	1,97,893 2,03,284 -5,391	1,19,239	+•97 2,79,032 2,25,228 +53,804 +23·44	1,45,087 1,18,013 +30,074	+ ·25 1,30,945 1,07,215 + 23,730 + 22·13	1,71,708	+1.26 1,12,853 90,294 +22,559 +24.98	+16 98,808 81,414 +17,394 +21:36	-10.69 71,781 66,742 +5,039 +7.54	10· 43 37,313 34,874 +2,439 +6·99	-10 99 34,468 81,868 +2,600 +8:15	1,04,966	75,549 55,429 +20,120	0 64 0 49 0 +14
185	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	71,168 Do. None.	43,139 4,4761 -1,623 -3.62	41,046 45,780 -4,734 -10.34	23,893 -2,124	19,277 21,887 - 2,610 - 11.97	39,967 44,471 -4,504 -10·12	21,194 23,231 -2,037 -8.76	18,773 21,240 -2,467 -11.61	21,208 37,286 -16,078 -43·12	11,417 19,506 - 8,089 - 41:47	9,791 17,780 7,989 44.93	18,759 7,185 +11,574 +161·18	3,725 +6,055	7 8,4. 5 3.4. 2 +5
186	Pergunnah Kurra- ree, Ditto, Actual Difference,	93,459 Do.	55,262 53,851	74,776 70,164 +4,612	37 ,215	35,487 32,949	63,705 59,856	33,572 31,770	30,133 28,086	85,97 2 47,7 55 -11,78 3	19,249 25,243	16,723 22,512	27,733 12,101	6,527	7 5.7 4 .
186 185	Difference per cent., Pergh. Kurrah, 3 Ditto,	1,46,731 1,44,563	+1,411 +2 62 74,965 71,240	+6.57 1,16,115 1,17,621	+2,074 +5.54 60,656 61,137	+2,538 +7.70 55,459 56,484	+3,849 +6.43 98,178 1,00,049	+1,802 +5 67 51,544 52,362	+2,047 +7.28 46,634 47,687	-24.67 47,783 72,121	-5,994 -23.74 25,582 37,93	-5,789 -25:71 22,201 34,183	+129·17 50,395 27,928	+119 44 25,969 14.424	+14:10
186 185		+2,168 +1.49 91,430 91,126	+3,725 +5·22 47,958 47,867	-1,506 -1.28 93,466 1,05,103	-481 78 49,021 54,814	-1,025 -1.81 44,445 50,289	-1,871 -1.87 79,810 87,590	-8:8 -1:56 41,661 46,081	-1,053 -2.20 38,146 41,509	-24,339 -33.74 55,247 54,944	-12,356 -32.56 29,012 29,426	-11,982 -35.05 26,235 25,518	+ 22,467 + 80.44 24,563 32,646	+79·99 12,652 16,655	+8/20 2 11.40 5 15.98
186	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Mirzapore	+304 +·33	+19	-11,637 -11.07	-5,793 -10.57	-5,844 -11.62	-7,780 -8.88	-4,417 -9.58	-3,363 -8·10	+303	-414 -1.40	+717 +2·8	-8,083 -24.75	- 24-03	-25 H
185	Actual Difference.	12,314 12,314 None.	5,530 5,738 208	19,350 22,767 -3,417	10,065 12,324 -2,259	9,285 10,443 1,158	15,963 18,021 -2,058	8,270 9,758 -1,488	7,693 8,263 -570	11,174 10,671 +503	5,807 5,807	5,367 4,864 +503	4,789 7,350 -2,561	-1,488	3.52 -1,72
1868 1858	Difference per cent., Pergh. Kewaee, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	87,963 87,953 +10	-3·57 51,482 50,164 +1,318 +2·62	- 15·00 83,891 80,137 +3,754 +4·68	-18·33 44,910 42,481 +2,429 +5·71	-11.08 38,981 37,656 +1,325 +3 51	-11·42 76,746 73,005 +3,741 +5·12	-15.24 41,191 38,829 +2,362 +6.08	-6.89 35,555 34,176 +1,379 +4.34	+4.71 56,719 59,201 +2,482 +4.19	30,588 31,751 -1,163 -3:66	+10.34 26,031 27,450 -1,319 -4.80	-34.84 20,027 13,804 +6,223 +45.08	10,603 7,078	9,45 671 +2.60
1853	Pergunnah Meh, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent	94,606 94,605 +1 +·0	52,144 52,210 -66 -12	84,263 89,337 -5,074 -5.67	43 ,862 47 ,306 -3 ,444 -7 ·28	40,401 42,031 -1,630 -3.87	72,948 76,372 -3,424 -4.48	38,660 40,632 -1,972 -4.85	34,288 35,740 1,452 4.06	54,208 67,507 -13,299 -19.69	28,467 36,126 -7,659 -21.20	25,741 31,381 -5,640	18,740 8,865 +9,875 +111:39	10,193 4,506 +5,687	4,35
1865 1853		1,04,905 1,04,905	47,4 67 48,187	92,686 104,363	51,404 55,284	4 1,282 49 ,079	77,767 87,164	41,212 46,478	36,555 40,686	54,2 08 60,3 05	29,548 32,530	24,660 27,775	23, 559 26,859	11,664 13,948	1291
1865 1853	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergh. Jhoonsie, Ditto	None. 74,246 75,300	-720 -1.49 45,388 48,359	-11,677 -11:18 71,999 66,251	-3,880 -7:01 39,673 35,738	-7,797 -15.88 33,326 30,513	-9,397 -10.77 62,940 58,711	-5,266 -11.33 33,776 31,668	-4,131 -10 15 29,164 27,043	-6,097 -10:11 36,199 37,621	-2,982 -9·16 19,628 20,593	-3,115 -11 21 16,571 17,028	-3,300 -12.28 26,741 21,090	-2,284 -16:37 14,148 11,075	- 1 6 12.55 11 ,014
1865 1 853			1,02,103	+5,748 +8.67 1,23,350 1,20,582 +2,768	+2,935 +8.07 65,931 62,817	+2,813 +9.25 57,419 57,765 -346	+4,229 +7.20 1,15,211 1,12,878	+2,108 +6.62 61,673 58,899 +2,864	+2,121 +7.84 53,538 54,069 -531	-1,422 -3.77 76,730 77,882 -1,153	-965 -4.68 40,840 41,019 -179	-457 -268 35,890 36,863 -973	+5,651 +26.79 38,481 34,996 +3,485	+3,073 +27.74 20,833 17,790 +3,043	+2,574 +2574 17,64 17,29 +44
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Barrah,	04 1,58,659 1,58,493 +-166	+444 +·43 92,545 88,153 +4,392	+2 29 64,698 67,442 -2,744	+3,114 +4.95 33,993 35,209 -1,216	59 30,705 32,233 1,528	+2,333 +2.06 62,743 65,390 -2,647	+4.86 32,948 34,144 -1,196	- · · 98 29,795 31,246 - 1,451	-1:47 34,003 39,663 -5,660	-:43 17,838 20,958 -3,120	-2.68 16,165 18,705 -2,540	+9.95 28,740 25,727 +3,013	+11.48 15,110 13,186 +1,924	12,541 E +1,055 E
1865	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Tal Bur- rokur,	+·10 43,649	+4·98 27,490	-4.06 17,441	-3·45 8,926	-4·74 8,515	-4·04 17,017	-3·50 8,689	- 4·64 8,328	-14·27	-14·88 5,949	- 13·57 5,528	+ 11.71 5,540	+14·59 2,740	+522
	Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	43,666 -17 -:03	24,426 +3,064 +12.54	16,904 +537 +3·11	8,677 +249 +2.86	8,227 +288 +3.50	16,437 +580 +3.52	8,426 +263 +8·12	8,011 +317 +3.95	11,046 +431 +3-90	5,714 +235 +4·11	5,332 +196 +3.67	5,391 +149 +2.76	2,712 +28 +1-03	2,673 ti +121 € +451 €
1853	Pergh. Tal Chow- rassee, Ditto, Actual Difference,	5 1,361 5 1,232 +29	34,453 34,187 +266	47,043 51,100 -4,057	23,895 25,999 -2,104	23,148 25,101 -1,953	44,550 48,323 -3,778	22,574 24,541 1,967	21,976 23,787 -1,811	32,639 34,660 -2,021	16,624 17,738 -1,114	16,015 16,922 -907	11,911 13,668 -1,757	5,950 6,803 — 553	5,961 6,865
1865	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Tal Koh- rar,	+·05 61,499	+·77 81,187	-7·93 19,683	-8·09	-7·78 9,524	-7·61 19,112	-8·17 9,850	-7·61 9,262	-5·83 13,229	-6·28 6,935	-5·35 6,294	-12·85 5,883 5,386	2,915	-13 16 32 2.965
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Tal	61,529 - 30 - 04	28,433 +2,754 +9.68	20,547 -864 -4·20	10,583 -424 -4·00	9,964 -440 -4·41	19,919 807 - 4 ·05	10,241 -391 -3·81	9,678 -416 -4·29	14,533 -1,304 -8.97	7,597 -662 -8·71	6,936 -642 -9.25	+497 +9-04	+271 +10 ⁻²⁴	+354 +354 2035
1	Khurka, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent., Pergunnah Tal	40,855 40,855 None.	21,799 18,019 +3,780 +20:97	10,876 12,602 -1,726 -18.69	5,685 6,523 -838 -12.80	5,191 6,079 -888 -14.60	10,454 12,080 -1,626 -13.46	5,472 6,237 -765 -12·36	4,982 5,843 -861 -14.73	6,213 7,585 -1,372 -18:08	3,316 3,975 659 16·55	2,897 3,610 -713 -19.75	4,241 4,495 -254 -5.65	2,262 -106 -4-68	2,233 -148 -6-62
1853	Pergunnah Tal Manda, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	89,312 89,357 -45 -05	33,544 38,207 -4,663 -12:20	41,422 44,158 -2,736 -6·19	21,373 22,453 -1,080 -4.85	20,049 21,705 -1,656 -7.62	38,346 40,429 -2,089 -5:16	19,834 20,580 -746 -3.62	18,506 19,849 - 1,343 □ 16-75	26,202 28,352 -2,150 -7.58	13,707 14,603 - 896 6-18	12,495 13,749 1,254 9·12	12,138 12,077 . +61 +·50	5,977 (+150	6,011 6,1:0 -39 .1:45

HABAD.

		1	Маномв	DAN POP	ULATION.									DISTRICT OR	'
	, 	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 												PERGUNNAH.	R
				A <i>gricultur</i>	al	37.				Total		F			3 N
				-g. 10 		140	n-Agricul	tural,		opula- tion.			1868 1853	Dist. Humeerpore,	14
		*		1	=		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-				100	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.	+-
	Males.	Females	Total,	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	8	Fémales.	1853	Pergh. Humeerpore, Ditto, Actual Difference,), ei
		F4	<u> </u>	 	<u> </u>		- We	Fer	M	F	Males.	Fein	1865	Difference per cent. Pergh. Sumeerpore	₽€
165	96,349	88,816	61,317	31,212	90 105	1 00 040			Γ				1852	Ditto, Actual Difference,	1,5
861 804	92,643 +3,706	87,218	65,31	33,454 - 2,242	30,105 31,857 - 1,752	1,14,550	65,137 59,189	55,3 61	100	89·67 90·89	100 100	89•: 90•	1865	Difference per cent.,	j jei
·94 371	+4° 35,234	+ 1·80 32,137	-6.1^{1} $18,80^{4}$	-6·70 9,460	-5·41 9,344	+9,298 +8.11	+5,948 +10.04	+3,350 +6·05					1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,] B
520 551	27,719 +7,515	25,801 +6,336	18,056 +748	9,282 +178	8,774 +570	48,567 35,464 +13,103	25,774 18,437 +7,387	22,793 17,027	100 100	88·42 98·50	100 100	87·(90·í	1865	Difference per cent., Pergh. Raat,	2 er
88 079	+27·11 575	+24·55 504	+4.14	+1.91	+6.40	+86.94	+89.79	+5,766 +3 3 ·86					1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	2 pe
309 230	662 87	647 143	•••	•••		•••		•••	100	88 55 91·60	100	38∙ 1 91∙4	1865	Oifference per cent., Pergh. Punwaree,	2), 2!er
57	-13.14	-22.16			l	-		,		.	1		1853	Actual Difference,	² pe
71 08	5,717 5,445	5,354 4,863	5,164 5,138	2,420 2,755	2,744 2,383	5,907 5,170	8,297 2, 690	2,610 2,480	100	90·32 88·53	00 8	9.7		Difference per cent.,	
63 40 37	+272 +4·99	+10.09	+ 26		+861	+737 +14·25	+607 +22.56	+130 +5·24	100	99.99		8.4		:	o, !er
72 65	9,112 8,775 +337	8,825 8,797	7,676 9,661	3,946 4,753	3,730 4,908	10,261 7,911	5,166 4,022	5,095 1 3,889 1	00	91·43 l	00 g	0.4	1865	Dist. Goruckpore,	pe 47
07 56	+3·84 7,357	+28 +31 6,299	-1,985 -20.54	 16∙97	-11,78 -24	+2,350 +29.77	+1,144	+1,206 +31.01		02 00		• ;	1853		46 .
13	8,733 1,376	8,780 -2,481	4,491 4,099 392	2,354 2,053	2,137 2,046	9,165 13,414	6, 680	4,162 1 6,734 1	00	90·66 1	00 9 00 9	1•5, 0·0		Difference per cent., Pergunnah Amorha,	. er
02	- 15.75	-28.25		+301 +14·66	+91	-4,249 -31.67	-1,677 -25·10	-2,572 -88·19				,	1853	Ditto, Actual Difference,	1 pe
87 46	1,795 2,566	1,592 2,180	1,482 1,750	787 985	695 765	1,905	1,008	897 1	00	92.24	00 99	3.01	1865	Difference per cent., Pergh. Qorungabad	:e,
59 6 3	-771 -30·04	- 588	-268	- 198	-70 -9·15	2,996 -1,091	1,581 573	-518	00 8	34.73 10	84	1.6	1853	Nuggur, Ditto,	l ier 1 pe
15 32	3,719 3,65 2	3,426 3,480	1,547 1,618	812 804	735 814	-36·41 5,598 5,514	-36·24 2,907	-36·60 2,691	00 8	38.79	0 86	3∙3 ₁		Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	В
13 18	+67 +1·83	-54 -1.55	-71 -4·38	+8	-79 - 9 ·70	+84 +1.52	2,848 +59 +2.07	+25	00 8	38-64 10	88	3·0)	1 86 5	Pergh. Munsoornug- gur Bustee,	o, l fer
15 35	5,202 6,674	6,113 6,291	4,411 5,646	2,234 2,934	2,177 2,712	6,904 7,819	2,968 3,740	十·98 3,936 10	20 2	2.10 10	0 88	·6 !		Ditto, Actual Difference,	1 pe
2	-1,472 -22.05		- 1,235 - 21·87 -	-700	-535 19-72	-415	-772 -20.64	3,579 10 +357 +9:97	3 0	88-84	87	·9(Difference per cent., Pergh. Ruttunpoor	G _o ,
9	10,192	4,727	4,164	2,733	1,481	10,755	7,459	3,296 10	20	0.00 10			1853	Bansie, Ditto,	5 per
9 30		8,393 -3,666	5,019 -855		2,435 1,004	12,180	6,222	5,958 10 2,662	0 8	8.77 10	0 88	·61 ·51	ł	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	:wa
25 59 10	+15.73 4,897 4,070	4,162	2,108	1,120	988			-44.67 3,174 10	0 a	8:17 10	0 00	.01	1858	Pergh. Benaekpoor West, Ditto	fer per
9	+827		2,230 -122	- 69		5,3 10 + 1,6 4 1	2,881 +896	2,429 10 +745	0 8	5.37 10	85	-34		Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	ngr
19	4,258 4,008	3,881	3, 82	1,525	1,557	5,057	2,733	+30.67 2,324 10	0 8	7.08 100	86	Bd		Pergh. Russoolpoor	to,
4	+250 +6·23	+185	- 465	-263 ·	1,759 203 11·48	4,157 +900	2,220 +513	1,937 10 +387	0 9	1.95 100	91.	94	1853		2 per
5	1,045 1,065	910 987	13·10 — 608 809	296 392	312 417	1,347	749	+ 19·97 598 100	90)·32 100	90.	43	11	Difference per cent., Pergh. Hussunpoor	glee to,
7	-20 -1.87		-201		- 105	1,243	673 176	570 100	0 9	1.54 100	91.	51	1858	Mughur, Ditto,	fer per
4	237	,												Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	and
3	251 -14	•											1865 1853	Pergh. Muhoolee, Ditto,	ito,
3	-5.57		_			· · ·		,	<u>.</u> 1	90. 11		7	[]	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	ffer per
2	1,321 1,458		3,	4 10,32	188,61 +	18.68+	+ 688'6	1+ 669	18±	80·29 276	+ 18		1853	Pergh. Oonowla, Ditto,	1
6	-13 7 / -9⋅ 3 /		1	69 ' 91⁄ 16 ' 99	201,70,1 201,70,1	\$65,364 62,364	1 \$9 8 9 1 5 6 8 1 5 6	9 900'1	1,31	88·7	49		I	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	ito,
1	34		- 0	1.82 —	699,69 - 04·82 -	91.5+		1,058 +1	88 ₊	748,	11+	: I	1853	Pergh. Dhooriapar, Ditto,	Per
7	-	98.4-			512 , 01,2 417,01,2	804,86, 71 2, 814,				6014	1 '2 9		I	ctual Difference,	rjoo
1	-12:21- 1:4 1:4	98.41 - 499	1		78·2+	+2.11	08-44	98.9	- -	19.5	+	*	1900 P	ergunnah Benaek- poor East,	tto,

HUMEER

		1	STATEMI	ENT SHOT	WING DIE	FFERENCE	ES OF A	REA AND	POPULAT	TION AS	EXHIBIT	ED IN T	HE CENSI	JS OF 185	3 AND
			.88	Popu	LATION TO	TAL.		2 000		HINDOO PO	PULATION.	egni n	vanous c		
-	1	in acres.	area in acres.							A	gricultura		Non-	Agricultura	1.
	DIST	Total area in	Cultivated area	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
185	5 District A 3 Difference 5 Pergunna 6 Actual D Difference 6 Pergh. At 8 Difference 6 Pergh. At	,34,651 29,990 42.09 81,232 81,220 +12 +10 ,53,981 ,54,151 -170 -111 ,48,474 Oitto. None. ,44,454 ,44,560 -126 -05 ,63,602 ,73,134	1,54,228 +6,753 +4.37 1,31,113 1,25,742	5,20,941 5,48,604 -27,663 -5·04 31,340 31,890 -550 -1·72 57,100 55,325 +1,775 52,919 56,488 -3,569 -6·31 1,05,204 1,02,378 +2,826 +2,826 +2,926 96,567 97,200	2,74,158 2,93,578 -19,420 -6.61 16,878 17,280 -402 -2.32 30,733 30,325 +408 +1.34 27,999 30,355 -2,356 -7.76 55,266 54,105 +1,161 +2.14 49,806 50,848	2,46,783 2,55,026 -8,243 -3·23 14,462 14,610 -148 -1·01 26,367 25,000 +1,367 +5·46 44,920 26,133 -1,213 -4·64 49,938 48,273 +1,665 +3·44 46,761 46,352	-20,42 -4·0 29,355 29,87 -1·7 54,83 53,200 +1,62' +3·0 44,79 48,13 -3,344' -6·9 97,24 94,178 +3,062 +3·26 92,148 92,148	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,30,622 2,35,704 -5,082 -2:15 13,526 13,656 -130 -25,321 24,042 +1,280 +5:32 20,812 22,050 -1,238 -5:61 46,139 44,244 +1,895 +4:28 44,546 44,287	3,80,104 -87,456 -23; 21,223 22,877 -1,654 -7:22 51,465 47,228 +4,237 +8:97 24,736 39,919 -15,183 -38:05 49,808 66,762 -16 954 -25:53 53,794 70,563	1,57,030 2,05,018 -47,988 -23·40 11,443 12,399 -956 -7·71 27,709 26,019 +1,690 +6·49 13,675 21,715 -8,040 -37·02 26,480 35,560 -9,080 -25·53 28,166 37,228	1,35,618 1,75,086 -39,468 -22,54 9,780 10,478 -698 -6,66 23,756 21,209 +2,547 +12- 11,060 18,204 -7,143 -39,23 23,328 31,202 -7,874 -25,23 25,628 33,335	1,95,513 1,28,481 +67,032 +52·17 8,136 6,997 +1,139 +16·27 3,368 5,978 -2,610 -43·66 20,054 8,216 +11,838 +144·08 47,432 27,416 +20,016 +73· 38,354 22,389	+48.09 4,390 3,819 +571 +14.95 1,802 3,145 -1,333 -42.70 10,303 4,370 +5,933 +135.76 24,621 14,374 +71.28 19,435 11,437	-4472 9,75 3,846 +5,93 +155 6 22,811 13,041 +9,76 18,911 10,98
1868	Difference Pergunnal ree,	-9.532	+5,371 +4.27	-633 -65	-1,042 -2.04	+409 +·88	-804 86	-1,063	4-259 +-58	-16,769 -23.76	-9,062 -24·34	-7,707 -23·12	+15,965 +71·30	+7,999 +69.93	+7,98
1853	Actual Di		18.28 (9.1	GE 38 100	151-98-100	01-53-0-1	88/8 0	994,3 P	73,2 III 1874 31	1.0 655 24 1.05	021,1 021,1	0.7 4 0.7 4	100-2	GOR	
1853 1865 1853	Pergh. Ku Dit Actual Di Difference Pergh. So Dit Actual Di Difference	36,522 97,706 38,816 +0.83 83,084 80,886	26,50,236 22,32,901	34,39,513 30,87,874	18,15,259 16,14,990	16,24,254 14,72,884	30,24,599 27,16,775	9 +1,75,357 +12·33 91,214 97,385 -6,171	14,27,607 12,95,140	23,99,623 22,67,513 +1,32,110 +5.82 1,29,904	12,61,769 11,84,954	11,37,854 10,82,559	6,24,976 4,49,262	110000	3 2,83,75 1 2,1258 2 +77,17; 3 +363 0 18.4 9 28,29 9 -10,00
1853	Chowha Dit Actual Di Difference Pergh. Ke	38,576 32,185 +6,391 +4.83	86,437 81,521 44,916 46:03	1,25,193 1,29,602 -4,409 -3:40	66,360 69,330 -2,970 -4.28	58,833 60,272 -1,439 -2.38	1,12,369 1,15,559 -3,190 -2.70	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52,969 53,649 -680 -1.26	91,647 88,698 +2,949	48,388 47,417 +971 +2.04	43,259 41,281 +1,978 +4.79	20,722 26,861 -6,139 -22.85	11,015 14,495 -3,48	9,710 3 12,55 1 -2,65
1853 1865 1853	Actual Di Difference Pergunnal Ditt	,81,389 ,79,768 +1,621 + .90	1,22,207 1,09,512 +12,695 +11.59	1,54,695 1,59,752 -5,057 -3.16	81,982 84,132 -2,150 -2.55	72,713 75,620 -2,907 -3:84	1,38,38 1,41,32 -2,94 -2.0	$\begin{bmatrix} 74,453 \\ -1,187 \end{bmatrix}$	-1,754	1,13,045 +172	60,202 59,734 +468 +.78	-296	25,164 28,277 -3,113 -11.00	14,71 -1,66	9 13,55
1865 1853	Actual Di Difference Pergunnah ra, Ditt Actual Di	,19,520 ,25,148 -5,628 -1:07	2,85,372 2,51,031 +34,341 +13.67	3,62,935 2,15,985 +1,46,950 +68.03	1,86,644 1,09,020 +77,624 +71.20		2,87,67 1,76,89 +1,10,77 +62.6	4 89,255 9 +59,427	1,38,991 87,639 +51,352 +58.59	+81,047	65,979 +43,256	65,828 +37,791	74,819 45,087 +29,732 +65.94	23,27 +16,17	6 21,811
1865 1853	Difference Pergh. Jho Ditt Actual Di Difference	31,064 31,011 +53	20,016 12,895 +7,121 +55:98	22,221 7,214 +15,007 +208.02	11,295 3,624 +7,671 +211.67	10,926 3,590 +7,336 +204·34		4 3,203 5 +7,278	+6,637	5,870 411,030	2,948 +5,992	2,922 +5,038	3,409 524 +2,885 +550.57	+1,28	5 41,58
1865 1853	Pergh. Ara	42,076 -499 -0.23	1,33,081 1,31,419 +1,662 +1.26	1,63,063 1,30,971 +32,092 +24.50	83,993 66,013 +17,980 +27.23	64,958 +14,112	1,25,13 98,41 +26,71 +27·1	7 49,504 5 415,213	48,913 +11,502	64,360 +26,855	32,365 +15,106	31,995 +11,749	33,917 34,057 -140 -:48	17,13 +10 +6	9 16,918 7 -24 2 -14
1853	Ditte Actual Dis Difference Pergunnah rokur,	,63,838 ,63,883 -45 -0.01 ,47,063	2,19,127 1,88,512 +3,615 +16.24 1,35,984	3,09,237 2,86,631 +22,606 +7.87 2,04,153	1,64,476 1,51,043 +13,433 +8:89 1,07,797	1,35,588	+19,54	8 1,25,165 9 +11,902 8 +9.50 3 98,168	1,12,253 +7,647 +6.81	1,90,333 +19,505 +10.24	1,00,208 +12,007 +11.98 79,993	90,125 +7,498 +8.31 70,442	+44 +·09 35,508	24,957 -100 -45 18,175	7 22,12 5 +14 2 +16 5 17,33
1865	Ditto Actual Di Difference Pergh. Ta rassee,	,41,099 +5,964 +2.47 71,303 70,699	1,27,695 +7,289 +5:70 45,276 38,577	2,85,868 -1,715 -:83 66,449 67,231	1,07,870 -73 -07 35,344 35,370	97,998 -1,642 -1.66 31,105 31,861	1,85,04 +90 +·4 68,03 63,53	2 97,041 1 +1,127 8 +1.16 5 33,478 3 33,393	88,001 -226 25 29,557 30,140	1,56,207 -5,772 -3.69 50,019 54,444	82,237 -2,244 -2.72 26,233 28,569	73,970 -3,528 -4.78 23,786 25,875	28,835 +6,673 +23-14 13,016 9,089	+3,371 +22.77 7,245 4,824	+3,30 +23.5 5,77 4,25
1	Actual Dif Difference p Pergunnahi rar,	,03,273	+6,699 +17.36 1,15,767 1,08,811 +6,956	-782 -1:16 1,80,180 2,04,070 -23,890	-:07 95,819 1,05,914	-756 -2:37 84,361 98,156 -13,795	1,69,99 1,91,71 -21,71	8 + 25 9 90,350 5 99,390 6 - 9,040	-1.93 $79,649$ $92,325$ $-12,676$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-2,336 -8·16 -70,171 81,635 -11,464	-8.06 61,946 75,452	+3,927 +43·20 37,882 34,628 +3,254 +9·39	+50·18 20,179 17,755 +2,424	17.7 16.1 +
1865	Actual Dif Difference; Pergunnah Khurk?	92,539	27,834 15,372 ,462 1.07	19,205 12,695 +6,510 +51.28	10,184 6,820 +3,364 +49.03	9,021 5,875 +3,146 +53-54	18,23 12,07 +6,16	9,667 4 6,498 3 +3,169	8,570 5,576 +2,994	15,268 10,994 +4,274	8,081 5,822	7,187 5,172 4-2,015	2,969 1,080 +1,889 +174·90	1,586 676 +910	1,3 4 +9
	Actu		one.	+3,780	-13.69		1-2		2.36 -14		LEM		101	22 - 24	6,011
18		,,,,	89,312 89,357 -45 -05	-4,663	41,422 44,158 -2,736 -6·19	22,453	21,705	40,429 20, -2,089 -	18,5 580 19,8 746 3.62	49 28,35 43 -2,15	2 14,60	13,749	12,077	6,127 5,977 +150 +2.50	6,100 -89 -1.45

PORE.

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPO

14,914	\$2,780 40,019 -7,239 -18:00 1,981 2,016 -35 -173 2,267 2,119 +148 +6:98 8,129 8,353	16,619 20,697 -4,078 -19.70 1,045 1,062 -17	16,161 19,322 -3,161 -16:35	10,379 14,679 -4,300	5,30 6			Malos.	Females.	Males.	Females.
22.780	32,780 40,019 -7,239 -18:00 1,981; 2,016 -35 -1:73 2,267; 2,119 +148; +6:98 8,129; 8,353	16,619 20,697 -4,078 -19.70 1,045 1,062 -17	16,161 19,322 -3,161 -16:35	10,379 14,679 -4,300	5,30 6			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
40.019 20,697 19,322 14,679 7,595 7,084 25,340 13,102 12,238 100 85-8 7,207 1,931 1,931 1,045 936	40,019 -7,239 -18:00 1,981; 2,016; -35; -1:73; 2,267; 2,119; +148; +6:98; 8,129; 8,353;	20,697 -4,078 -19.70 1,045 1,062 -17	19,322 -3,161 -16:35	14,679 -4,300		5.073					
1, 981 1,045 936	2,016 -35 -1.73 2,267 2,119 +148 +6.98 8,129 8,353	1,045 1,062 17		-29.29	- 2 ,289	7,084 -2,011	25,340 2,939	13,102 -1,789	12,238 1,150	100 100	90 0 86 8
2,267 1,222 1,045	2,267 2,119 + 148 + 6.98 8,129 8,353	- 1.00	954 18		•••	•••	•••	•••	***		
8,129	8,129 8,353	1,222 1,161 +61	1,045 958 +87	- 1				1			
7.96. 4.165		4,021 4,270 - 249	4,108 4,083 +25	5,516 1,137	2,747 -518	2,769 619	2,837 +913	1,523 +269	1,314 +644	100 100	89 •0 86•0
4.419	7,961 8,200 -236	4,165 4,171 — 6	3,799 4,029 23 0	•••	••• }	•••	•••	•••	•••		
0F1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORT 4,14,914 2,18,267 1,96,647 2,81,736 1,47,364 1,34,372 1,33,178 70,903 62,275 100 89.4 443,816 +24,912 +18,903 +19,603 +17,47 +8.25 +6.58 +22.21 +13,669 +10,643 +10.643 +11.80 +12.83 +10.63 +7.47 +8.25 +6.58 +22.21 +23.88 +20.38 12,137 6,439 5,638 5,460 2,926 2,554 6,657 3,513 3,144 100 85.7 13,828 6,950 6,332 4,464 2,929 2,135 8,818 4,621 4,197 100 87.1 13.82 6,950 6,332 4,464 2,2329 2,135 8,818 4,621 4,197 100 87.1 1.45 -511 -634 +1,016 +597 +419 -2,161 -1,108 -1,053 -25.08 12,934 6,960 6,632 6,633 8,300 3,023 7,720 4,120 3,600 100 88.6 14,004 7,420 6,623 8,300 3,023 7,720 4,120 3,600 100 88.6 14,004 7,420 6,623 8,300 3,023 7,720 4,120 3,600 100 88.6 14,004 7,420 6,623 8,300 8,023 7,720 4,120 3,600 100 88.6 18,430 9,679 8,751 13,436 7,060 6,376 4,994 2,619 2,375 100 89.8 18,430 9,679 8,751 13,436 7,060 6,376 4,994 2,619 2,375 100 89.8 18,430 9,679 8,751 13,436 7,060 6,376 4,994 2,619 2,375 100 89.8 18,430 9,679 8,751 13,436 7,060 6,376 4,994 2,619 2,375 100 89.8 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,925 3 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,925 3 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,925 3 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,925 3 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,925 3 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,925 3 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,925 3 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,925 3 4,901 19,765 19,326 30,321 15,275 15,046 8,770 4,900 4,280 109 98.1 4,901	4,419 4,248 +171	2,204 2,183 +21	2,215 2,065 +150			1					
1,4,914 2,18,267 1,96,647 2,81,736 1,47,364 1,34,372 1,33,178 70,903 62,275 100 89-4 44,3,815 +24,912 +18,903 +19,603 +11,243 +8,360 +24,212 +13,669 +10,543 +11-30 +12-83 +10-63 +7-47 +8-25 +6-58 +22-21 +23-88 +20-38 12,137 6,439 6,395 6,382 4,464 2,392 2,135 8,818 4,921 4,197 100 85-7 1,145 -511 -631 +1,016 +597 +419 -2,161 -1,108 -1,053 -26-08 12,834 6,960 5,861 7,408 3,962 3,446 5,416 2,998 2,418 100 86-9 12,834 7,420 6,623 6,323 8,300 3,023 7,720 4,120 3,600 100 86-9 -1,219 -460 -759 +1085 +662 +23-9,296 -23-97 -25-08 12,834 9,679 8,751 13,436 7,060 6,376 4,994 2,619 2,375 100 88-8 -2,116 -966 -1,1513 -1,298 -547 -751 -818 -416 -402 -1,1513 -1,298 -2,116 -3,153 -1,533 -1,298 -547 -751 -818 -416 -402 -1,1513 -1,298 -7,44 -1,177 +820 +1,391 +1											
12,137	1,14,914 3,71,099 -43,815 -	2,18,267 1,93,355 +24,912	1,96,647 1,77,744 +18,903	2,81,736 2,62,133 +19,603	1,47,364 1,36,121 +11,243	1,84,372 1,26,012 +8,360	1,33,178 1,08,966 +24,212	70,903 57,234 +13,669	62,275 51,732 +10,543	100 100	89•4
14,043	12,137 13,282 -1,145	6,439 6,950 511	5,698 6,332 634	5,450 4,464 +1,016	2,926 2,329 +597	2,554 2,135 +419	6,657 8,818 -2,161	3,513 4,621 -1,108	3,144 4,197 -1,053	100 100	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14,043 -1,219	7,420 -460	6, 623 - 759	6,323 +1,085	8,300 +662	3,023 +423	7,720 -2,304	4,120 -1,122	3,600 -1,182	100	
39,091	18,430 $-2,116$	9,679 - 963	8,751 1,153	13,436 -1,298	7,060 -547	6,376 -751	4,99 4 - 818	2,619 -416	2, 375 – 402	100	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39,091 +36,171	19,765 +18,197	19,326 +17,974	30,321 +27,089	15,275 +13,971	15,046 +13,118	8,770 +9,082	4,49 0 +4,22 6	4,280 +4,856	1 0 0	
37,931 19.276 18.655 30,506 15,590 14,916 7,425 8,686 3,739 100 94.3 16,554 16,509 16,045 24,345 12,355 11,990 8,209 4,154 4,055 100 98.4 16.51 +16.76 +16.26 +25.30 +26.18 +24.40 -9.55 -11.26 -7.79 162,270 27,409 24,861 38,366 20,016 18,350 13,904 7,393 6,511 100 88.0 49,213 25,878 2,335 34,441 18,062 16,379 14,772 7,816 6,956 100 89.7 15.31 +1,526 +3,925 +1,954 +1,971 -868 -423 -5.41	820 +1,092	421 +393	1,098 399 +699	1,065 8(4 +26)	408 412 4	657 892 +265	847 16 +831	406 9 +397	441 7 +434	100 100	
52,270 27,409 24,861 38,366 20,016 18,350 13,904 7,993 6,511 100 88-0 49,213 25,878 2,335 34,441 18,062 16,379 14,772 7,816 6,956 100 89-70 1531 +1,526 +3,925 +1,954 +1,971 -868 -423 -541 1.39 +10.81 +12.02 -5.87 -5.41	32,554 +5,377	16,509 +2,767	18,655 16,045 +2,610	30,506 24,345 +6,161	15,590 12,355 +3,235	14,916 11,990 +2,926	7,425 8,209 784	3,686 4,154 -468	3,739 4,055 316	100	94·3 98·4
	49,213	27 ,409 2 5,878	24 ,861 2 ,335	38,366 34,441 +3,925	20 ,016 18,062 +1,954	18,350 16,379 +1,971	13,904 14,772 —868	7,39 3 7, 816 – 4 23	6,511 6,956	1 0 0 100	88·0 89·7

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	DISTRICT OR PERGUNNAH.	UNN _j
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1865 1853	District Azimgurh, Ditto, Actual Difference,	ffered per n Bed
1865	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Nizamabad,	ffere: per l
1853		ı Zaf
1865 1853	Pergunnah Mahoul,	ffere per
1068	Difference per cent.,	to,
1853	Pergunnah Kourea, Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	per i
1865 1853	Actual Difference,	to, ifere per
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Mahomdabad,	re, i
1000	Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	ffere per
	Pergunnah Mhow Nat Bhunjun,	to,
1858	Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	ffere per
186 <i>5</i> 1858	Actual Difference,	1. 1
1865 1853	Difference per cent., Pergh. Kurriat Mittoo, Ditto,	rwaı tto, tfere
	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	per ngri
186 5 1853	Actual Difference,	ffere per
1865 1853		glee tto, ffere
1965	Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	pen andi
1853		tto, ffere per
1865 1853		1 tto,,
1865	Difference per cent., Pergunnah Bhudaon,	ifere pen
1853	Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	tto,
1853	Pergunnah Sugree, Ditto, Actual Difference,	

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCE OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

				POPUL	ATION TO	TAL.	-		H	INDOO POP	ULATION.		10		
	DIST PERGU	area in acres.	ed area in acres.								Agricultura		Non-	-Agricultu	al,
-		Total ar	Cultivated	Total.	Maleg.	Females,	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total,	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1865 1853	Actual Di		8,11,931	13,85,872	7,52,500	6,33,372	12,04,692	6,56,738	5,47,954	8,20,457	4,52,666	3,67,791	3,84,235		
1865 1853	Difference Pergunna Dit Actual D	+18,351	7,98,707 +22,224 +2.81	16,53,251 -2,67,379 -16·17	8,85,134 -1,32,634 -14.98	7,68,117 -1,34,745 -17.54	14,26,930 -2,22,238 -15.57	7,67,272 -1,10,534 -14:27	6,59,658 -1,11,704 -16.93	11,99,340 -3,78,883 -31.59	6,46,984 -1,94,318 -30.03	5,52,356 -1,84,565 -33.41	2,27,590 -1,56,645 -68.82	+83,784	+72,861
1865 1853	Difference Pergh. At Dit Actual D	2,81,719	1,39,340 1,30,644 +8,696 +6.65	3,00,955 3,10,141 -9,186 -2.96	1,58,856 1,63,976 -5,120 -3·12	1,42,099 1,46,165 -4,066 -2.78	2,48,187 2,57,361 -9,174 -3.56	1,31,014 1,36,875 -5,861 -4.28	1,17,173 1,20,486 -3,313 -2:74	1,91,119 2,24,908 -33,789 -15:02	1,03,281 1,19,346 -16,065 -13.46	87,838 1,05,562 -17,724 -16.79	57,068 32,453 +24,615 +75.50	+10,204	14,924
1865 1853	Actual Di	1,67,045 1,67,045 Nil.	74,318 70,494 +3,824 +5:42	1,40,512 1,56,380 - 15,868 - 10·14	74,889 82,323 -7,434 -9:03	65,623 74,057 -8,434 -11.38	1,17,474 1,29,200 -11,726 -9.07	62,979 68,542 -5,563 -8:11	54·495 60,658 -6,163 -10·16	84,943 1,07,609 -22,666 -21.06	46,083 57,458 -11,375 -19.79	38,860 50,151 -11,291 -22.51	32,531 21,591 +10,940 +50.66		10,507
1853	Actual Di Difference	38,611 38,611 Nil.	20,244 19,390 +854 +4.40	37,043 44,891 7,848 17:25	20,046 23,864 -3,818 -15.99	16,997 21,027 -4,030 -19·16	35,113 42,354 -7,241 -17:09	19,056 22,545 -3,489 -15.47	16,057 19,809 -3,752 -18°94	28,823 38,817 -9,994 -25.74	15,807 20,784 -4,977 -23-94	13,016 18,033 -5,017 -27:82	6,290 3,537 +2,753 +77.83	1,76	1,776
1853	Pergh. So Dit Actual Di Difference Pergh. I	74,436 74,498 -62 -0.08	38,477 38,268 +209 +0.54	71,739 92,999 -21,260 -22.85	39,051 49,632 -10,581 -21:31	32,688 43,367 -10,679 -24.62	67,074 85,562 -18,488 -21.60	36,600 45,812 -9,212 -20·10	30,474 39,750 -9,276 -23:33	51,976 76,525 -24,549 -32.07	28,666 41,239 -12,573 -30.48	23,310 35,286 -11,976 -33:93	15,098 9,037 +6,061 +67.06	4,573 +3,36	3 4,464 1 +2,700
1853	Chowha	1,97,871 1,97,406 +465 +0.23	92,714 87,269 +5,445 +6.23	1,79,336 2,10,976 -31,640 -14.92	97,687 1,13,090 -15,403 -13.62	81,649 97,886 -16,237 -16.58	1,47,684 1,70,884 -23,200 -13.57	80,941 92,330 -11,372 -12:32	66,743 78,571 -11,828 -15.05	92,824 1,42,528 -49,704 -34.87	51,280 77,369 -26,089 -33.72	41,544 65,159 -23,615 -36:39	54,860 28,356 +26,504 +92.87	14,94	4 13,41i 7 +11,78i
1853 1865	Ditt Actual Di Difference Pergunnal	14,454 Nil.	6,257 5,960 +279 +4.98	16,385 22,971 -6,586 -28.66	8,709 12,516 -3,807	7,676 10,455 -2,779	10,727 13.871 -3,144 -22.70	5,649 7,449 -1,800	5,078 6,422 -1,344 -20.92	4,688 7,951 -3,263 -41.03	2,528 4,241 -1,713 -40:39	2,160 3,710 -1,550	6,039 5,920 +119	3,20 -8	8 2,711 7 +206
1865	Ditt Actual Di Difference Pergunnah ra, Ditt	47,074 47,074 Nil.	21,591 21,848 -257 -1:22	37,421 47,042 -9,621 -20.45	-30.41 20,221 25,289 -5,068 -20.04	-26.58 17,200 21,753 -4,553 -20.93	33,515 40,583 -7,068 -17:41	-24·16 18,340 21,939 -3,599 -16·40	15,175 18,644 -3,469 -18.60	19,483 31,066 -11,583 -37.28	10,755 16,926 -6,171 -36*45	-41.77 8,728 14,140 -5,412 -38.27	+ 2·01 14,032 9,517 + 4,515 + 47·44	7,58 5,01 +2,57	6,447 3 4,504 2 +1,94
1865 1853	Actual Dif Difference Pergh. Jho Ditt Actual Di	14,800	5,882 6,050 -168 -2.77	7,985 11,897 -3,412 -29°93	4,525 6,090 -1,565 -25.69	3,460 5,307 -1,847 -34.80	7,744 10,970 -3,226 -29:40	4,387 5,860 -1,473 -25·13	3,357 5,110 -1,753 -34·30	5,302 9,935 -4,633 -47.03	3,004 5,315 -2,311 -43.48	2,298 4,620 -2,322 -50.25	2,445 1,035 +1,407 +135*94	1,38 54 +83	3 1,055 5 490 8 -566
1865 1853	Difference Pergh. Ara Ditte Atcual Di	2 04 005	56,353 54,572 -1,781 -32.63	76,823 1,02,117 -35,294 -31.47	44,395 60,163 15,768 26:20	32,428 51,954 -19,526 -37.58	71,434 1,03,386 -31,952 -30.90	41,296 55,632	30,138 47,754 -17,616 -36.88	45,674 81,674 -36,000 -44.07	26,687 43,988 -17,301 -39:33	18,987 37,686 -18,699 -49.61	25,760 21,715 +4,040 +18:10	14,68 2 11,64 8 +2,96	9 11,150 4 10,068 5 +1,080
1865 1853	Difference Pergh. Bar Ditte Actual Dif Difference	38,656 38,829 -173 -0'44	19,121 20,677 -1,556 -7.52	26,505 37,535 -11,030 -29.38	14,937 20,719 -5,782 -27.90	11,568 16,816 -5,248 -31.20	25,833 36,044 -10,211 -28:32		11,272 16,145 -4,843 -30.05	17,554 27,955 -10,401 -37.20	9,959 15,658 -5,699 -36:39	7,595 12,297 -4,702 -38.23	8,279 8,089 + 190 + 2:3	4,27	3,818 1 -14
1853	Actual Di Difference	2,34,120 2,23,528 -10,592 -5:14	1,48,081 1,48,384 -303 -0.20	1,65,833 2,10,928 -45,095 -21.85	91,364 1,15,879 -24,515 -21.15	74,469 95,049 -20,580 -21.65	1 100 (18)	84,023 1,02,936	67,665 83,867 -16,202 -19:31	1,00,975 1,53,910 -52,935 -34·39	57,197 85,309 -28,112 -32.97	43,778 68,601 -24,823 -36·18	50,713 32,893 +17,824 +54.1	26,82 3 17,62 0 +9,19	7 15,266 9 +8,621
1865	Pergh. Ta rassee, Ditt Actual Dif Difference p	78,867 76,812	39,098 42,951 -3,853 -8.97	68,297 80,367 -12,070 -15.07	36,821 43,182 -6,361 -14.73	31,476 36,185 -5,709 -18:04	60,804 70,903	32,827 38,195 5,368	27,977 32,708 - 4,731 - 14·46	37,768 58,926 -21,158 -35.90	20,588 31,874 -11,286 -35.40	17,180 27,052 -9,872 -36.49	23,03 11,97 +11,05 +92·3	6 12,235 7 6,32 9 +5,915	9 10,797 1 5,656 8 +5,141
1865	Pergunnah rar, Ditte Actual Dif Difference	32,665 32,345 +320	18,103 17,325 +778 +4.54	14,925 26,888 11,963 44.49	8,366 14,591 -6,225 -43.26	6,559 12,297 -5,738 -46.66	14,272 25,920 -11,648	7,939 14,079 -6,140	6,333 11,841 -5,508 -46.69	9,451 21,575 -12,124 -56·19	5,046 11,803 -6,757 -57.24	4,405 9,772 -5,367 -54.92	4,82 4,34 +47 +10·9	1 2,893 5 2,270 6 +61 7 +27·10	3 1,928 5 2,069 7 -141 0 -6.81
1853	Perg	19. 18. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19	66,043 71,665 16,5,622	1,28,459 1,52,507 -24,048 +20.97	69,855 80,475 -10,620 -13.69	58,604 72,032 -13,428	1,09,998 1,51,353	59,973 69,448 —9,475	61,905	62,975 1,14,807 -51,832 4.73 -18	34,707 60,860 -26,153	28,268 53,947	47,05 16546 +0,477	8,588	91.757
ist. I		of orion	89,312	33,544 38,207 -4,663	41,422 44,158 -2,736 -6·19	21,373 22,453 -1,080 -4.85	20,049 21,705	38,340 1 40,429 2 -2,089	19,834 18 20,580 19	,506 26,5 ,849 28,5 ,343 -2,1	202 13,7 352 14,6 150 -8	07 12,49 03 13,74 96 21,25	5 12,13 9 12,07 4 .+6	6,12 7 5,97 1 +150	7 6,10 0 -8

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OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION (

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			Маномкі	AN POPUI	LATION.							1	PROPO		DISTRIC
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			As	ricultural.		No	n-Agricult	tural.	Po	Total, pula- ion,			Agri		
		<u> </u>												18 18	District Jounn Ditto,
Total.	Malos.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	18 18	Actual Difference per Difference per Pergunnah Su Ditto,
1,81,180 2,26,321 -4,5141 -19*94	1,17,862 -22,100	1,08,459	1,05,703 -25,111	54,922 -11,121	36,791 50,781 13,990 27.51	1,00,588 1,29,618 -20,030 -16.70	62,940 10,979		1 0 0					18 18	Actual Differed Difference per Pergunnah Bet Ditto, Actual Differed Difference per
52,768 52,780 — 12 — 0-02		24,926 25,679 — 753 — 2°98	33,187 -2,250	16,995 17,020 25 0-14	13,942 16,167 - 2,22 5 - 13·76	21,831 19,593 +2,238 +11.42	10,847 10,081 +766 +7.69	10,984 9,512 +1,472 +15.47	100	89·45 89·13				18 18	165 Pergunnah Zaf 168 Ditto, 169 Actual Differed Difference per
23,038 27,180 -4,142 -15-23	11,910 13,781 1,871 13.57	11,128 13,399 2,271 16:94	18,551 -4,185	7,531 9,497 -1,966 -20.70	6,835 9,054 2,219 24·50	8,672 8,629 +43 +0·49	4,379 4,284 +95 +2-21	4,293 4,345 -52 -1·19	100 100	87·62 89·95	100 100	86 ·52 88 ·4 9	100 g 100 g		Pergunnah F. dost, Actual Differe
1,930 2,537 — 607 — 23-92	990 1,319 329 24:94	940 1,218 278 22:82	863	294 455 —161 —35:38	279 408 — 129 — 36·86	1,357 1,674 317 18·93	696 864 168 19:45	661 810 149 18:39	100 100	84·29 88·33	100 100	84·26 87·86	100 g 100 g		65 Pergunnah 1 hoo,
4,665 7,437 -2,772 -37:27	2,451 3,820 1,369 35.83	2,214 3,617 1,403 38·78	1,663 3,285 1,622 49:37	837 1,730 893 50'46	826 1,555 729 46·88	3,002 4,152 -1,150 -27.69	1,614 2,090 476 22.77	1,388 2,062 674 32.68	100	8 3·7 0 1 8 7·3 7 1	1 0 0	83·26 86·76	100 8 100 8		Actual Differe Difference per 65 Pergunnah Gopalpore,
31,652 40,092 -8,440 -31-05	16,746 20,777 -4,031 -19:40	14,906 19,315 -4,409 -22:82	8,844 11,718 -2,874 -24-52	4,726 6,063 - 1,387 - 22.05	4,118 5,655 -1,537 -27·17	22,808 28,374 -5,566 -19·61	12,020 14,714 -2,694 -18·30	10,788 13,660 -2,872 -21.02	100	8 3 ·58 1 86·55 1	00	8 2·4 5 85·11	00 8 00 8		Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per 65 Pergunnah Bu
5,658 9,100 -3,442 -37-86	3,060 5,067 -2,007 -39.60	2,598 4,033 -1,435	206 173 +33 +19:07	118 91 +27 +29.67	88 82 +6	5,452 8,927 -3,475	2,942 4,976 -2,034	2,510 3,951 -1,441 -36.47	00 8	38·13 1 33·53	00	89·89 86·21	00 8 00 8	18	53 Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per
3,906 6,459 -2,553 -39.52	1,881 3,350 -1,469 -78.09	-35.58 2,025 3,109 -1,084	1,178 1,522 -349 -22:93	638 775 —137 —17·67	+7·31 535 747 -212	2,733 4,937 -2,204	1,243 2,575 -1,332 -51.72	1,490 1 2,362 1 -872 -36.91	00 8	85·06 10 86-01 10	00 8	32·74 34·93	00 8' 00 8'	18	53 Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per; 65 Pergh. Gurwan
241 427 - 186 - 43·79	138	-34·86 103 197	37	22 84	-28·38	204	116	88 1	00 7	6.46 10	20 7	6.52 1 7.90 1	7	18	53 Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per 65 Pergh. Mongra
5,389 8,731 -3,342 -38:27			,			ŀ	1	1	١		1		45	18	53 Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per 65 Pergh. Unglee
672 1,491 -819	+ 02	6'L+	18 5 ,81 —	888,01 770,82 917,81 — 11-82 —	887,81 41,358 078,82— 28·13—	12,630 12,995 101-20 12,995	886,02 860,82 - 885,7 — 74-82 —	889,25 880,13 600,71 64.45	- 8	2.07 — 44'6 — 01'78 86'71	11	88, 2 2 88,62 84,8 — 0-22 —	82 17 18	18.	Actual Differe Difference per
4,145 4,125 9,980	24 92 20 +55	.6ZZ+	-20-34	81-61-	82.67-	19-91-	-14.53	88.71-		6. † 1 –		3.81 –	87	18	65 Pergh. Chands Mow, 53 Ditto, Actual Differe Difference per
7,493 9,464	+ †1 98 00	6,7+ 1,8 8,01	79 2 °9 —	66-73 — 6,050 6,050 7,05	87-69-	70-38 — 970,21 988,1 —	416'1- 497'81 099'11	84114- 25,543 543,543 508,6-	9	32.56 38,01 37,21	06	72,4 72,4 72,4 73,4 73,4 73,4 73,4 73,4 73,4 73,4 73	78 97	18	Actual Differe
-30-82 653 968 -315	2 + 89 9 08 2 88	14,78 14,78 14,78	. 88-28 —	19.44 —	72-68 — 926,14 935,14	25,996 14,930 26,43 26,930	14,758	889,62 89,688	2	99.9- 91.91 91.42 98.7-	† †	6.64 10,81 86,93	I 96%—	186 115 - 187	Difference pen 65 Pergh. Taloo sara, Ditto,
13·75 -	10:00	-11	2 3,000 14,500	88'91 4'88'41	82,81 8,35 1,06	04 8	99°1— 99°10°1	96'98 01	76,81 87,81 08—	 E (, us			1853 A	Dit ctual Diffei ifference pe

TABLE

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STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

PORE.

F 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORTION OF MA

		. M.	AHOMEDAN	POPULA	ATION.							Pre	POI			
				Agricultur	ral.	Non-	Agricultur	ral.	Po	Total pula- tion.	-	Hindo	o P			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.			D1 PER
87,082 1,12,161 -25,079 -22-35	45,501 57,088 —11,587 —20:29	41,581 55,073 —13,492 —24·49	29,346 43,348 —14,002 —32.53	14,943 22,356 —7,413 —33·15	14,403 20,992 —6,589 —31:38	57,736 68,813 —11,077 —16:09	30,558 34,732 —4,174 —12:01	27,178 34,081 —6,903 —20:25	100	82·68 88·05		81·90 87·80			_	
2,556 1,916 +640	1,382 917 +465	1,174 999 +175	2,052 889 +1,163	1,111 420 +685	941 463 +478 +103·24	504 1,027 —523 —50·92	271 491 220 4,480	233	100	59·70 92·25		56·10 90·56			1853	District Dit Actual Differen
880 2,060 -1,180	+50·70 514 1,064 -550	366 996 —630	-493	68 309 —241	58 310 —252	754 1,441 —687	446 755 —309	308 686 —378	100	81·09 95·90		81·37 96·03			1853	Pergh. ' roudh Ditt Actual Differen
-57·28 557 2,524 -1,967 -77·97	-5·16 315 1,225 -910	242 1,299 -1,057	-79.64 426 299 +127 +42.47	253 149 +104 +69.79	-81·29 173 150 +23 +15·33	-47·75 131 2,225 -2,094 -94·11	62 1,076 10·14 94·23	-55·10 69 1,149 -1,080 -93·99	100	80.78 97.10		81·29 94·34			1865 18 53	Pergh. (Dit: Actual Differen
2,353 727 +1,626	1,133 404 -729	-81·37 1,220 323 +897	162 407 —245	88 224 —130	74 -183 -109	2,191 320 +1,871	1,045 -180 +865	1,146 -140 +1,006	100	75.64 84.13		72·13 84·29			1853	Pergh. (
5,693 8,977	-180·44 2,872 4,538	+277·70 2,821 4,439	-60·19 1,355 2,810	-60·71 - 785 -1,499	-59.56 -570 -1,311	+584.68 4,338 6,167	+480.55 2,087 3,039	+718·57 2,251 3,128	100	81·65 88·99		80°92 88°45	100		1853	Pergh. I Dit: Actual I Differen
-3,284 -36.58	-1,666 -36·71	-1,618 -36.44	-1,455 -51.77	-714 -47·63	-741 -56·52	-1,829 -29.65	-952 -31·35	-877 -28:03	100	82.43	100	82.57	100		1865 1853	Pergh. 1 Diti Actual 1 Differen
1,412 -556 -39.44	756 —274 —36·24	656 -282 -42.98	702 -541 -77·06	378 -281 -74·33	324 -260 -80*24	710 -15 -2·11	378 +7 +1.85	332 -22 -6·62	100	88·56	LATE LATE	88·64 79·16	10		1865 1853	Actual :
1,508 2,522 -1,014 -40·20	820 1,292 —472 —36·53	688 1,230 -542 -44.06	164 586 -422 -72:01	106 304 —198 —65·13	282 -224 -79·43	1,344 1,936 -592 -30.57	988 —274 —27·73	948 —318 —33·54	100	87:34	100	86-99	100		1865 1853	Pergh. 1 Dit=
7,451 8,250 —799 —9*68	3,677 4,208 -531 -12.61	3,774 4,042 -268 -6·63	1,979 3,253 —1,264 —38•97	777 1,696 —919 —54·24	1,202 1,547 -345 -22·13	5,472 5,007 +465 +9.28	2,900 2,512 +388 +15.44	2,572 2,495 +77 +3.08	100			81·49 88·67			1865 1853	Differen Pergh.
5,177 6,505 -1,328 -20.41	2,804 3,389 -585 -17.26	2,373 3,116 —743 —23·84	674 1,926 —1,252 —65.00	378 992 —614 —61·89	296 934 638 68·30	4,503 4,579 —76 —1.65	2,426 2,397 +29 +1.20	2,077 2,182 +105 +4.81	100	81·28 88·40		81·07 88·15			1865 1953	Differen Pergh. 1
3,131 3,198 -67 -2.09	1,776 1,648 +128 +7.76												in the second		1865	Actual Differen Pergh. 1
23,701 32,151 -8,450 -26·28	12,855 16,433 —3,578 —21.77							•							1853	Actual] Differen Pergh. 7
1,269 1,596 —327	702 858 —156		13.11			-	11179	110		0.400		1	-		1853	
558	—18·18	8-1- 8-1- 8-1- 8-1- 8-1-	2 14,71	21'3- 0 19'191	14'8- FO	1 27,64	01,2 - 60,49	08'8- 4	00.7 – 00.08 20,08	810	29,9	64.9 135't 240'3 998'2	9 9		1853	Actual I Differen
586 -28 -4·77	Nil.	52.48+ 52.48+ 51.294	86.81 - 8	6-21-	25.61- 68.81- 88.81- 8	97'9- 8	84.4- 4	2,52,75	94.9°646 949°88 949°88	- 69 51 09	.g- 9'g- 8'g+'I 9'68'I	81.7 197 966 989	2,72		1853	Pergh. A Actual 1 Difference
2,496 3,691 +1,195 -13.75	1,2569 1,893 +637	660°\$9	16.61+	+54.00	+ 55.03	+ 2,608	335't + 10	196'98 196'98	66.03 899.7 708. 708.4	+ 7.1	+53.	30.5 20.5 20.6		1853	_1853	Ďit iffei
1000	10 960	- 13-1	200'6	885'6	982,81	247,71	E91'4I	35,205	946	81					l	i

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STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1863 AND

				Рори	ULATION To	OTAL.			Н	IINDOO PO	PULATION	•			
	DI _{STRICT} OR PER,GUNNAH.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.			es.			es.	A	gricultural		Non-2	Agricultura	
0	#11 in	Total	Cultiv	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Malor.	Females	Total.	Males.	Femalos
1865 1853	Districce per cent.,	32,97,472 +9,98,752 + 93	7,68,296		5,68,749	5,35,566 -23,930		5,07,521 5,30,119 -22,598 -4-22	-21,634	5,66,960 6,49,120 -82,160 -12.65		2,78,447 3,12,986 —39,539 —12·63	3,80,778 +37,928	1,93,985 20,023	1,86,79
1865 1853	Actual Tuppah Oop- Differe, Perguno, Difference, Actual ce per cent.,	3,84,965 3,70,276 +13,689	1,28,548 +19,770	85,359 -2,885	43,861 -1,728	41,498 -1,157	79,142 82,222 -3,080 -3.74	40,313 42,178 -1,865 -4:42	40,044 -1,215	51,292 71,240 -19,948 -28:00	26,144 36,580 10,436 28.52	25,148 34,660 — 9,512 — 27:44	10,982 +16,868		فرد 8 نشاخ 1
1865 1853	Actual Difference, Differe ce per cent.,			1,69,197 1,81,800 -12,603	89,785 95,111 -5,326	79,412 86,689 -7,277	1,54,964 1,67,935 12,971	82,089 87,769 -5,680 -6'47	72,875 80,166	55,797 71,052 -15,255 -21.47	28,766 36,614 -7,848 -21.43	27,031 34,438 -7,407 -21.50	99,167 96,883 +2,284 +2.35	53,323 51,158 +2,168	3 45,5 5 45,5 8 +1
1853	Differe ce per cent.,	96,457 96,491 -34 -03	52, 095 +2, 870	76,202 -5,044	38,852 -2,839	37,350 -2,205	71,418 -4,428	33,836 36,388 -2,552 -7.01	35,030	44,530 47,119 -2,589 -5.49	23,225 24,042 —817 —3:39	21,305 23,077 —1,772 —7·67	-1,839	12,344 -1,73	16 11,5 15 -1 16 -
1853	Difference, Pergh. ce per cent.,	21,407 Nil.		30,147 -2,041	15,339	14,808 -566	28,512 -1,879	13,127 14,518 -1,391 -9.58	-488	16,335 17,483 -1,148 -56	8,966 —570		11,029 —731	5,55 - 82	52 54 21 ÷ 78 ÷1
1865	Actual Aujhwa, Differer Ofference, Pergh. ce per cent.,	27,483 27,483 Nil.		85,939 -4,247	18,493	17,446	34,939 -4,087	15,548 17,955 -2,407 -13.40	16,984 -1,680	20,940 26,361 -5,421 -20.56	13,656 2,935	-2,486	8,578 -1,334	4,29 +52	29 4. 28 +
1865 1853	Actual Difference, Pergh. Difference,	27,408 27,404 +4	18,925 +873	28,621 -2,880	13,671	14,950 -1,361	26,609 -2,248	11,487 12,558 -1,071 -8.52	-1,177	15,113 17,887 -2,774 -15.50	8,526 -1,377	7,964 9,361 1,397 14-92	8,729 +526	4,03	32 4, 06 +
1865 1853	Differenshoelee, Pergunto, LDifference, Actual ce per cent., Differen	55,753 +94	41,551	59,985 -6,771	30,154	29,831 -3,376	54,916 -6,015	24,632 27,665 -3,033 -19.63	27,251 -2,982	27,405 29,991 -2,586 -8.62	15,368 -1,416	14,623 -1,170	24,924 -3,429	12,29 —1,61	97 12 17 -1 14 -1
1865 F 853	PerguntAhrorah, ra, to, DDifference, Actual ice per cent., Differen	47,612 +19 +04	11,223 -339 -3.02	19,033 +472 +2.47	9,852 +102 +1*03	9,181 +370 +4·03	17,538 +484	9,070 +127	8,468 +357 +4·21	-1,112 -14.27	-549 -13·67	3,773 - 563 - 14.92	9,749 +1,590 +16.39	5,05 +67 +13·3	54 76 37 +
1865 P 1853 A D 1865 P	Pergh. Bhugwut, D Ditto, Actual Difference, Difference per cent.,	85,270 +4 +0.0	28,958 +1,803	8 24,185 3 -1,940	12,061	12,124	22,429 -1,698	11,153 -1,050	11,276 -648	14,474 -1,898	7,289 -1,061	7,185 —837	7,955 +200	3,86 0 +1	54 1
1853 A D 1865 P 1853	Atoual Ditto, Pergh. Difference, D ce per cent.,	29,763 29,800 -37 -12	22,270 7 -2,485	0 41,104 5 -57·38	19,968 -2,640	21,136 -3,098	34,576 $-4,752$	16,812 -1,569	17,764 -3,183	15,065 -2,037	7,462 - 904	7,603	19,51 -2,71	1 9,35 5 -66	50 10 55 -5 11 -1
1865 P	Actual al Suktesgurh Different Ditto, Pergunn Difference, Tokur, ce per cent.,	1,10,699 -8 -00	25,657 +418 +1.62	15,994 -1,729 -10.81	8,112 9 -950 1 -11.71	7,882 -779 -9.88	15,645 -1,745	7,926 -965	7,719 -780	9,180 -1,857	4,543 939 20·66	4,637 918 19:79	6,464 3 +115 +1*86	3,38 2 -2 3 -7	16 + 16 +
1865 P	Actual surhur, Different Ditto, Pergh. Difference, rassee ce per cent.,	2,96,649 +764 + 25	1,25,009 +4,509 +3.60	73,834 -3,144 -4·26	37,068 4 -2,223 -5.99	36,766 -921 -2.50	70,121 -2,541 -3·18	35,182 -1,908 -5:42	34,939 -633 -1.81	31,074 - 1,931 - 6:21	15,660 -1,313 -8:38	-618 -4.00	39,043 -616 -1.56	7 19,525 0 —595 6 — 3 0	19 15 14
1865 P	Actual Agoree, Differenc Ditto, Pergunn Difference, rar,	4,50,525 +5,757 +1.27	Nil. 29	22,549 +3,909 +17:33	9 11,332 9 +2,267 3 +20.05	11,217 +1,642 +14.63	22,081 +3,906 +17.68	11,092 +2,276 +20.51	10,989 +1,620 +14.74	11,285 *+1,564 +13*85	5,739 +651 +11· 3 2	5,546 +903 +16·36	10,79 3 +2,34 0 +21.6	5,353 2 +1,625 3 +30°35	5 + 15 5 + 15
		$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 71,665 & 1, \\ -5,622 & -2 \end{array} $,28,459 ,52,507 ,24,048		58,604 72,032 -13,428	1,09,998 1,51,353 -21,355	34,099 59,973 69,449 -9,478	17,600 3 50,0 8 61,9 5 -11,8	16,499 025 62, 005 1,14, 680 -51,	22,643 975 807 807 832 — 20	11,564 4,707 0,860 6,153	11,079 25,208 25,208 53,947	11,45 +2.87 47,073 16546	6,036	6 5, 9 +1,
	*1	89,312 89,357 -45	33,544 38,207 -4,663	-13.69 - 41,422 44,158 -2,736 -	-12.80 - 21,373 22,453 -1,080 -	-14.60 - 20,049 21,705 -1,656 -	38,340 40,429 -2,089	19,834 20,580	18,506 19,849 -1,343	26,202 28,352 -2,150 -7-58	13,707 14,603 -896 -6·13	12,495 13,749 1,254 -9-12	12,138 12,077 . +61 + 50	6,127 5,977 +150 +250	6,0 6,1

PORE

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE	OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGE	S OF	INCREASE	OR	DECREASE	AND	THE PROPORTI
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			Маном	EDAN POI	PULATION.				1	
				Agricultu	ral.	N	on-Agricu	ltural.	1	Total Popula- tion.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total,	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
68,74 74,41 -5,67 -1 -7.6	7 38,630 0 -3,374	35,787 -2,296	15,364 —2,090	7,900 —1,525	$\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{7,458}{-568}$	59,058 -3,586	3 30,72 0 -1,85	4 28,32 2 -1,72	9 100	
3,33 3,13 +1 +19 +6·2	1,683 5 +137	1,454	2,089 -227	1,119 —161	970	1,048	8 564 2 +298	48.		
14,23 13,86 + +36 + +2.6	5 7,342 8 +354	+14	1,359 —380	710	649	12,506	6,635	5,874	4 100	
4,16 4,78 61 12·8	4 2,464 6 -287	1,991 2,320 —329 —14·18	+3	+18	496	3,790 —619	1,966 —305	1,824	1 100	97·58 96·13
1,47 1,63 -163 -19-9	5 821 2 —84	736 814 —78 —9.58	348 296 +52 +17.56	172 155 +17 +10.96	141 +35	1,339	666	673		
840 1,000 +2 -160	538	402 462 —60 —12°98	207 205 +2 +°97	108 116 —8 —6.98	89 +10	795 —162	422 —92	373 —70)	
1,386 2,013 -633 -31.4	2 1,113 2 -448	715 899 —184 —20·45	375 389 —14 —3·59	168 182 —14 —7.68	207	1,005 1,623 —618 —38·07	931 434	508 692 —184	100	
4,313 5,069 . —756 . —14·91	2,489 -362	2,186 2,580 —394 —15.27	1,090 1,085 —5 —'46	550 532 +18 +3:38	540 553 —13 —2:35	3,223 3,984 —761 —19·10	1,957 —380	1,646 2,027 —381 —18:79	100	98·86 98·92
1,483 1,498 —13 —180	782 2 —25	726 713 +13 +1*82	250 217 +33 +15·20	129 114 +15 +13·15	121 103 +18 +11.50	1,233 1,278 -45 -3·52	628 668 40 5.98	605	100 100	95·95 93·18
1,514 1,756 -245 -13*78	908 -148	754 848 —94 —11:08	471 561 —90 —16·04	231 304 -73 -24·01	240 257 —17 —6.61	1,043 1,195 —152 12·71	529 604 —75 —12·41		100	104·77 100·52
5,542 6,528 -986 -15·10	3,156 -1,071	3,457 3,372 +85 +2.52	1,397 627 +770 +122.80	205 303 —98 —32·34	1,192 324 +868 +267.90	4,145 5,901 —1,756 —29:75	1,880 2,853 —973 —34·10	2,265 3,048 —783 —25.68		104·05 105·84
365 349 +16 +4·58	186 +15	164 163 +1 +61	89 143 —54 —37·76	34 61 —27 —44·26	55 82 —27 —32·92	276 206 +70 +33:98	167 125 +42 +33:60	109 81 +28 +34.56	100 100	99·17 97·16
3,110 3,713 —603 —16·21	1,886 —315	1,5 1,5 -2 -15								
481 468 —13 —2.77 815 945		+9 3	76.93— 661'1— 179'7 57'8	708,8 782,1— 782,1— 52.32—	622,7 884,2— 88-32—	\$0.81— \$10.81—	10,163 11,632 	019,210 628,52 663,6— 86'81—		
—130 —13·75	-80 -16:09	-11:	661.6 600.4 600.6	282,6 788,41 878,8— 83.78—	482,81 785,62 880,11— 07·78—	247,71 244,81 107— 08·8—	69-9— 819'81 819'41	86,86 1 36,86 1 36,96 27.4—	90-1 708 082 946	- 61

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	DISTR OR PERGUN
186 185	Actual Diffes
186 185	
1853	Surkuree,
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1865 1853	
1865 18 5 3	Pergh. Athg Ditto, Actual Differ Difference pe
1853	Actual Diffe Difference pe
	Pergh. Jalho Ditto, f Actual Differ Difference pe
1853	Pergh. Kusw: Dittof Actual Differ Difference pe
1853	Pergh. Burhy Ditto. Actual Differ Difference per Pergh. Burra.
1853	Ditto, Actual Differ Difference per
1853	Ditto, Actual Differ Difference pe
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853 I 865 P	Dit, Actual Differ Difference pe, ergh. Mujh
853 A	Dit actual Differ difference pe,

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Natl Section Personal				2	Popt	ULATION T	TOTAL.			scull?	Hini	роо Рори	LATION.	22 307	ODOTAL	53111
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PERS OUT	123	DISTI	area	ultivated	lotal.	fales.	?emales.	Cotal.	dales.	females.	fotal.	fales.	emales.	Cotal.	fales.	Females.
New 1997 1998 1		01	-													-
Description 1,000 1,147 1,000 1,147 1,100 1,000 1,147 1,100 1,147 1,100 1,147 1,100 1,147 1,100 1,147 1,100 1,147 1,147 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,149 1,140 1,147 1,140 1,141	100	ares,	6,37,107	4,20,069 +22,936	8,51,757 -58,480	4,44,778 -32,030	4,06,979 -26,450	7,69,116 -49,432	4,02,011 $-26,952$	3,67,105 -20,480	4,18,152 -54,225	2,20,243 -29,200	1,97,909 -25,025	3,50,964 —6,793	1,81,768 +2,248	8 1,69,196
1850 District or 1870	1- 64-6	—ohta,	15,876 15,125	10,693	17,478 21,172	8,926 11,124 —2,198	8,552 10,048 —1,496	15,687 19,244 —3,557	7,978 10,107 - 2,129	7,709 9,137 —1,428	9,458 98,838 —2,380	4,839 6,203	4, 619 5, 635	6,229 7,406	3,139 3,964	9 3,09 4 3,50 5 -41
Differed Phur, Go, Sandar Phur, Go, Sand	1853	Diffe cent.,	+4-96	+13.96	-17.44	-19.75	-14.88	-18.48	-21.06	-15.62	-20.10	-21.98	-18.03	-1,589	— 19·59	9 -117
1868 Pergh.	1865 Pe	offere, rence,	28,064 28,064 Nil.	18,729 +37	32,048 —3,949	16,733 -2,160	15,315 -1,789	31,245 —3,874	16,292 —2,138	14,953 -1,736	21,274 -1,635	11,163	10,111	9,971 2,239	5,129 —1,305	9 4,84 5 -93
Difference Funt 66,053 47,011 66,053 33,341 63,059 33,465 36,093 32,465 33,095 36,0093 32,465 32,0093 32,465 32,009 32,465	Ac Dir 1865 Pe	offere ergh. Thowrence,	29,895 29,895 Nil.	18,729 +1,382	35,818 -3,148	18,688 —1,161	17,130 —1,987	33,990 -2,803	17,719 -976	16,271 —1,827	24,879 —2,254	13,135	11,744 —1,493	9,111 -549	4,584 -215	5, -33
1865 Pergh	1865 Per	etual Diffe cent.,	66,053 65,897 + 156	47,911 47,254	69,649 74,719	36,308 39,772	33,341 34,947	68,093 72,581	35,485 38,622	32,608 33,959	46,590 50,993	24,635 27,491	21,955 23,502	21,503 21,588	10,850 11,131 —281	50 10,68 81 10,48 81 -19
1865 Forgland 1865 For	Act Dif	ctual Diffe cent.,	7,614	4,666	+6.78	-8·70 4,029	-4·59 3,790	-6·18 7,571	-8·12 3,898	-3·97 3,673	—8·63 5,541	-10·38 2,896	-6·58 2,645	-0·39 2,030	-2·52	52 -18 02 1,05
1855	1853 Act Dif	ctual to, r cent.,	Nil	-204 -4·18	+232	-104 -2.51	—336 —9•72	+160 +2·15	-146 -3·61	+306	-591 -9·63	-496 -14.62	-95 -3·46	+751 +58·71	+350 +53.68	50 +40 58 +63%
1865 Cright Cri	1853 Act Diff	dujh rence,	55,675 —100 —0:17	30,198	71,533 -5,273 -7·37	37,422 —2,656 —7.09	34,111 -2,617	67,551 —4,465	35,348 -2,262	32,203 —2,203	49.615 -5,740	26,110 —2,848 —10 ⁻ 90	23,505 —2,892 —12·30	17,936 +1,275	9,238 +586	38 8,69 36 +68 34 +79
1866	1853 Act	Chow ce peawan, Kurrence, fference, r cent.,	22,935 22,935 Nil.	13,753 +738	26,103 —229	13,602 +397	12,501 —626	25,137 +15	13,096 +533	12,041 —518	17,364 —573	9,156 —381	8,208 —192	7,773 +588	3,940	40 3,83 4 -32
1865 Actual ce pe 27,887 17,911 24,422 12,292 12,130 24,019 12,084 11,935 14,047 7,288 6,759 9,972 4,75 16,988 25,730 13,165 12,665 25,299 12,938 12,931 15,411 8,035 7,376 9,848 4,96 12,080 12,084 13,084 12,084 13,084	1865 Per 1853 Act Diff	tual rence,	21,013 21,013	15,126 13,509 +1,667	37,904 38,809 —905	20,254 20,558 —304	17,650 18,251 —601	34,531 35,718 —1,187	18,411 18,981 570	16,120 16,737 —617	15,126 17,428 -2,302	7,794 9,349 —1,555	7,332 8,079 —747	19,405 18,290 +1,115	10,617 9,632 +985	7 8,78 82 8,65 85 +18
1865 PergunitAhroj rent., +5 43 -5 08 -6 63 -3 46 -4 90 -6 60 -3 13 -8 85 -9 29 -8 36 +1 25 -2 1	1853 A ct	Diffe opoor,	27,587 27,587 Nil	7 17,911 7 16,988 +923	24,422 25,730 -1,308	12,292 13,165 —873	12,130 12,565 —435	24,019 25,259 —1,240	12,084 12,938 854	11,935 12,321 —386	14,047 15,411 —1,364	7,288 8,035 —747	6,759 7,376 —617	9,972 9,848 +124	4,796 4,903 4 —107	6 5,11 13 4,94 17 +23
Actual Different Pereb Nil. +1,863 + 879 + 408 + 471 + 1,046 + 506 + 540 - 373 - 123 - 250 + 11,419 + 61,016 - 10,0	1865 Perg	rgunrAhroir cent.,	76 194	+5.43 4 47,146	-5·08 79,204	-6.63 41,663	37,541	-4·90 76,039	-6·60 40,016	-3·13 36,023	-8·85 51,322	-9·29 27,276	-8·36 24,046	+1.25	-2·18	8 +41
Difference pe Nil	Diffe 1865 Perg	feren rence, rgh. Jhug'r cent., D Ditt	Nil.	+1,380	-10,810 -12.00	-5,766 -12·15	-5,044 $-1,183$	-9,919 -11.53	-5,219 -11·53	-4,700 -11:54	-11,444 -18·23	-6,003 -18.03	-5,441 -18·45	23,192 +1,525 +6 57	11,956 +784 +6.55	4 +74
Different Diff	Diffe 1865 Perg 1853	gh. Auver cent.,	41,908 Nil.	8 27,120 +1,545	31,755 +879	16,301 +408	15,454	29,972 +1,046	15,357 +506	14,615 +540	18,314 —373	9,557 —123	8,757 —250	11,658 +1,419	5,800 +629	0 5,85 9 +75
1865 Different Ditt(ayee, 11,456 7,880 8,463 4,366 4,097 7,604 3,925 3,679 4,757 2,517 2,240 2,847 1,408 1,405 2,738 1,405 2,666 1,285 1,406 1,407	Diffe 1865 Perg	feren Ditth,	. 30,111 Nil	1 21,472 +1,037	25,287 +1,863	12,868 +825	12,419 +1,038	22,328 +1,885	11,472 +752	10,856 +1,133	15,341 -335	8,035 -322	7,306 —13	6,987 +2,220	3,437	7 3,55 4 +1,14
1865 Different Ditt(ayee, 11,456 7,880 8,463 4,366 4,097 7,604 3,925 3,679 4,757 2,517 2,240 2,847 1,408 1,405 2,738 1,405 2,666 1,285 1,406 1,407	Diffe Perg	gunn Differ	29,343 29,343 Nil.	18,191 16,669 +1,522	21,230 20,934 +296	11,027 10,888 +139	10,203 10,046 —57	19,611 18,918 +697	10,129 9,853 +276	9,482 9,065 +417	11,334 12,962 —1,628	5,914 6,694 —780	5,420 6,268 —848	8,277 5,956 +2,321	4,215 3,159 +1,056	4,08 2,79 +1,26
Actual Agore Different Dittoyaree, 20,930 14,673 17,944 9,068 8,876 17,056 8,624 17,339 11,036 6,303 8,902 5,826 3,076 8,437 5,210 rar, pe perence, +34 +777 -431 -2,479 +2,048 -283 -2,412 +21:29 +1,433 -476 +1,914 -1,721 -1,936 Actual Singre Different Dittoyar, 48,599 39,921 42,652 21,579 21,073 39,834 20,184 19,650 20,951 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,323 (8,10) 10,861 10,090 18,883 9,324 (8,10) 10,861 10,990 18,883 9,324 (8,10) 10,861 10,990 18,883 9,324 (8,10) 10,990 18,883 9,324 (8,10) 10,990 18,883 15,685 8,016 10,990 18,883 15,685 8,	Diffe Perg	feren Dittayee,	11,456	+9·13 7,880 6,912	8,463 9,748	+1·27 4,366 6,262	-0·56 4,097 3,486	+3.68 7,604 8,702	+2·80 3,925 5,741	+4.60 3,679 2,961	4,757 4,472	2,517 3,002	-13.52 2,240 1,470	+38-96 2,847 4,230	1,408 2,739	1,435
1853 1865 18	Actu	ual Agore	20,930	+14·00 14,673	-13·18 17,944	9,068	+17·52 8,876	-12·61 17,056	-31·63 8,624	+24·25 8,432	+6.37	-16·15	+52·38 4,990	-32·69 6,716	3,274	-545 3,442 3,227
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1853 Actu	pe perence, pe perence, r cent.,	20,896 +34 +0·16	+777 +5.59	-431 -2·34	-2,479 -21·29	+2,048 +30·00	—283 —1·63	-2,412 -21.85	+21·29 +33·77	+1,438 +16·15	-476 -817	+1,914 +6.22	-1,721 -20·39	-1,936 -39·07	+215 +666 9,560
140	1865 Perg Kh	gunnah hur	48,599 Nil.	36,615 +3,306	39,535 +3,117	20,666 +913	18,869 +2,204	36,707 +3,127	19,203 +981	17,504 +2,146	21,022 —71	11,187 —326	9,835 +255	15,685 +3,198	8,016 +1,307 +16:30	1,669 +1,891 +24.65
None. +20.97 -13.69 -12.80 -14.60 -13.46 -12.36 -14.73 -18.08 -16.59 -15.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.18.	P			7		1						700000000000000000000000000000000000000		The second		6,01

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPOR

			Маном	edan Poi	PULATION	٧.									
			A	lgriculture	al,	No	n-Agriculi	tural,		Total opula- tion.					
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.			STRICT OR GUNNAH	
71,593 82,641 	42,767 —5,078	39,874	9,027 -25.40	4,515 -1,176	3,148 4,512 —1,364 —30·23	73,614 8,508	4 38,255 8 —3,905	2 35,362 2 -4,606		92·19 91·51		186 188	3 I	Shazeepore	13,9
1,791 1,928 -137 -7:10	1,017 —69	911 68	144 +73		98 68 +30 +44·11	1,784	941	843 2 —98		95·80 90·32		186 185	Differents Differents	Difference noe per cen Puchotur, Ditto,	+2 t., + 7
728 803 - 75 - 9:33	419 441 —22 —4·98	309 362 — 53 —14·64	176 +20	103 98 +5 +5:10	93 78 +15 +19:23	532 627 —95 —15·15	343 —27	284 - 68		92·81 91·52		186 185	Different 5 Pergh.	Difference ice per cen Ghazeepor Ditto, Difference	t., 6
1,483 1,828 - 345 - 18·87	784 969 —185 —19·09	699 859 —160 —18·63		59 130 71 54·61	48 127 —79 —62·20	1,376 1,571 —195 —12:41	839	732 81		86·39		186 186	Different 5 Pergh. 8 3 Actual 1	shadiabad Ditto, Difference	t., 1,1 1,1
1,556 2,138 - 582 - 2.72 248	823 1,150 327 2·84	733 988 —255 —2·58	269 312 43 13·78	133 163 —30 —18·40	136 149 —13 —8:72	1,287 1,826 —539 —29·51	690 987 —297 —30:09	839 242 28·84	00	91·82 87·86	100	186 186	Pergh. I B D Actual I	Karenda, Ditto,	2 =
176 72 -40-90 3,174	89 +42 +47·19	87 +30 +34·48	19 Nil. 19 Nil. 476	Nil. 16 Nil. 260	Nil. 3 Nil. 3	176 +53 +30·11	115 89 +26 +29:21	114 1 87 1 +27 +31 03	00	94·06 83·57	100	.186	Pergh. bad, Ditt		1
3,982 - 808 - 20-29 722 966	2,074 —394 —18·99 370 506	1,908 -414 -21.69 352 460	926 —450 —48·59	87	444 228 51·35	3,056 358 11·71 543 747	1,592 —172 —10·80 283 394	1,464 1 -186 -12 70 260 1	00	91.15	100	1868 1 86 8	Difference Pergh. Ditt Actual D	Dehma,	N
-244 -25 25 3,373 3,091	-136 -26.87 1,843 1,577	-108 -23·47 1,530 1,514	219 —40 —18·31 169 216	112 25 22·32 87 107	107 15 14·01 82 109	-204 -27·30 3,204 2,875	-111 -28·17 1,756 1,470	353 10 93 26:34 1,448 10 1,405 10	00	91·90 87·14 88·77	100	4808	Pergh. O Ditt	Ge per cent Gurha, o, ifference, coper cent.	. 4(
-282 -9·12 403 471 -68	+266 +16·86 208 227 -19	+16	-47 -21·75 68 80	-20 -18·69 -37 41 -4	-27 -24·77	+329 +11.44 335 391 -56	+286 +19.45 171 186 -15	+43 +3:06 164 10 205	00	98·68 l 95·44 l	ο α	1865 18 5 3	Pergh. B Ditto Actual D	Bulliah,	1,85
14·43 0,165 0,056 -891	-8·37 1,647 2,194 -547	-20·08 1,518 1,862 -344	-12 -15.00 316 726 -410	-9·75 - 166 359 -193	150 367 —217	2,849 3,330 —481	-8·06 1,481 1,835 -354	-41 -20·00 1,368 1,495 -127	- 1	90·10 1 89·78 1		4865 1863	Pergh. D Ditto Actual I	oabah,	79
,616 ,783 -167 9:36	-24.93 846 944 - 98 10.38	770 839 —69	188 214 —26 —12·14	101 106 —5	-59·12 87 108 -21 -19·44	1,428 1,569 -141 -8.98	745 838 —93 —11·09	-8:49 683 10 731 10 -48		95·30 1 94·80 1		1803	Ditto Actual Di Difference	fference, e per cent.	1,00 N
,937 ,959 —22 0 74	1,469 1,396 +73 +5:22	1,468 1,563 — 95	1,327 1,196 + 131	641 561 +80	686 635 +51 +8:03	1,610 1,763 —153 —8-67	828 835 —7 —0:83	-6.56 782 10 928 10 -146 -15.73		98·27 10 96·51 10		1863		to, fference, per cent.	
,619 ,016 397 9:64	898 1,035 —137 —13-23	721 981 —260 —26:50	724 1,035 311 -30.04	384 528 —144	340 507 — 167 -32 93	895 981 —86 —876	514 507 +7 +1:38	381 10 474 10 93 1-96		92·52 92·26		1853	Pergh. Lu Dit Actual Di Difference	to.	3f 85 Ni
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888 036 148 	-13+ 1,3	11.7+ 689+ 586'91 210'91	809'II 809'II 82.8-	96.9-	176	9'1 - 9	845,02 88-8 —	0-8,12 68.2—	808 870	8 6'1 8	86.2— 888— 86.2—	23,844	10-8— 88 † '1— 290'9 †	\$9 8 +	14.1 888- 089'
828 - 10 0 35	1,41 —+ —+:1+	0:6'69 81-8+	888'9- 069'87	12.8- 12.8- 12.9-	- £8.0	01- 0	15·L— 15'9—	199,47 818,2— 01·6—	₹7. 764	407 9— 2'2— 1'87'I	288,88 28,7- 74.8— 768,12	- 001,8— 73.8—	20.9— 179 : 62 :1	£6·I +	₽ ८. - 9 ८6 ' 816'

TABLE

GHAZEE

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF AREA AND POPULATION AS EXHIBITED IN THE CENSUS OF 1853 AND

NO. II.—(Concluded.)

PORE.

OF 1865, NOTING PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE AND THE PROPORT

			Манов	ibdan Po	PULATION.				<u> </u>		
				Agricultur	ral.	No	n-Agricult	ural.	P	Total lopula- tion.	-
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1,27,820 1,58,239 —30,419 —19·22	67,367 80,655 13,288 16:47	60,453 77,584 -17,131 -22:08	30,332 35,050 4,718 13:46	17,527 634	17,523	1,23,189	63,128 12,654	60,061 13,047	100		
2,795 4,055 — 1,260 — 31-07	1,503 2,098 — 595 — 28·36	1,292 1,957 -665 -83:98	635 1,242 607 48.87	84 6 646 300 46 ·43	596 -307	2,160 2,813 -658 -23:21	1,157 1,452 295 20:31	1,003 1,361 - 358 - 26:32	100		1
18,965 22,655 - 3,690 - 16 28	9,581 11,569 -1,988 -17·18	9,384 11,086 1,702 15:35	1,825 3,287 -1,462 -44·47	940 1,685 - 745 - 44·21	885 1,602 717 44·75	17,140 19,368 -2,228 -11.50	8,641 9,884 1,243 1,257	8,499 9,484 985 10:37	100		1
5,768 7,334 —1,566 —21·35	2,968 3,699 -731 -19.76	2,800 3,635 -835 -22.97	1,417 1,701 -284 -16.69	688 855 167 19:53	729 846 117 13.82	4,351 5,633 1,282 22·75	22·80 2,844 564 19·83	2,071 2,789 718 25.74	100	85·81 89·72	
2,853 3,064 - 711 - 2,320	1,185 1,519 -334 -21.98	1,168 1,545 -377 -24·40	901 1,085 184 16·95	470 527 -57 -10·81	431 558 127 22·75	1,452 1,979 -527 -26·62	715 992 277 27·92	737 987 —250 —25·32	100 100	99•05 95• 5 6	
15,374 19,130 - 3,756 - 19-63	7,741 9,642 -1,901 -19·71	7,633 9,488 1,855 19:55	4,483 6,137 1,654 26·96	2,227 3,084 857 27·46	2,256 3,053 797 26·10	10,891 12,993 2,102 16·17	5,514 6,558 1,044 1,591	5,377 6,435 1,058 16-46	100 100	94·37 96·48	
942 1,421 -479 -33·70	448 721 -273 -3·786	494 700 -206 -29·42	223 309 86 27:83	107 152 -45 -29·60	116 157 -41 -26·11	719 1,112 -393 -85.84	347 569 228 40·07	378 543 165 30-38	100 100	92·97 94·44	
1,950 2,585 - 635 - 24-56	1,025 1,420 -395 -27.81	925 1,165 -240 -20:60	208 339 131 38·64	111 187 -76 -40·64	97 152 -55 -36·11	1,742 2,246 -504 -22:43	914 1,233 -319 -25.87	828 1,013 185 18·35	100 100	93·13 95·25	
12,038 15,150 -3,112 -20:54	6,118 7,824 -1,706 -21·80	5,920 7,326 -1,406 -19·19	1,581 2,118 -537 -25:35	800 1,056 -256 -24.24	781 1,062 -281 -26.45	10,457 13,032 -2,575 -19.75	5,318 6,768 -1,450 -21·42	5,139 6,264 -1,125 -17.98	100	93·45 94·16	
2,824 3,409 -585 -17·16	1,476 1,790 -314 -17:54	1,348 1,619 -271 -1,673	31 53 - 22 - 41·50	18 34 -16 -47:05	13 19 -6 -31·57	2,793 3,356 -563 -16·74	1,458 1,756 -298 -16:40	1,335 1,600 -265 -16.56	100	91·1· 95·3	
6,143 10,495 -4,352 -41.46	3,282 2,614 -668 -25.55	2,861 7,881 -5,020 -63.69	1,691 5,608 -3,917 -69·84	925 1,389 -464 -33·40	766 4,219 -3,453 -81.84	4,452 4,887 -435 -8.90	2,357 1,225 +1,132 +92.40	2,095 3,662 -1,567 -42.79		83 C 95 €	
	2,917 5,445 -2,528 -46·42	2,644 5,085 -2,441 -48·04	501 1,007 -506 -50·24	269 515 -246 -47·76	232 492 -260 -52.84	5,060 9,523 -4,463 -46.86	2,648 4,930 -2,282 -46.28	2,412 4,593 -2,181 -47·48		84·1 89 :	
- 1	2,549 3,704 -1,155 -31·18	2,180 3,242 -1,062 -32.75	30 104 -74 -71·15	18 54 -36 -66 66	12 50 -38 -76:00	4,699 6,842 -2,143 -31·32	2,531 36·50 -1,119 -30·65	2,168 3,192 -1,024 -32:08	100	88°	
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72 OHO. 12,495 13,749 -1,254 6,127 5,977 +150 +250 38,34(40,429 -2,089 18,707 18,506 19,849 - 1,343 26,202 **89,**312 41,422 19,834 21,373 22,453 -- 1,080 20,049 21,705 -- 1,656 14,603 -896 12,077 $\frac{44,158}{-2,736}$ 28,352 38,207 -- 4,663 20,580 -746 89,857 2,150 -- 7.68 :**≃6**1)3 -3.62 **-7.62** -5.16 4.85

TABLE NO. III.

LAND REVENUE, AREA, AND POPULATION.

TABLE

DEHRA

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

		_	Number of Mouzahs or Townships. Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Are		MALGOOZAREE OR	Assessed Land.		
District.	Tehseel.	Tehseel. Pergunnah.		Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable. Acres.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	. 8.	
Венва Вноок.	Dehra, Dehra, Kalsee,	Western Dhoon, Eastern Dhoon, Jounsar Bawur,	222 166 35 Khuts	353·32 324·11 343·31	2,26,122 2,07,428 2,19,721	33,918 10,982 21,450	50,159 16,704 1,096	
		DISTRICT TOTAL	4 23	1,020-74	6,53,271	66,350	67,959	

SEHARUN

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

r	Seharunpore,	•••	Seharunpore,	•••	180	126.79	81,144	58,304	4,910
ĺ			Faizabad Behut,	•••	104	182.77	1,16,975	46,123	13,783
	1		Moozufferabad,	•••	100	202 54	1,29,625	45,261	19,557
			Huroura,	•••	137	106.41	68,104	52,640	5,654
			Total,	•••	521	618-51	3,95,848	2,02,328	43,904
	Deobund,	•••	Deobund,	•••	117	137-40	87,934	66,703	4,093
			Rampore, Nagul,	•••	140 122	131·39 123·87	84,091 79,277	59,176 61,622	10,470 5,446
SEHANDINPORE-			Total,		379	392-66	2,51,302	1,87,501	20,009
SEHARI	Roorkee,	•••	Roorkee Jowrassee, Bhugwanpore,	•••	122 143	198·59 244·62	1,27,096 1,56,558	47,933 58,108	15,306 37,841
			Munglour, Jowallapore,	•••	146 114	121·76 226·32	77,925 1,44,846	59,950 48,383	4,021 42,472
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					20,000	4-,
			Total,	•••	55	791-29	5,06,425	2,14,374	99,640
	Nukoor,	•••	Nukoor, Sirsawah,	•••	135 127	110·12 95·51	70,477 61,126	45,295 43,567	9,654 8,333
- 1			Gungo,	•••	118	131-10	83,903	47,909	16,469
Ų			Suoltanpore,	•••	121	88.66	56,741	40,893	4,913
			Total,	- 04	501	425.39	2,72,250	1,77,664	39,369
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,926	2,227.85	14,25,825	7,81,867	2,02,922

MOOZUFFU

LAND REVENUE, ARBA

ozuffurnuggur,	Bughra,	. 60	88.45	EC COE	4 > 000	
				56,605	42,038	7,114
i	Poor,	. 61	93.85	60,062	41,103	6,641
		60	92.26	59,044	44,349	7,497
ł		60	64.53	41.302		17,561
			i i			
	Total,	313	447.74	2,86,551	1,85,525	47,146
seel Shamles	Thene Dhownn	56	89.98	57 590	97 692	11,746
seer Suamice,		co.				18,986
ł		5.9				20,546
		64				7,199
Ĭ		45				16,506
	Kyranan,	. 20	03.02	07,010	00,092	.,,
	TOTAL,	. 280	461.93	2,95,635	1,52,844	74,963
seel Boodhana,			79.80	51,074	35,282	6,521
						5,923
	Kandhla,	60	106-49	68,152	50,329	6,017
	Total, .	160	286:31	1,83,241	1,34,098	18,471
seel Jansuth,		20	97·31 96·83	62,278 61,971	40,364 49,763	6,467 5,837
		70				18,976
	Dhaama Cumbalhana	60	125-29	80,185	41,215	26,064
			_			
	TOTAL,	. 288	451.00	2,88,638	1,78,206	57,333
	DISTRICT TOTAL,	1,041	1,646:98	10,54,065	6,50,173	1,97,931
	seel Shamlee,	Churthawul, Gordhunpore, Total, Total, Thana Bhowun, Jhinjhana, Bidoulee, Shamlee, Kyranah, Total, Boodhana, Shikarpore Shoron, Kandhla, Total, Maseel Jansuth, Bhookurharee, Bhooma Sumbulhara,	Churthawul, 60 68 Total, 313 Total, 313 Total, 56 56 Jhinjhana, 62 64 Shamlee, 64 Kyranah, 45 Total, 280 Seel Boodhana, 57 Kandhla, 60 Total, 160 Total, 88 Joulee Jansuth, 62 Bhookurharee, 70 Bhooma Sumbulhara, 68	Churthawul, Gordhunpore, 60 92-26 64-53 TOTAL, 313 447-74 TOTAL, 313 447-74 TOTAL, 56 89-98 98-	Churthawul, Gordhunpore, 60 92-26 59,044 41,302 TOTAL, 313 447-74 2,86,551 Total, 56 89-98 57,590 Jhinjhana, 62 93-93 60,117 Bidoulee, 53 86-90 55,616 Shamlee, 64 101-20 64,767 Kyranah, 45 89-92 57,545 TOTAL, 280 461-93 2,95,635 Beel Boodhana, 43 79-80 51,074 Shikarpore Shoron, 57 100-02 64,015 Kandhla, 60 106-49 68,152 TOTAL, 160 286-31 1,83,241 Recel Jansuth, Khatoulee, 88 97-31 62,278 Joulee Jansuth, 62 96-83 61,971 Bhookurharee, 70 131-57 84,204 Bhooma Sumbulhara, 68 125-29 50,185	Churthawul, 60 92:26 59,044 44,349 16,118 TOTAL, 313 447.74 2,86,551 1,85,525 Thana Bhowun, 56 89.98 57,590 27,692 Jhinjhana, 62 93.93 60,117 25,011 Bidoulee, 53 86.90 55,616 20,514 Shamlee, 64 101.20 64,767 46,455 Kyranah, 45 89.92 57,645 33,642 TOTAL, 280 461.93 2,95,635 1,52,344 Boodhana, Boodhana, 43 79.80 51,074 35,282 Shikarpore Shoron, 67 100.02 64,015 48,487 Kandhla, 60 106.49 68,152 50,329 TOTAL, 160 286.31 1,83,241 1,34,098 Baseel Jansuth, Khatoulee, 88 97.31 62,278 40,364 Joulee Jansuth, 62 96.83 61,971 43,763 Bhookurharee, 70 131.57 84,204 47,864 Bhooma Sumbulhara, 68 125.29 80,186 1,25.206

NO. III.

DHOON.

AND POPULATION.

53,376

1,52,585

11,22,479 0 0

MINHARE OR UMAS	sessed Land.	Demand on A	ccoun			Rate per Acre on	
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	of Land Rev for 1863-64 Rupees.	l in	Rate per Acre on total Area.	Rate per Acre on total Malgoozaree.	total Cultic	Total. Population.
9.	10.	11.		12.	13.	14.	15.
11,362 8,771 174	1,30,683 1,70,971 1,97,001	Rs. 22,876 6,544 19,695	$\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	Rs. As P. 0 1 7 0 0 6 0 1 5	Rs. As. P. 0 4 4 0 3 9 0 14 0	Rs. As. P. 0 10 9 0 9 6 0 14 9	52,69 ; 13,600 36,53;
20,307	4,98,655	49,115	0 0	0 1 2	0 5 10	0 11 10	1,02,83
0 R E.							
D POPULAT	rion.						
16,910	1,020	88,107		1 1 4 0 6 5	1 6 3 0 12 7	1 8 2 1 0 4	1,10,34
15,550 23,555	41,219 41,252	46,978 51,996	0 0	0 6 5	0 12 10	1 2 5	40,61 40,24
8,641	1,169	79,304	0 0	1 2 8	1 5 9	1 8 1	52,48
64,956	84,660	2,66,385	0 0	0 10 9	1 1 4	1 5 1	2,43,67
15,483	1,655	99,144	0 0	1 2 0	1 6 5	1 7 9	73,99
12,562 10,39 5	1,583 1,814	96,434 1,01,477	0 0	1 2 4 1 4 6	1 6 2 1 8 3	1 10 1	74,59 55,99
38,440	5,352	2,97,055	0 0	1 2 11	1 6 11	1 9 4	2,04,5
23.087	40,770	48,569	0 0	0 6 1	. 0 12 3	1 0 3	51,30
16 ,69 9	40,910	83,790	0 0	0 8 6	0 14 0	171	56,7
9,530	1,553 4 4,161	93,929 49,414	0 0	1 3 3 0 5 5	1 7 6 0 8 8	1 9 1 1 0 4	68,62 5 5,78
64,717	1,27,694	2,75,702	0 0	0 8 9	0 14 1	1 4 7	2,32,4
14,374	1,154	64,651		0 14 8	1 2 10	1 6 10	51,1
8,5∃3 18,379	643 1,146	58,555 81,133		0 15 4 0 15 6	1 2 1 1 4 2	1 5 6	36,89 5 3,10
10,202	736	50,469		0 14 3	1 1 8	1 3 9	44,6
51,538	3,679	2,54,808	0 0	0 15 • 0	1 2 9	1 6 11	1,85,78
2,19,651	2,21,385	10,93,950	0 0	0 12 3	1 1 9	1 6 5	8,66,4
JGGUR. DPOPULA							
11,449 1,090	7,841 6,36 3	59,952 86,363	0 0	0 13 9 1 8 4	1 3 1 1 12 1	1 6 10 2 0 10	49,5 42,9
2,573	9,742	56,947	0 0	0 15 2	1 3 1	1 6 2	33,2
539	6,659 7,623	65,410 19,501	0 0	1 1 8 0 7 6	1 4 2 0 9 3	1 7 7 1 3 4	37,6 14,6
15,651	38,231	2,88,173	0 0	1 0 1	1 3 9	1 8 10	1,77,9
8,910	9,242	58,299	0 0	1 0 2	1 7 7	2 1 8	44,2
7,080	9,040	63,504 37,956	0 0	1 0 10		2 8 7 1 13 6	36,2
3,425 922	11,101 11,191	1,20,337	0 0	0 10 11 1 13 8	2 4 7	2 10 4	23,2 56,8
1,096	6,301	49,593		0 13 9		1 7 7	37,0
21,433	46,875	3,29,689	0 0	1 1 10	1 7 2	2 2 7	1,97,6
848	8,423	75,011	0 0	1 7 6		2 2 0	40,5
1,118 2,127	8,487 9,669	1,06,082 1,00,759	0 0	1 10 6	1 15 2	2 3 0 2 1 0	51,9 62,6
4,093	26,579	2,81,852	0 0	1 8 6	1 13 6	2 1 8	1,55,0
8,899	6,548	65,914		1 0 11	1 6 6	1 10 0	45,6
1,132	6,239	56,152	0 0	0 14 6	1 0 5	1 2 4	84,5
2,088 80	15,277 12,836	53,507 47,192				1 1 10 1 2 3	3 6,9 3 4, 4
12,199	40,900	2,22,765	0 0	0 12 4	0 15 1	1 4 0	1,51,8
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MEE

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

	1	1	1	!	Number of	Area in Square		MALGOOZAREE OR	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel		Pergunnah.	ļ	Mouzahs or Townships.	British Statute Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Meerat,		Meerat,	•••	, 297	377:34	2,41,497	1,65,972	15,959
	Haupur,	•••	Haupur Gorah, Gurhmuktesur,	•••		164·74 106·35	1,05,433	78,191 45,509	9,346
		,	Surawa Ijrara,	•••	83 48	106·35 77·83	68,067 49,810	45,509 35,969	7,116 3,252
	í	1	Pooth,	•••	50	64.24	41,116	23,799	4,332
	ı	1	TOTAL,	•••	323	413.16	2,64,426	1,83,468	24,046
	·	1	1		65	126,77	07 539	CE 147	9 501
	Sirdhan a ,	•••	Sirdhana, Burnawah,	•••	65 70	136·77 113·38	87,532 72,562	65,147 49 ,236	8,5 01 6, 832
Merrur.	ı		Total,	•••	135	250·15	1,60,094	1,14,383	15,333
W	Mowanah,		Hustnapore, Kithour,	••• •••	156 123	235·86 194·60	1,50,950 1,24,544	76,356 80,722	43,978 21,095
				•••	279	430.46	2,75,494	1,57,078	65,073
$ \cdot _{\epsilon}$	Ghazecabad,		Dasnah,		108	185·40	86,654	61,021	11,179
	Manual	1	7111	•••	152	200.57	1,28,364	91,519	11,37
-			T	•••	130	155·10	99,268	63,556	17,96
	•		Total,		390	491.07	3,14,286	2,16,096	40,51
	Baghput,		I To		145	192-19	1,23,003	96,681	12,45
		- 1	1	•••	53	76.17	48,748	38,915	2,9
Y		J	1 01 . 3	:::	48	73·55 57·89	47,072	34,938	4,8
			i		24	57.88	37,041	28,558	4,8
			Total,		270	899.79	2,55,864	1,99,092	25,0
			DISTRICT TOTAL,		1,694	2,361.97	15,11,661	10,36,089	1,85,9

BOOLUND

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

(Burran,	•••	Burrun,	••• 1	141 91	139·95 100·38	89,566 64,246	57,817 45,313	12,847 9,936
- 11			Agowtah,	•••	83	140.55	89,955	59,062	19,439
1 1			Syanah, Shikarpore,	***	85	96.42	61,710	35,899	14,231
]			Snikarpore,	***	00	30 42	01,110	00,000	22,000
			Total,		400	477:30	3,05,477	1,98,091	56,453
	Anoopshuhur,		Anoopshuhur,	•••	105	120-60	77,183	54,081	13,653
<u>e</u>		•••	Debace,	•••	150	180.81	1,15,720	79,125	15,373
DE L			Ahar,	•••	134	146.28	93,617	58,787	23,751
Boolundshum.			Total,		890	447 69	2,96,520	1,91,993	52, 776
Boo	Khoorjah,		Khoorjah,	•••	162	192:46	1,23,176	81,112	32,010
- 1	,	•••	Puhasoo,	•••	103	127.14	81,369	54,463	21,791
İ			Jewur,	•••	93	140.07	89,642	57,163	24,638
			Total,	•••	358	459.67	2,94,187	1,92,738	78,489
ł	Secundrabad,		Secundrabad.	•••	155	157-74	1,00,955	61,051	16,247
i		•••	Dadree,	•••	178	216.36	1,38,470	86,296	83,116
			Dunkour,	•••	114	149-63	95,764	47,027	23,169
			Total,		447	523.73	3,35,189	1,94,374	72,552
			DISTRICT TOTAL,		1,595	1,908-39	12,21,378	7,77,196	2,60,270
						Digitizod I	y (700816		

BUT.

ND POPULATION.

MINHAER OR URA	ASSESSED LAND.	Demand on account				
Lakhiraj - Acres.	Barren Acres.	of Land Revenue for 1863-64 in Rupees.	Rate per Acre on total Area.	Rate per Acre on total Malgoozaree.	Rate per Acre on total Culti- vation.	Total Population.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
9,169	50,397	Rs. As. P. 8,37,866 0 0	Rs. As. P. 1 6 5	Rs. As. P. 1 13 8	Rs. As. P. 2 0 7	2,68,541
8,733	9,163	1,20,214 0 0	1 2 3	1 6 0	1 8 7	90,760
5,176	10,266	45,701 0 0	0 10 9	0 13 11	1 0 1	42,934
1,928	8,661	52,423 0 0	1 0 10	1 5 5	174	34,445
918	12,067	40,183 0 0	0 15 8	1 6 10	1 11 0	21,145
16,755	40,157	2,58,521 0 0	0 15 8	1 3 11	1 6 7	1,89,284
1,615	12,269	1,57,909 0 0	1 12 10	2 2 4	2 6 9	80,937
165	16,329	1,20,796 0 0	1 10 8	2 2 6	2 7 3	63,338
1,780	28,598	2,78,705 0 0	1 11 10	2 2 5	2 7 0	1,44,275
1,260 2,563	29,356 20,164	1,14,462 0 0 92,237 0 0	0 12 2 0 11 10	0 15 3 0 41 6	1 8 0 2 2 3	69,066 62,658
3,823	49,520	2,06,699 0 0	0 12 0	0 14 11	1 5 1	1,31,724
4,476	9.978	96,687 0 0	1 1 10	1 5 5	1 9 4	70.910
4,519	20,954	1,43,492 0 0	1 1 11	1 6 4	1 9 1	97,192
3,683	14,061	71,843 0 0	0 11 7	0 14 1	iži	61,512
12,678	44,993	3,12,022 0 0	0 15 11	1 3 5	1 7 1	2,29,614
1,845	12,050	1,47,088 0 0	1 3 2	1 5 7	1 8 4	1,04,147
57	6,847	1,07,478 0 0	2 3 3	2 14 8	3 2 8	53,254
•••	7,291	87,873 0 0	1 13 10	2 3 4	283	43,170
•••	3 ,650	83,704 0 0	2 4 2	2 8 1	2 14 11	35,584
1,902	29,83 8	4,26,143 0 0	1 10 8	1 15 1	2 3 2	2,36,155
46,107	2,43,503	18,19,956 0 0	1 3 3	1 7 11	1 12 2	11,99,593

HUHUR.

				2		Dig	itized by GOOS	gle
45,808	1,38,099	13,00,865	0 0	1	1 0	1 4	1 10 9	8,00,431
32,278	35,985	3,02,467	0 0	0 1	4 5	1 2	2 1 8 11	1,96,479
5,609 17,052	13,449 8,495	1,31,362 68,99 5	0 0	1 0 1 0 1	5 <u>2</u> 1 6	1 1	7 9 1 8 4 1 7 6	73,486 47,612
9,617	14,040	1,02,110	0 0	1	0 2	1 5	2 1 10 9	75,381
332	22 ,628	3,16,912	0 0	1	1 3	1 2	8 1 10 4	1,87,147
21 155	5,09 4 7,636	87,145 88,381	0 0	1 1 0 1	1 2 5 9		3 1 9 7 1 8 9	47,089 49,380
156	9,898	1,41,386	0 0	1	2 4	1 4	0 1 11 11	90,678
1,812	39,939	3,12,251	0 0	1	1 5	1 4	9 1 10 0	1,86,938
11	11,068	93,645	ŏŏ	1	ō ò	1 2	2 . 1 9 6	50,274
368 1,433	9.081 19,790	87,992 1,30,614	0 0	1	2 3 2 1 0 0		9 1 10 0 1 10 5	64,521 72,143
11,386	39,547	3,69,235	0 0	1	3 4	1 7	2 1 13 10	2,29,867
1,888	9,692	61,045	ŏŏ	0 1	5 10	i 3	6 1 11 2	35,222
2,451 4,258	6,546 7,196	90,100 1,06,645	0 0	1	6 5 3 0		1 15 10 9 1 12 11	53,512 62,346
2,789		1,11,445	0 0	1	3 11	1 9	3 1 14 11	78,787

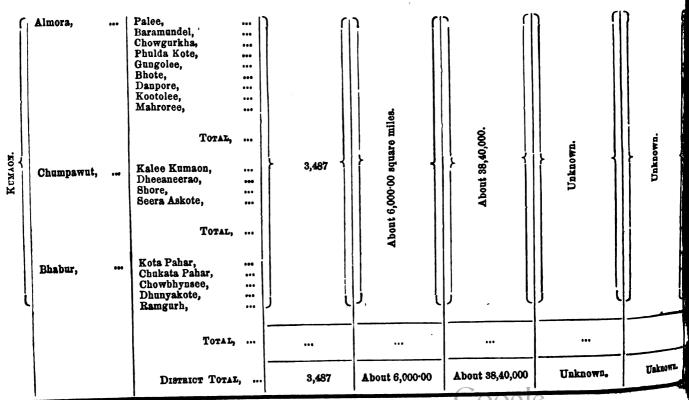
ALLY

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

				Area in square		MALGOOZAREE OR	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	British Statute Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.	8.	4.	5.	6,	.7.	8.
	Coel,	Coel, Burowlee, Moorthul,	274 25 55	254-07 25-42 55-55	1,62,603 16,273 35,551	1,19,094 10,728 27,069	4,098 519 1,044
		TOTAL,	854	335.04	2,14,427	1,56,871	5,661
	Attrowlee,	Attrowlee, Gangeree,	1 97	307·77 42·78	1,96,973 27,378	1,42,773 22,284	26,621 2 ,737
		TOTAL,	307	350.55	2,24,351	1,65,057	29,35
BH.	Eglass,	Hussungurh, Goree,	1 119	123·27 86·87	78,892 55,597	69,298 45,818	2,2) 1,30
ALLYGUBE.		Total,	. 223	210·14	1,34,459	1,15,116	3,5
¥	Hattras,	Hattras, Moorsan,	1 140	179·78 67·91	1,15,026 43,463	1,03,545 37,623	2,2
		Total,	. 384	247-64	1,58,489	1,41,168	3
	Secundra Rao,	Secundra Rao, Hussun,	4.9	283·42 41·91	1,81,388 26,821		5,
		TOTAL,	. 250	325:33	2,08,209	1,47,362	6
l	Kbyr,	Khyr, Chundous, Somna, Tuppul,	66	102·93 21·33	13,651	41,647 9,906	8
		TOTAL,	. 281	390.86	2,50,153	1,79,401	3:
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	1,799	1,859.56	11,90,118	9,04,975	8

LAND REVENUE, ARM

KU



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GURH.

AND POPULATION.

MINHABE OR UHAS	SERSEED LAND.	Demand on A of Land Re	ven	ue	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on total Cultiva-	Total
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	for 1863-6- Rupees		1	total Area.	total Malgoozaree.	tion.	Population.
9.	10.	11.		_	12.	13.	14.	15.
		Rs.	A 8.	P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
4,120	35,301	2,43,524	0	0	1 7 11	1 15 7	209	1,02,042
346	4,680	16,128	Ŏ	ō	0 15 10	1 6 11	180	8,800
548	6,900	42,534	0	0	1 3 1	1 8 2	1 9 1	21,203
5,014	46,881	8,02,186	0	0	1 6 6	1 13 8	1 14 9	1,92,045
955	26,624	-,,	0	0	1 1 11 0 15 2	1 4 10	1 8 8	1,26,143
393	1,964	26,071	0	0	0 15 2	1 0 8	1 2 8	14,486
1,348	28,588	2,46,801	0	0	1 1 7	1 4 3	1 7 11	1,40,629
1,193	6,185	1,58,252	0	0	2 0 1	2 3 4	2 4 6	56,341
5,289	3,185	1,02,343	0	0	1 13 5	2 2 8	2 3 8	39,344
6,482	9,370	2,60,595	0	0	1 15 0	2 3 1	2 4 2	95,685
7,036	2,244	3,02,879	0	0	2 10 0	2 13 9	2 14 8	1,44,651
3,705	1,080	95,857		0	2 3 3	2 7 7	2 8 9	42,209
10,741	8,324	3,98,236	0	0	2 8 2	2 12 1	2 13 1	1,86,860
988	45,479	2,37,767	0	0	1 4 11	1 12 2	1 13 4	1,49,68
708	7,211	41,664	0	0	1 8 10	2 8 3	2 5 2	18,82
1,696	52,690	2,79,431	0	0	1 5 5	1 18 0	1 14 4	1,68,008
666	10,446	1,36,241	0	0	1 10 2	1 14 3	2 3 5	48,418
1,332	14,444	79,229	0	0	182	1 9 3	1 14 5	81,549
264 122	2,701 4,344	20,203 1,19,131	0	0	1 7 8 1 5 9	1 14 2 1 6 11	2 0 7 1 12 8	10,463 51,881
2,384	81,935	8,54,804	0	0	1 6 8	1 10 8	1 15 7	1,42,311
27,665	1,72,788	18,42,053	0	0	1 8 9	1 13 9	2 0 6	9,26,538

AON.

AND POPULATION.

		34,864 0 0 18,182 0 0 8,106 0 0 9,589 0 0 3,989 0 0 4,752 0 0 5,641 0 0 1,567 0 0 1,954 0 0	p =		*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	94,991 66,202 22,662 23,087 20,054 12,614 19,120 4,414 8,004
ģ	d d	88,644 0 0	•••	***		2,71,148
Опк по ч п.	Unknown.	15,667 0 0 5,263 0 0 6,700 0 0 4,353 0 0	000 000 000	6 	••• ••• •••	87,438 12,167 18,090 12,417
		81,983 0 0	•••	•••	***	80,112
		6,187 0 0 2,620 0 0 949 0 0 3,292 0 G 804 0 0	000 000 000 000	000 000 000 000 100	000 000 000	10,519 11,583 3,620 7,203 1,605
•••	•••	13,802 0 0	•••	146	•••	34,530
Unknown.	Unknown.	1,84,429 0 0	About, 0 0 7	•••		3,85,790

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GHUR

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

			Number of	Area in Square		Malgoozares or	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Mouzahs or Townships.	British Statute Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5,	6.	7.	8.
GURHWAL.	Sreenuggur,	Barnhsyoon, Budhan, Chaudpore, Choundkote, Dewulgurh, Dusolee, Nagpore, Painkhunda, Gunga Sulan, Mulla Sulan, Tulla Sulan,	648 374 414 287 392 142 594 76 499 411 580	5,000.00 approximately.	32,00,000 approximately.	21,070 6,535 11,515 9,267 4,800 9,533 880 20,849 12,454 12,782	6,407 1,683 2,637 1,766 1,363 1,660 80 4,713 2,273 2,368
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	4,417	5,000.00	32,00,000	1,09,685	24, 950

BIJ

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

1	Bijnour,	•••	Bijnour,	••• 1	233 {	101.98 ;	65,266	49,762	6,646
. ;	<i></i> ,	•••	Daranuggur,	•••	165	93.99	60,157	39,860	10,081
		- 1	Mundawur,	•••	173	106-70	68,289	40,618	14,595
		ا	TOTAL,	•••	571	302.67	1,93,712	1,30,240	31,322
	Chandpore,	•••	Chandpore,	•••	228	133-11	85,191	56,252	15,271
. 1			Boorpore,	•••	110	68.90	44,096	17,694	5,268
		i	Bashta,	•••	156	102-18	65,392	37,960	14,909
,	`		Total,	•••	494	304·19	1,94,679	1,11,906	35,448
	Dhanpore,		Sherekote,		245	152-65	97,695	56,363	20,864
1 '	Dumper -,	••••	Seohara,		271	103.40	66,175	33,974	15,173
#		1	Nehtour,		205	. 65.41	41,863	28,848	7,628
В 13жойв.	,	1	Total,		721	321.46	2,05,733	1,19,185	43,665
_	Nugeena,	•••	Nugeena,		294	96-46	61,732	42,532	8,700
1		•••	Burrapoora,]	233	175.72	1,12,461	13,786	11,421
		١	Afzulgurh,	•••	172	201-14	1,28,734	50,918	16,916
		!	Total,		699	473.32	8,02,927	1,07,236	37,037
	Nujeebabad,	•••	Nujeebabad,		238	389-69	2,17,404	40,849	77,060
- 1		ı	Keerutpore,		168	85.12	54,494	37,818	7,205
į i		1	Akburpore,	••• ,	137	55-80	35,710	25,538	3,770
			Total,		543	480.64	3,07,608	1,04,205	88,0\$5
ļ			DISTRICT TOTAL,		3,028	1,882-28	12,04,659	5,72,772	2,35,507
				<u>_</u>					

MOBA

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

MORADABAD.	Moradabad, Sumbul, Billaree, Umroha, Hussunpore, Thakoordwara, Kasheepore, Forest,	Morsdabad, Sumbul, Billaree, Umroha, Hussunpore, Thukoordwara, Kasheepore, Forest situated in Pergunnah Kasheepore,	327 532 452 608 647 282 179	308·91 466·90 329·95 377·83 555·11 235·17 168·60 18·27	1,97,708 2,98,816 2,11,169 2,41,809 8,55,270 1,50,505 1,07,904 11,695	1,11,902 1,88,468 1,49,230 61,952 1,46,905 85,681 54,848	33,288 60,118 25,724 24,725 1,21,195 24,833 28,275
j		District Total,	3,027	2,460 74	15,74,871	7,98,986	3,16,708

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WAL.

AND POPULATION.

MINHARE OR UN	NASSEUSED LAND.	Demand on Account of Land Revenue	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Total
Lakhiraj Barren Acres. Acres.		for 1863 64 in Rupees.	total Area. total Molgoozaree.		total Culti- vation.	Population.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1,719)	16,461 0 0	•••	0 9 8	0 12 6	37,469
65 7 27 5		6,748 0 0 10,103 0 0	•••	0 13 2 0 11 5	1 0 6 0 14 0	16,61
428	11	7,132 0 0	•••	0 10 4	0 12 3	23,46 17,64
573		7,954 0 0	•••	1 4 8	1 10 6	18,62
4,919	30,50,620	:	•••		•••	7,11
4,412	1	9,253 0 0	•••	0 13 3	0 15 6	29,13
741		1,649 0 0	•••	1 11 6	1 13 11	5,59
315	11	13,757 0 0 11.546 0 0	•••	0 8 7	0 10 7	32,95
37 0 336		11,546 0 0 10,960 0 0	•••	0 12 7 0 11 7	0 14 10 0 13 8	32,53
300	, 	10,500 0 0	•••		0 13 0	27,59
14,745	30,50,620	95,563 0 0	0 0 5	0 11 4	0 13 11	2,48,74

NOUR.

AND POPULATION.

616 1,621 360	8,243 • 8,595 12,716	99,51 7 69,884 67,388	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 4 1 2 7 0 15 9	1 12 2 1 6 4 1 3 6	1 15 11 1 12 6 1 10 6	47,603 37,028 85,873
2,597	29,553	2,36,789	0 0	1 3 6	1 7 5	1 13 1	1,20,504
4,165 16,525 2,008	9,503 4,609 10,515	94,480 40,303 40,56 5	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 8 0 14 7 0 9 11	1 5 1 1 12 1 0 12 3	1 10 11 2 4 5 1 1 1	59,616 31,422 26,853
22,698	24,627	1,75,348	0 0	0 14 4	1 3 0	1 9 0	1,17,891
2,83 7 7,83 6 1,1 5 9	17,631 9,192 4,228	1,34,498 79,636 72,887	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 6 0 1 3 3 1 11 10	1 11 10 1 9 11 1 15 11	2 6 2 2 5 6 2 8 5	80,917 43,949 32,518
11,832	31,051	2,87,021	0 0	1 6 3	1 12 2	2 6 6	1,57,384
3,485 68,988 300	7,015 18,266 60,600	1,16,427 20,179 1,02,608	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 14 2 0 2 10 0 12 9	2 4 4 0 12 9 1 8 2	2 11 9 1 7 5 2 0 3	69,681 26,894 65,187
72,773	85,881	2,39,214	0 0	0 12 7	1 10 6	2 3 8	1,61,762
1,583 446 325	97,912 9,025 6,077	82,722 1,00,447 61,173	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6 1 1 13 5 1 11 4	0 11 2 2 3 8 2 1 4	2 0 4 2 10 5 2 6 3	64,840 46,710 21,884
2,354	1,13,014	2,44,342	0 0	0 12 8	1 4 4	2 5 6	1,83,434
1,12,254	2,84,126	11,82,714	0 0	0 15 8	1 7 4	2 1 0	6,90,975

ABAD

-							
	22,810 22,624 12,777 1,35,813 32,526 12,697 1,030	30,703 27,606 23,438 19,769 54,644 27,294 28,751 11,695	1,99,787 0 0 2,81,875 0 0 2,39,649 0 0 1,19,239 0 0 1,84,959 0 0 1,87,590 0 0 1,04,403 0 0	1 0 2 0 15 1 1 2 2 0 7 11 0 8 4 1 3 11 0 15 6	1 6 2 1 2 2 1 5 11 1 6 2 0 11 0 1 11 2 1 4 1	1 12 7 1 7 11 1 9 8 1 14 10 1 4 2 2 3 0 1 14 5	2,15,885 2,06,047 1,92,682 1,57,813 1,44,882 1,04,428 73,919
	2,40,277	2,18,900	13,17,502 0 0	0 13 5	1 2 11	1 10 5	10,95,306

BU

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

					Number of	Area in Square	i	MALGOOZARES OR	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.	•	Pergunnah.	İ	Mouzahs or Townships.	British Statute Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	3.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Budaon,	•••	Budaon, Oojhanee,	•••	194 158	206-96 224-48	1,32,455 1,43,664	80,743 87,546	15,399 26,407
			Total,	•••	852	431.44	2,76,119	1,68,289	41,806
	Bisowlee,	•••	Bisowlee, Satasee, Islamnuggur,	•••	106 82 165	97·18 86·54 157·36	62,194 55,388 1,00,713	51,187 44,793 78,884	2,608 3,130 10,768
			TOTAL,	•••	353	341.08	2,18,295	1,74,864	16,506
low.	Goonour,	•••	Usudpoor, Rujpoorah,	•••	149 128	142·18 163·15	9(),996 1,04,415	54,203 49,691	15,429 2 1,555
Budaon.			TOTAL,	•••	277	305.33	1,95,411	1,03,894	36,984
	Datagunge,	•••	Suleimpoor, Oosaith,	•••	287 164	230·71 201·50	1,47,655 1,28,962	90,235 83,581	29,676 23,031
		,	Total,	•••	401	432.21	2,76,617	1,73,816	52,707
	Suheswan,	•••	Suheswan Kote,	•••	824 149	286·50 176·08	1,83,358 1,12,69 4	95,930 96,126	54,766 3,307
			Total,	•••	473	462.58	2,96,052	1,92,056	58,073
1			DISTRICT TOTAL	▲L,	1,856	1,972.64	12,62,494	8,12,919	2,06,076

BAR

LAND REVENUE, ABBA

	Crore,	•••	Crore,	•••	431	312-89	1,99,928	1,33,134	17,173
	Meergunj,	•••	Serowlee, North,	•••	81 71 20	60·64 68·20 20·57	38,808 43,649 13,163	27,659 27,186 9,290	962 3,297 378
			Total,		172	149-41	95,620	64,135	4,637
	Nowabgunj,		Nawabgunj,		324	221.23	1,41,589	1,06,077	10,809
	Besulpore,	•••	Beaulpore,		453	366-50	2,34,560	1,43,462	52,853
BARRILY.	Buheree,	•••	Sirsawan,	•••	141 41 64 187	90·56 32·20 53·04 167·60	57,955 20,608 33,948 1,07,265	41,029 15,458 27,585 80,343	6,806 713 1,025 7,909
			Total,		433	343·40	2,19,776	1,64,415	16,453
	Aounls,	•••	Suneha, Bullea,		124 128 51 56	129 44 83 54 36 94 57 18	82,839 53,463 23,646 36,596	53,528 37,546 15,8+2 27,776	12,269 5,260 1,513 1,430
			TOTAL,		359	307·10	1,96,544	1,34,662	20,473
	Furreedpore,		Furreedpore,		443	246.08	1,57,491	1,04,637	30,120
	Pilibheet,	•••	Pilibheet, Jahanabad,		218 199	243·44 183·23	1,55,803 1,17,268	76,663 82,567	27,421 20,630
			Total,		417	426.67	2,73,071	1,59,230	48,051
			DISTRICT TOTAL	AL,	3,032	2,372•78	15,18,579	10,09,752	2,00,568

DAON

AND POPULATION.

AINHAER OR UNAS	BESSED LAND.	Demand on A	ven	ue	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on total Culti-	Total
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	for 1863-6 Rupee			total Area.	total Malgoozaree.	vation.	Population.
9.	10.	11.		_	12.	13.	14.	. 15.
		Rs		P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
23,104	13,209	82,884		0	0 10 0	0 13 10	105	1,24,19
8,194	21,517	99,640	0	0	0 11 1	0 14 0	1 2 8	91,18
31,298	34,726	1,82,524	0	0	0 10 7	0 13 11	1 1 3	2,15,3
1,692	6,707	56,975	0	0	0 14 8	1 0 11	1 1 10	52,00
1,757	5,708	43,397	0	0	0 12 7	0 14 6	0 15 6	44,67
2,150	8,911	78,811	0	0	0 12 6	0 14 1	1 0 0	73,67
5,599	21,326	1,79,183	0	0	0 13 2	0 15 0	1 0 5	1,70,8
1,137	20,227	75,970	0	0	0 13 4	1 1 7	1 6 5	60,76
1,035	32,134	73,918		Ŏ	0 11 4	1 1 7 1 0 7	1 7 10	58,68
2,172	52,361	1,49,888	0	0	0 12 3	1 1 0	1 6 11	1,19,4
3,767	23,977	1,33,770	0	0	0 14 6	1 1 10	1 7 9	1,14,91
2,409	19,941	85,586		Ŏ	0 10 7	0 12 10	1 0 5	78,7
6,176	43,918	2,19,356	0	0	0 12 8	0 15 6	1 4 2	1,93,60
10,782	21,880	98.148	0	0	0 8 7	0 10 5	1 0 4	96,98
8,339	9,922	96,459		Ŏ	0 13 8	0 15 6	1 0 1	94,06
14,121	31,802	1,94,607	0	0	0 10 6	0 12 5	1 0 3	1,90,91
59,366	1,84,133	9,25,558	0	_	0 11 9	0 14 6	1 2 3	8,89,8

ILLY.

20,448	29,173	1,77,600	0	0	0 14 8	1 2 11	1 5 4	2,75,819
8,087	7,100	51,450	0	0	1 5 8	1 12 9 1 8 6	1 13 9	42,069
4,439	8,727	46,701	0	0	1 1 1	186	1 11 6	41,278
770	2,725	18,597	0	0	1 6 7	1 14 9	2 0 0	14,132
8,296	18,552	1,16,748	0	0	1 3 6	1 11 2	1 13 2	97,479
8,494	16,209	1,77,465	0	0	1 4 1	1 8 4	1 10 9	1,22,264
5,128	33,117	2,77,842	0	0	1 2 11	1 6 8	1 14 11	1,96,839
869	9,251	45,321	0	0	0 12 6	0 15 2	1 1 8	43,452
607	3,830	38,274	ŏ	ŏ	1 13 9	2 5 10	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	22,538
864	4,474	48.119	0	0	1 6 8	1 10 11	î ii ii	34,835
11,410	7,603	1,49,244	Ō	0	0 12 6 1 13 9 1 6 8 1 6 3	1 11 1	1 13 9	98,025
13,750	25,158	2,80,958	0	0	1 4 5	1 8 7	1 11 4	1,98,850
2,531	14,511	64,109	0	G	0 12 5	0 15 7	1 3 2	75,119
2,321	8,336	56,390	0	0	1 0 11	0 15 7 1 5 1	1 8 0	55,273
460	. 5,861	23,845	0	0	102	160	182	24,314
1,303	6,087	38,321	0	0	1 0 9	1 5 0	1 6 1	32,254
6,615	34,795	1,82,665	0	0	0 14 11	1 2 10	1 5 8	1,86,960
2,719	20,015	1,45,733	0	0	0 14 10	1 1 4	,1 6 3	1,15,557
3,270	48,449	1,23,311	0	0	0 12 8	1 2 11 1 4 1	1 9 9	1,04,678
5,818	8,253	1,29,607		0	0 12 8 1 1 8	1 4 1	1 9 9 1	82,888
9,088	56,702	2,52,918	0	0	0 14 10	1 3 6	1 9 5	1,87,566
74,538	2,33,721	16,11,929	0	0	1 1 0	1 5 4	1 9 7	18,81,384

SHAHJE

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

			Number of	Area in square British Statute		MALGUOZAHER OR	Assessed Land.
Distriot.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Mouzahs or Townships.	Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres. 7. 1,67,384 62,844 31,194 39,947 4,845 42,021 1,80,851 1,15,434 1,89,392 34,795	Culturable
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8,
ſ	Shahjehanpore,	Shahjehanpore,	540	396· 65	2,53,858	1,67,384	2 9,655
	Tilhur,	Tilhur, Julialpore, Khera Bajhera, Meerunpoor Kuttra, Nigohee,	207 105 126 12 151	124·82 73·75 85·68 12·74 110·79	79,886 47,2.0 54,834 8,156 70,906	31,194 39,947 4,845	8 555 6,309 8,138 1,413 17,975
BPORE.		Total,	601	407.78	2,60,982	1,80,851	42,390
SEAHJERARPORD.	Julialabad,	Julialabad,	383	309-84	1,98,297	1,15,434	54, 392
THE	Powayan,	Powayan, Burragaon, Poorunpore, Khotar,	440 126 404 300	314·03 81·83 549·87 268·77	2,00,981 52,368 3,51,918 1,72,010		19,781 3,892 1,62,035 56,101
j		TOTAL,	1,270	1,214:50	7,77,277	3,33,745	2,41,759
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	2,794	2, 328·77	14,90,414	7,97,414	3, 68,196

TUR

LAND REVENUE, AREA

	Roodurpore,	•••	Razpore, Gudurpore, Roodurpore,	 	108 46 120	111·26 70·03 152·11	71,205 44,819 97,349	12,000 9,948 21,385	20.100 16,376 16,733
			Total,	•••	274	333:40	2,13,373	43,333	53,209
TURBAL.	Kilpooree,	•••	Kilpooree, Nanukmutta, Bilheree,	•••	45 75 86	130·95 79·98 189 67	83,813 51,186 1,21,388	13,648 13,288 19,098	10,009 28,047 33,076
			Тотаг,	•••	206	400.60	2,56,387	46,034	71,123
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	480	734.00	4,69,760	89,367	1,24,332

MUT

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

Мотива.	Kosee, Chaatah Areeng, Huzoor Tehsii, Maat, Muhabun, Sadabad, Julesur,	Suhar, Arceng, Muthra, Matt Nohjheel, Mahabun Raya, Sadaba	•••	61 111 113 61 153 200 129 199	151·13 252·46 200·32 86·03 217·83 237·44 180·47 286·86	96,726 1,61,570 1,28,206 55,057 1,39,409 1,51,963 1,15,498 1,83,592	80,554 1,07,262 92,546 23,856 97,187 1,11,787 93,017 1,22,733	6,852 17,947 11,602 5,195 11,843 11,171 8,984 11,187
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,027	1,612.53	10,32,021	7,28,942	81,710

HANPORE.

AND POPULATION.

	MINHARE OR UN.	ASSESSED LAND.	Demand on A			Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Total
_	Lakhiraj . Acres.	Barren Acres.	for 1863-6 Rupees		ì	total Area.	total Malgoozaree.	total Cultivation.	Population.
-	9.	10.	11.			12.	13.	14.	15.
			Rs.	∆ 8.	Ρ.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	11,620	45,199	2,60,090	0	0	1 0 5	1 5 1	1 8 10	2,69,828
_	2,383	6,104	85,004	0	0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 5 7	79,926
	870	8,827	56,086	0	0	1 3 0	1 7 11	1 12 9	42,448
	962	5,787	51,037	0	0	0 14 10	1 0 11	1 4 5	48, 015
	59	1,839	6,002	0	0	0 11 9	0 15 4	1 3 9	8,738
	2,263	8,647	61,950	0	0	0 13 11	1 0 6	1 7 7	50,569
_	6,537	31,204	2,60,079	0	0	0 15 11	1 2 7	1 7 0	2,29,696
	4,288	24,183	1,60,773	0	0	0 12 11	0 15 1	1 6 3	1,60,303
_	3,648	38,210	1,92,366	0	0	0 15 3	1 3 4	1 6 0	1,58,811
	1,870	12,311	64,305		n	1 3 7	1 10 7	1 13 6	50,753
	4,863	83,386	65,532	ŏ	ö	0 2 11	0 3 11	0 10 3	82,865
	2,139	55,846	45,377		ŏ	0 4 2	0 6 4	0 12 6	64, 588
-	12,020	1,89,753	3,67,580	0	0	0 7 6	0 10 2	1 1 7	8,57,017
_	34,465	2,90,339	10,48,522	0	0	0 11 3	0 14 4	1 5 0	10,16,844

RAI.

AND POPULATION.

212 266 596	38,893 18,229 58,635	5,806		0	0	4 2 8	6 1 8		8	0 6 5	1 10 9 0 9 4 1 0 10	19,439 10,798 20,290
1,074	1,15,757	48,331	0 (0	0	8	7	0	8	0	1 1 10	50,527
468 742 184	59,697 9,109 69,0 30	4,627 9,406 7,250	0	0	0	0 2 0	11	0	3	2 8	0 5 5 0 11 4 0 6 1	11,662 18,557 16,056
1,394	1,37,836	21,283	0	0		1	4	0	2 1	1	0 7 5	41,275
2,468	2,53,593	69,614	0	0	0	2	4	0	5	3	0 12 6	91,802

HRA.

114	9,206	1,52,121 0 0	1 9 2	1 11 10	1 14 8 1 10 8 1 13 4 1 13 7 2 5 6 2 9 5 8 1 7 2 7 9	68,796
22,071	14,290	1,78,641 0 0	1 1 8	1 6 10		91,404
17,732	6,326	1,69,766 0 0	1 5 2	1 10 1		90,125
20,576	5,430	44,127 0 0	0 12 10	1 8 4		1,05,895
15,924	14,496	2,27,578 0 0	1 10 1	2 1 5		83,826
15,753	13,252	2,89,191 0 0	1 14 5	2 5 8		1,31,362
1,118	12,379	2,88,428 0 0	2 7 11	2 13 3		94,058
8,894	40,778	3,04,600 0 0	1 10 7	2 4 5		1,34,855
1,02,182	1,16,157	16,54,452 0 0	1 9 8	2 .0 6	2 4 4	8,00,321

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

			Number of Mouzahs	Area in Square British Statute		Malgoozaree or	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	or Townships.	Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	6.	6.	7.	8.
AGRA.	Hazoor Tuhseel, Ferozabad, Khundowlee, Iradutnuggur, Kheyragurh, Finshut, Futtlabad, Futtehpore Secree, Furrah,	Huzoor Tuhseel, Ferozabad, Khundowlee, Iradutnuggur, Kheyragurh, Pinahut, Futtiabad, Futtehpore Secree, Furrah,	 130 146 119 106 88 208 121 96	182-23 205-14 217-82 158-19 213-87 834-37 200-91 164-70 195-67	1,16,629 1,31,287 1,39,404 1,01,625 1,36,874 2,18,995 1,28,584 1,05,411 1,25,228	79,942 88,747 96,890 75,860 92,874 98,741 88,221 78,330 94,855	10,539 1,557 9,541 9,454 18,816 5,330 8,238 6,938 12,317
		Total,	 1,143	1,873.50	11,99,037	7,94,460	82,760

FURRUC

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

	Kaimgunge,	Shumshabad	1 241	190-88	1,22,129	73,805	13,356
	Ditto,	1 Maranill	190	174.12	1,11,438	61, 116	23 ,739
		Total,	431	364-95	2,33,567	1,35,221	37,095
	Huzoor Tehseel,	Bhojepore,	159	112-16	71,784	46,626	6,399
- 11	Ditto,	Pahara,	75	41.97	26,861	11,672	1,938
1	Ditto,	Mohumabad,	40	50.23	32,142	17,406	4,168
l i	Ditto,	Shumshabad, Huzoor Tehseel,	106	128:49	82,233	46,317	4,636
		Total,	380	332-84	2,13,020	1,22,021	17,121
	Chubramow,	W-1/	109	116.08	74 009	47,917	7,849
å	Ditto.		109	121.31	74,292	53,301	12,970
A	D1600,	Chubramow,	12,5	121.01	77,636	90,001	12,310
FURRUCKABAD.		TOTAL,	231	237:39	1,51,928	1,01,248	20,819
FOR	Kunouje,	Kunouje,	218	200.50	1,28,131	80,738	27,878
ł	Thutteea Tirwa,	Thutteea Tirws	100	197:37	1,26,316	60,391	15,793
1	Ditto,	Commish .	42	77.70	49,727	80,334	7,149
1	Ditto,	1.014	57	60.11	38,469	16,467	3,388
1	Ditto,	Ou alamanah	28	39.62	25,859	1,358	261
1		Suckrawan,			20,003	1,000	
		TOTAL,	227	374.80	2,39,871	1,08,550	26,591
	Allygurh,	Tolom munic	88	122.57	50.444	40.704	10,939
Į.	TO:AA-	1/h - h- h- mann	41	31.42	78,444	42,724	
1	Ditto,		29	30.20	20,108	14,447	1,8 15 2,016
	Ditto,	Purrumnuggur,	25	30.20	19,330	10,603	2,010
ί		Total,	158	184·19	1,17,882	67,774	14,800
		GRAND TOTAL,	1,645	1,694.37	10,84,399	6,15,552	1,44,302

MYN LAND REVENUE, ABEA,

	Mynpoory,	•••	Mynpoory, Northern Souj, Koraolie, Ghirour,	•••	59 29 92 81	84·68 69·38 75·73 148·20	54,194 44,406 48,467 94,845	25,041 17,198 26,717 38,925	4,764 2,917 3,005 5,297
			Total,		261	377-99	2,41,912	1,07,881	15,983
	Moostuffabad,	•••	Moostuffabad,		263	307-14	1,96,572	1,05,989	10,368
OORT.	Shekoabad,	•••	Shekoabad,		292	296-97	1,90,063	1,21,949	7, 2 91
MINFORT.	Kurhall,	•••	Kurhull, Southern Souj, Burnahull,		72 19 114	83·12 42·23 90·77	53,195 27,030 58,094	24,178 9,424 34,622	4,185 8,005 1,799
			Total,	•••	205	216-12	1,38,319	68,224	8,989
	Bhoegaon,	•••	Kishnee Nubbeegunj, Alleepore Puttee, Bhoegaon Munchuns, Bewur,		85 26 239 41	113-83 30-47 281-76 42-17	72,854 19,499 1,80,327 26,988	34,709 12,389 90,999 20,868	5,538 2,571 18,602 3,137
			Total,		391	468.23	2,99,668	1,58,965	29,849
			GRAND TOTAL,		1,412	1,666-45	10,66,534	5,68,008	73,479

AND POPULATION.

INHABE OR UNAS	SRASED LAND.	Demand on Account	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Total
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	of Land Revenue for 1863-64 in Rupees.	total Area.	total Malgoozaree.	total Culti- vation.	Population.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As, P.	Rs. As. P.	
13,623	12,525	1,83,623 0 0	1 9 2	2 0 6	2 4 9	2,53,294
658	40,295	2,04,142 0 0	1 8 11	2 4 2	2 4 10	99,995
4,005	28,968	1,84,379 0 0	1 5 2	1 11 9	1 14 5	1,10,14
3,289	13,023	1,83 129 0 0	1 12 10	2 2 4	2 6 7	88,76
1,056	24,128	1,63,743 0 0	1 8 2	1 7 5	1 12 8	90,318
41,359	68,5 6 5	1,73,789 0 0 1.81.559 0 0	0 13 0 1 6 8	1 10 9	1 12 2 2 0 11	1,34,43
641	31,484	1,81,559 0 0 1,83,428 0 0	1 11 10	1 14 2	2 5 6	83,518 76,218
3,064	17,079	1,67,209 0 0	1 5 4	1 9 0	1 12 2	91,870
6,619	11,437			1 3 0		31,070
74,314	2,47,503	16,25,001 0 0	1 5 8	1 13 8	209	10,28,54

KABAD.

AND POPULATION.

96,201) (9	1 1	2 1	5	.1 0 1) 0 1	0 1			28,644	6,324
82,272		3 8	2	1	2	13	0 1		0 1) 10	0	0	0	70,176	22,158	4,125
1,78,473		3 (6	1	8	1	1		2 9	12	0	0	0	1,85,685	50,802	10,449
60,648				1	0	6			0 3		1	0			10,209	8,550
1,24,318		10			7	15			0 0		1	0			8,122 j	5,139
21,938	i	• 6	14	1:	7	8	1		0 6	(1	0	0	33,149	9,527	1,041
55 ,052		. (11	1:	6	8	1		5 2	1	0	0	0	77,934	28,264	3,026
2,61,949		. 8	11	1 :	8	8	1		5 10) 1	0	0	0	2,10,838	56,122	17,756
56,606]	1	2	5	12	1 1		5 4	. 1	1	0	0	99,085	18,390	106
62,679		•	8	2 1	4	4	1		1 5	1:	1	0	0	84,381	5,602	5,763
1,19,285		3 (18	1	1	8	1		8 4	L	1	0	0	1,83,466	23,992	5,869
1,18,081		7 8	7	2	5	18	1 1		9 0	1 1	1	0	0	2,00,102	19,148	369
79,462		3		2	2	14	1 1		2 2	. :	1	0	0	1,43,604	49,661	471
28,494		7		1	1	3	1		4 5) l	0	0	0		11,417	827
21,870		4		2	1	14	1.1	l		0 1		o !	0		18,198	416
15,462				•••			•••				•••		-	•••	1,485	22,255
1,45,288		1	. 1	2	9	10	1		5 1	0 1	. 0	0	0	2,25,614	80,761	23,969
58,958		3	1	1	1	7	1		5 10	0 1	0	0	0	77,439	24,711	70
19,509	3	9	. '	i	8	6	1	i	2 4	1	1	0	Ō	23,050	3,816	•••
14,400	3		. 1	ī	4	4	1		18 8	0 1	0	Ŏ	Ŏ	16,024	6,711	•••
92,867	3	1	. 1	1	7	6	1		15 10	0 1	0	0	0	1,16,513	35,238	70
9,15,943	2	3	1	1	8	7	1		0 '	1	1	0	0	11,22,248	2,66,963	58,482

POORY.

761	23,628	43,946	0	0	0 12 11	17		1 12		50,403
483	23,808	39,700	0	0	0 14 4	1 15	7	2 4 1	11	25, 553
371	18,374	32,781	0	0	0 10 10	1 1	7	1 3	7	32,626
1,117	49,506	85,763	0	U	0 14 5	1 15	0	2 3	3	53,573
2,732	1,15,316	2,02,190	0	0	0 13 4	1 10	1	1 13 1	1	1,62,15
2,466	77,749	2,60,335	0	0	1 5 2	2 3	9	2 7	3	1,25,781
4,337	56,486	2,52,279	0	0	1 5 3	1 15	3	2 1	1	1,34,729
720	24,112	58,042	0	0	1 1 6	2 0		2 6	4	32,541
138	14,463	21,243	0	0	0 12 7	1 11	4	2 4	1	12,261
1,098	20,575	81,652	0	0	1 6 6	2 3	10	2 4 2 5	8	41,200
1,956	59,150	1,60,937	0	0	1 2 7	2 1	4	2 5	9	86,002
407	32,200	69,333	ō	0	0 15 3	1 11	7	1 15 1	1	46,504
102	4,487	18,695	Ŏ	Ŏ	0 15 4	1 4	Ō		2	14,609
1,352	69,374	1,45,316	ŏ	ŏ	0 12 11	1 5	2		6	1,12,510
255	2,728	19,065	Ŏ	Ŏ	0 11 3	0 12	8		7	17,930
2,116	1,08,789	2,52,409	0	0	0 13 6	1 5	5	1 9	5	1,91,553
13,607	4,17,440	11,28,150	0	0	1 0 11	1 12	5	2 0	1	7,00,220

ETA

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

			Number of	Area in Square		MALGOOZAREE OR	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Mouzahs or Townships.	British Statute Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
ETAWAH.	Etawah, Bhurtna, Bidhoonah, Phuppoond, Dulelnuggur,	Bhurtna, Bidhoonah, Phuppoond,	366 326 298 255 313	402·46 403·13 307·12 229·06 289·67	2,57,577 2,58,004 1,96,555 1,46,597 1,85,390	1,36,184 1,27,384 88,857 79,001 , 1,07,167	16,167 13,014 21,422 7,028 9,777
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	1,558	1,631·44	10,44 123	5,38,593	67,438

Bhurtna, Bidhoonah,	•••	Bhurtna, Bidhoonah,	•••	326 298	403·13 307·12	2,58,004 1,96,555	1,27,38 4 88,857	13,0 i 21,42
Phuppoond, Dulelnuggur,	•••	Phuppoond, Dullelnuggur,	•••	255 l 313	229 06 289·67	1,46,597 1,85,390	79,001 1,07,167	7,02 9,77
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,558	1,631.44	10,44 123	5,38,593	67,43
				·	'	,		
								1
							ND REVEN	UE, AR
Etah,	•••	Etah, Marehra,	•••	139 166	116 ·64 131·63			5,40 4,03
,		Sukeet, Soonhar,	•••	129 82	130·31 32·63	83,396 20,881	44,613 14,243	8,11 2, 94
		Total,	•••	466	411.21	2,63,170	1,62,418	20,51
4 11 :		A = i = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		106	940.17	4.50.400		
Allygunj,	•••	Burnah,		29				24 ,94 3, 71
		Putialee, Nidhpore,	•••	54 93	64·92 163·55	41,553	24,731	11,31 42,53
		- ,						
		Total,	•••	372	514-99	3,29,599	1,89,069	81,80
Kasgunj,	•••	Oolaiee,	•••	28	58.41	34,183	17,509	8,23
4		Bilram, Puchlana	•••					8,28 4,69
		Soron,		39	39.98		17,851	3,92
		Faizpore Buduria,	•••	53	54.11	34,632	18,791	8,40
			•••					10,610
		Kursanah,	•••	38	29.20	18,688	16,424	6,08 1,69
		Total,	•••	481	478.23	3,06,069	2,15,650	51,934
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,319	1,404.43	8,98,838	5,67,137	1,54,24
				' <u>'</u>	<u>'</u>		<u> </u>	JA
	-					L A	ND REVEN	UE, ARE
Jaloun,		Jaloun,	•••	266	330-95	2,11,806	1,41,325	24,756 23,936
	•••		***				1,45,034	27,100
Koonch,		Koonch,	•••	145	217-66	1,39,804	98,157	10,000
Madhogurh,	•	Madhogurh,	•••	213	250-59	1,60,375	1,05,422	12,019
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	960	1,546.43	9,89,713	6,01,659	96,681
								ل عروب ن
						T. A.	NU BEGER 1	丁庄村 TR. AREA
Jhansie,	•••]	Jhansie,	i	121	288'47 }			69,459
•		Bhandere,	•••	78	126-22	80,779	37,104	12,251
	Bidhoonah, Phuppoond, Duleinuggur, Etah, Etah, Kasgunj, Kasgunj, Kasgunj, Kasgunj,	Bidhoonah, Phuppoond, Duleinuggur, Etah, Allygunj, Kasgunj, Madhogurh,	Bidhoonah, Phuppoond, Dullelnuggur, District Total, Etah, Etah, Marehra, Sukeet, Soonhar, Allygunj, Azimnuggur, Burnah, Putialee, Nidhpore, Total, Kasgunj, Oolaiee, Bilram, Puchlana, Soron, Falzpore Buduria, Sirpoora, Sehawur, Kursanah, Total, District Total, District Total, District Total, District Total,	Bidhoonah, Phuppoond, Duleinuggur, District Total, Etah, Marchra, Sukeet, Soonhar, Total, Mazimnuggur, Burnah, Putialee, Nidhpore, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, District Total, Madhogurh, Jaloun, Atta, Orai, Orai, Kooneh, Madhogurh, District Total, District Total, District Total, Madhogurh, District Total, District Total, Madhogurh, District Total, Madhogurh, Madhogurh, District Total, Madhogurh, Mad	Bidhoonah, 298 255 255 256 256 257 258	Bidhoonah, 298 307-12 Phuppoond, 255 229-67 Duielnuggur, 313 289-67 Duielnuggur, 1,658 1,631-44 Etah,	Bidhoonah,	Bidhoonah,

				Digitized b	y Google		į.
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	698	1,608.27	10,79,295	4,10,914	2,23
		Total, ,	184	463.86	2,96,870	1,18,467	84
Y		Ilaqua),	61	153.04	97,947	31,833	.,
Gurota,	•••	Gurota, Goorserai an (Oobaree	123	310-82	1,98,923	86,634	22,000
Mote,	•••	Mote,	107	184.72	1,18,222	61,341	17,516
Mow, Pundwah	2,	Mow, Pundwaha,	1 28 80	350·13 194·87	2,24,083 1,24,718	72,474 58,632	65,683 84,902
		Total,	199	414.69	2,65,402	1,00,000	81,100
Jhansie,	,	Jhansie, Bhandere,	121 78	288'47 126'22	1,8 4 ,623 80,779	62,896 37,104	69,453 12,251

WAH,

MINHARE OR UNA	ASSESSED LAND.	Demand on account of Land Revenue	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on total Culti-	Total
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	for 1863-64 in Rupees.	total Area.	total Malgoozaree.	vation.	Population.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
5,667 10,846 6,584 6,697	99,559 1,06,730 79,692 53,871	Rs. As. P. 2,78,348 0 0 2,72,519 0 0 2,41,702 0 0 1,98,572 0 0	Rs. As. P. 1 1 3 1 0 11 1 3 8 1 5 8	Rs. As. P. 1 13 3 1 15 1 2 3 1 2 4 11	Rs. As. P. 2 0 8 2 2 3 2 11 6 2 8 3 1 15 4	1,70,75 1,39,13 1,19,52 93,14
3,834	4,04,464	12,00,954 0 0	1 2 1	1 12 8	2 3 8	1,03,88
	2,03,002	22,00,000				0,30,72
POPULA	TION.					
695	30,411	78,429 0 0	1 0 9	1 12 9	2 1 0	55,38
8,0 65 5 58	6,723 30,09 5	1,17,348 0 0 69,962 0 0	1 6 3 0 13 5	1 11 0	1 12 8 1 5 5	92,76 5 1,91
150	8,545	13,088 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 2	0 14 8	11,68
9,468	70,774	2,78,827 0 0	1 0 11	1 8 5	1 11 5	2,11,70
1,051	82,956	1,06,498 0 0	0 10 8	0 13 7	1 0 10	1,00,78
20 187	1,449 5,317	16,329 0 0 25,100 0 0	0 10 11 0 9 8	0 11 7 0 11 2	0 13 11 1 0 3	14,04 26,97
1,804	15,942	59,126 0 0	0 9 0	0 10 10	1 5 8	52,28
3,062	55,664	2,07,048 0 0	0 10 1	0 12 3	1 1 6	1,94,08
53	8,387	25,626 0 0 51,408 0 0	0 12 0	0 15 11	1 7 5	15,65
3,270 225	3,6 10 4 87	18,978 0 0	0 12 7 0 14 5	0 14 1 0 14 11	1 0 5	54,57 12,41
820 56	2,992 7 ,383	21,023 0 0 31,925 0 0	0 13 2 0 14 9	0 15 5 1 2 9	1 2 10 1 11 2	23,67 22,39
611	7,376	35.426 0 0	0 9 9	0 11 4	0 14 5	29,77
183	2, 200 386	47,529 0 0 16,104 0 0	0 15 8 0 13 9	0 14 2	0 15 8	38,06 12,16
5,668	82,821	2,48,019 0 0	0 12 11	0 14 9	1 2 4	2,08,61
18,193	1,59,259	7,33,894 0 0	0 13 1	1 0 3	1 4 8	6,14,35
N. POPULA	TION.					
12,275 12,982	37,483 98,949	2,17,567 0 0 1,61,784 0 0	1 0 5 0 8 11	1 5 6 0 14 7	1 8 8 1 1 10	97,96 99,4
4,644	51, 029	1,65,054 0 0	0 14 0	1 3 11	178	61,56
8,696 10,672	22,381 32,262	2,02,532 0 0 1,66,688 0 0	1 8 0 1 0 8	1 13 11 1 6 9	2 1 0 1 9 4	62,78 8 3,83
49,269	2,42,104	9,13,625 0 0	0 14 9	1 4 11	1 8 4	4,05,60
E. D POPULA	TION.				<u> </u>	•
12,006 16,937	40,269 14,487	48,891 0 0 58,605 0 0	0 4 3 0 11 7	0 5 11 1 3 0	0 12 5	4 9,80 3 8,00
28,943	54,756	1,07,496 0 0	0,66	0 9 6	1 1 2	87,87
24,989 1,128 11,794	60,938 30,056 27,571	81,943 0 0 77,386 0 0 92,815 0 0	0 5 10 0 9 11 0 12 7	0 9 6 0 13 8 1 2 10	1 2 1 1 5 1 1 8 3	97,75 37,96 46,80
7,265	72,169	93,743 0 0	0 7 6	0 12 7	1 1 4	57,33
19,542	46,572	Oobaree Jumma. 22,500 0 0	0 3 8	0 11 4	0 11 4	29,74
26,807	1,18,741	1,16,243 0 0	0 6 3	0 12 3	0 15 8	87,0
		4,75,883 0 0				

LULLUT

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

		_	Number of	Area in Square British Statute		MALGOOZAREE OR	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Mouzahs or Townships.	Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable. Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Lullutpore,	Lullutpore, Tal Behut, Bala Behut, Bansee,	168 106 81 59	437·09 283·92 188·93 149·40	2,79,786 1,81,711 1,20,916 95,616	52,533 82,004 8,244 16,179	1,33,110 67,023 32,023 32,860
LULLUTPORE.	Mehrownee,	Total, Mehrownee, Banpore, Murowra Nahut,	61 113 162	1,059·34 153·52 329·29 405·26	98,254 2,10,746 2,59,367	1,08,960 22,332 39,212 43,285	2,65, 016 62, 075 87,255 92,747
		Total,	836	888-07	5,68,367	1,04,829	2,42,077
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	750	1,947-41	12,46,346	2,13,789	5,07,093

CAW

LAND REVENUE, ABBA

	Akberpore, Bilhour, Bhogneepore,	Akberpore, Bilhour, Bhogneepore,	255 169 255	245·92 194·86 276·53	1,57,388 1,24,712 1,76,977	81,347 64,157 1,03,641	14,915 23,730 11,483
CAWNPORE,	Jaujmow at Cawn- pore, Derapore, Russoolabad, Sarh Sulempore, Sheorajpore, Ghatumpore,	Jaujmow and Cawnpore Station, Derapore, Russoolabad, Sarh Sulempore, Sheorajpore, Ghatumpore,	266 321 158 208 364 276	284-59 318-57 223-76 211-52 270-58 339-83	1,82,138 2,03,881 1,43,208 1,35,374 1,73,173 2,17,492	94,362 1,13,797 67,579 77,996 91,598 1,41,311	11,742 14,795 18,387 8,050 13,373 17,335
		District Total,	2,272	2,366·16	15,14,343	8,35,788	1,33,700

FUTTER

LAND REVENUE, AREA

(Futtehpore,	•••	Futtehpoore, Huswa,		261 167	206·26 189·72	1,32,006 89,420	67,433 42,538	12,503 8,691
			Total,		428	345-98	2,21,426	1,09,971	21,194
	Ghazeepore,	•••	Ghazeepore, Ayasah, Moottour,	•••	87 44 38	147·76 40·18 78·50	94,568 25,713 50,240	51,420 16,457 29,594	14,189 1,137 3,633
			Total,		169	266:44	1,70,521	97,471	18,959
PORE.	Kulyanpore,	•••	Bindkee, Kooteeagoonere, Tuppehjar,	•••	76 69 88	82·24 85·70 103·19	52,633 54,851 66,041	32,696 26,694 38,247	4,574 8,761 4,446
FUTTERPORE.			Total,		233	271:13	1,73,525	97,637	17,781
E4	Khaga,		Hutgaon, Kootla,	•••	267 143	222·82 41·42	1,42,607 26,505	60,924 14,827	21,296 3,019
			Total,	•••	410	261.24	1,69,112	75,651	24,216
	Khukhreroo,	•••	Ekdulla, Dhata,	•••	145 40	170·81 31·19	1,09,320 19,964	63,90 s 13,796	15,487 1,542
			Total,	•••	185	202.00	1,29,284	77,700	17,029
l	Kora,		Kora,	•••	192	230.56	1,47,558	80,833	14,148
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,617	1,580·35	10,11,426	5,39,263	1,13,327
	-					أماد الماكك المالي الفطاعات	0		

PORE,

AND POPULATION

MINHARE OR UNAS	SESSED LAND.	Demand on A					Rate per Acre on		
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	of Land Revenue for 1863-64 in Rupees.		for 1863-64 in on total Area.		Rate per Acre on total Malgoozaree.	total Culti- vation.	Total. Population.	
9.	10.	11.			12.	13.	14.	15.	
					Rs. As P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
49,928	44,165	43,951	0	0	0 2 7	0 3 9	0 13 5	61,209	
9,294	73,390	25,488	0	0	0 2 3	0 4 1	0 12 9	39,728	
18,639	62,010	5,625	0	0	0 0 9	0 2 3	0 10 11	14,32	
16,063	30,514	11,823	0	0	0 2 0	0 3 10	0 11 8	22,410	
93,924	2,10,079	86,887	0	0	0 2 1	0 3 9	0 12 9	1,37,67	
4,376	9,471	15,022	0	0	0 2 5	0 2 10	0 10 9	19,349	
36,073	48,206	35,664		ŏ	0 2 8	0 4 6	0 14 7	48,50	
49,629	73,706	23,211		Ŏ	0 2 8 0 1 5	0 2 9	0 8 1	42,61	
90,078	1,31,383	73,897	0	0	0 2 1	0 3 5	0 11 3	1,10,472	
1,84,002	3,41,462	1,60,784	0	0	0 2 2	0 3 7	0 12 1	2,48,14	

P.ORE.

MAND POPULATION.

	2,076 1,844 1,890	59,150 34,991 59,963	1,90,427	0	0 0	1 8	5 5 2	2 3 2 2 1 10	0 8 5	2 9 5 2 15 5 1 13 4	2,80,8 26 1,04,001 98,368
i.	2,656 2,782 297 2,698 2,747 2,885	73,378 72,507 56,945 46,630 65,455 56,961	2,54,866 1,91,807 2,36,942 2,77,891	0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 4 1 5 1 12 1 9	1 0 5 0 8	2 12 1 51 2 3 2 12 2 10 1 13	9 8 0 4 9	3 2 4 2 3 10 2 13 5 3 0 7 3 0 6 2 1 5	1,02,041 1,22,374 1,25,076 95,975 1,05,374 1,54,827
—— بـ أ	19,875	5,24,980	21,44,466	0	0	1 6	8	2 3	5	2 9 1	11,88,862

PORE.

2,143 989	49,927 37,202	1,79,685 1,16,123	0	0	1 5 9 1 4 9	2 4 0 2 4 3	2 10 8 2 11 8	1,08,760 60,061
3,132	87,129	2,95,808	0	0	1 5 4	2 4 1	2 11 0	1,68,821
425	28,534	1,12,751	0	0	1 3 1	1 11 6	2 3 1	46,887
168 205	7,951 16,808	41,705 72,085	0	0	1 9 11 1 6 11	2 5 11 2 2 9	2 3 1 2 8 6 2 7 0	16,725 2 6,8 97
798	53,293	2,26,541	0	0	1 5 8	1 15 2	2 5 2	90,509
980	14,383	93,009	0	0	1 12 3 1 7 6	2 7 11	2 13 6	44,363
942 660	18,454 22,688	80,504 1,11,784	0	0	1 7 6 1 11 1	2 4 4 2 9 11	3 0 3 2 14 9	89,25 4 39, 191
2,582	55,525	2,85,297	0	0	1 10 4	2 7 6	2 14 9	1,22,808
1,463 273	59 ,114 8,395	1,72,727 37,458	0	0	1 3 5 1 6 7	2 1 . 8 2 1 . 7	2 13 5 2 8 5	96,437 21,198
1,736	67,509	2,10,185	0	0	1 3 11	2 1 8	2 12 5	1,17,635
857 172	29,072 4,454	1,66,435 34,771	0	0	1 8 4 1 11 10	2 1 7 2 4 3	2 9 8 2 8 4	69,722 14,874
1,029	33,526	2,01,206	0	0	1 8 11	2 2 0	2 9 5	84,596
1,170	51,407	2,03,608	0	0	1 6 1	2 2 4	2 8 4	96,417
10,447	3,48,389	14,22,645	0	0	1 6 6	2 1 8	2 10 3	6,80,786

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

					Number of	Area in Square British Statute	A man in A arran	MALGOOSARER OR	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.		Pergunnah.		Mouzahs or Townships.	Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
ſ	Banda,	•••	Banda,	•••	105	394-95	2,52,769	1,42,376	74,795
	Pylanee,	•••	Pylanee, Simounee West,	•••	73 70	239·43 151·52	1,53,232 96,976	82,343 57,833	31,938 24, 778
İ			Total,		143	390-95	2,50,208	1,40,176	56,716
	Buberoo,	•••	Ougasee, Simounee East,	•••	101 31	289·24 72·24	1,85,113 46,232	98,331 24,617	59,8 09 17,23 5
ВАКРА.			Total,	•••	132	361 48	2,31,345	1,22,948	77,044
m	Kumasin,	•••	Dursenda,	•••	183	354.92	2,27,147	1,17,912	60,292
	Mow,	•••	Chiboo,	•••	175	313-35	2,07,547	83,576	52,004
	Kirwee,	•••	Tirohan,	•••	211	551-94	3,53,240	75,227	96,041
	Boudasa,	•••	Budousa,	•••	155	359·10	2,29,825	1,09,144	56,897
	Seonda,	•••	Seonda,	•••	161	303-45	1,94,210	98,211	69,489
l	·		DISTRICT TOTAL,	•••	1,265	3,030·14	19,39,291	8,89,570	5,43,279

ALL

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

ŗ	Chail,	Chail, including City, Cand New Civil Statio	old	1		1 1	ı	
		and Cantonment,		427	309-21	1,97,893	1,19,239	16,395
	Puchim Sureera,	Uthurbun, Kuraree,		84 209	111·20 146·03	71,168 93,459	43,138 55,262	7,3§) 10,634
		Total,		293	257 ·2 3	1,64,627	98,400	18,014
,	Kurrah,	Kurrah,		278	229.27	1,46,731	74,965	21,633
	Sooram,	Sooram, Nowabgunj, Mirzapore Chowhard	 Be,	250 176 44	142·86 100 99 19·24	91,430 64,636 12,314	47,958 39,176 5,533	9, 279 4 ,533 8 24
		Total,		470	263.09	1,69,380	92,667	14,635
ALLABABAD.	Kewace,	Kewace, Meh,	•••	314 315	137·44 147·82	87,963 94,606	51,482 52,144	7,766 11,456
AE		Total,		629	285.26	1,82,569	1,03,626	19,222
	Secundra,	Secundra, Jhoosee,		345 211	163·91 116·01	1,04,905 74,246	47,467 4 5,8 88	3,338 1,593
		TOTAL,		556	279.92	1,79,151	92,855	4,931
	Arail,	Arail,	•••	381	255.85	1,63,744	1,02,547	19,370
	Barrah,	Barrah,	•••	295	247:91	1,58,659	92,545	33,817
	Khyragurh,	Tal Burrokur, ,, Chowrassee, ,, Dyah, ,, Kohrar, ,, Khurka, ,, Manda,	•••	59 136 137 76 73 184	68·20 80·25 189·28 96·09 63·84 139·55	43,649 51,361 1,21,137 61,499 40,855 89,312	27,490 34,453 65,704 31,187 21,799 33,544	7,123 4,663 23,913 9,205 9,552 9,353
		TOTAL,		665	637-21	4,07,813	2,14,177	64,588
		DISTRICT TOTAL,		3,994	2,764·95 Digitized b	17,69,567	9,91,021	2,12,605

O. III.—(Continued.)

) A.

ND POPULATION.

MINHAER OR UNA	ssesed Land.	Demand on Ac		Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Total
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	for 1863-64 Rupees	on	total Area.	total Malgoozaree.	total Cultiva- tion.	Population.
9.	10.	11.		12.	13.	14.	15.
		Rs. ¿	As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1,470	34,128	2,21,635	0 0	0 14 0	1 0 4	1 8 11	1,07,565
254 2,625	38,697 11,740	1,50,755 93,183	0 0 0 0	0 15 9 0 15 4	1 5 1 1 2 1	1 13 4 1 9 9	64,209 38,085
2,879	50,437	2,43,938	0 0	0 15 1	1 3 10	1 11 10	1,02,294
1,142 66	25,831 4,314	1,53,785 38,188		0 13 4 0 13 3	0 15 7 0 14 7	1 9 0 1 8 10	69,506 17,013
1,208	30,145	1,91,973	0 0	0 13 3	0 15 4	1 9 0	86,519
11,544	37,399	1,48,304	0 0	0 10 5	0 13 4	1 4 1	85,423
5,475	59,492	1,10,922	0 0	0 8 10	0 13 1	1 5 11	80,078
33,069	1,48,902	99,897	0 0	0 4 6	0 9 4	1 3 11	97,482
11,294	52,490	1,86,899	0 0	, 0 9 6	0 13 2	1 4 1	85,251
2,244	24,266	1,51,836	0 0	0 12 6	0 14 6	1 8 9	79,760
69,183	4,87,259	13,05,404	0 0	0 10 9	0 14 7	1 7 6	7,24,372

HABAD.

OPULAT	TON.			,	•	·		
12,137	50,122	2,06,827	0 (0	1 0 10	1 8 5	1 11 9	2,79,032
811 1,590	19,839 25,973			0	1 2 11 1 0 1	2 0 7 1 6 9	2 6 1 1 11 2	41,046 74,776
2,401	45,812	1,96,487	0	0	1 3 1	1 11 0	1 15 11	1,15,822
6,426	43,707	1,61,359	0	0	1 1 7	1 10 9	2 2 5	1,16,11
2,056 932 517	32,137 19,996 5,440	91,063	0	0 0	1 5 3 1 6 7 1 8 9	2 2 0 2 1 4 2 15 11	2 8 7 2 5 2 3 9 11	93,466 68,666 19 ,356
8,505	57,573	2,31,669	0	0	1 6 0	2 2 7	2 8 0	1,81,48
1,799 1,822	26,916 29,184	1,52,690 1,39,780		0	1 11 9 1 7 8	2 9 3 2 3 2	2 15 5 2 10 11	83,89 86,26
8,621	56,100	2,92,470	0	0	1 9 8	2 6 1	2 13 2	1,70,15
1,936 1,825	52,164 25,440	1,32,211 1,02,635	0	0	1 4 2 1 6 1	2 9 8 2 2 11	2 12 7 2 4 2	92,68 71,99
3,761	77,604	2,34,846	0	0	1 5 0	2 6 5	2 8 6	1,64,68
2,235	39,592	2,26,991	0	0	1 6 2	1 13 9	2 3 5	1,28,85
1,441	30,856	1,54,197	0	0	0 15 7	1 3 6	1 10 8	64,69
519 1,137 1,154 626 495 14,474	8,512 11,111 30,324 20,381 9,009 31,306	27,659 1,21,685 80,561 37,010 15,708 54,375	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 10 2 2 5 11 0 10 8 0 9 8 0 6 2 0 9 9	0 12 9 8 1 9 0 14 5 0 14 7 0 8 0 1 4 0	1 0 1 3 8 6 1 3 7 1 3 0 0 11 6 • 1 9 11	17,44 47,04 41,38 19,68 10,87
18,405	1,10,643	3,36,998	0	0	0 13 3	1 3 4	1 9 2	1,77,84
63 ,932	5,12,009	20,41,844	0	0	1 2 6	B i ll iz 2 d by	G005012	13,93,18

HUMEER

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

					Number of	Area in Square		MALGOOZAREE OR	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.		Pergunnah.		Mouzahs or Townships.	British Statute Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
ſ	Humeerpore,	•••	Humeerpore, Soomeerpore,	•••	53 89	126·92 240·60	81,232 1,53,981	45, 337 92,36 4	16,101 39,63 3
			Total,	•••	142	367.52	2,35,213	1,37,701	55,731
	Mondha,		Mondha,	•••	95	231.99	1,48,474	82,182	43,1 19
ORB.	Jelalpore,		Jelulpore,	•••	130	420-51	2,69,130	1,29,809	67,198
HUMEERPORE.	Raat,		Raat,	•••	167	381.93	2,44,434	1,60,981	27,914
П	Punwaree,		Punwarree, Jeitpore,	•••	231 54	411·88 145·51	2,63,602 93,127	1,31,113 28,903	64,683 28,503
			TOTAL,	***	285	557:39	8,56,729	1,60,016	93,186
	Muhoba,		Muhoba,	•••	99	329-16	2,10,661	83,372	78,095
			DISTRICT TOTAL,		918	2,288·50	14,64,641	7,54,052	3,65,216

GORUCE

LAND REVENUE, AREA

r	Circle I.,	Amorha,	900	286.07	1,83,084	1,05,676	50,349
j	Captaingunje,	Ourungabad Nuggur, Munsoornuggur, Bustee,	69± 917	216·52 283·42	1,38,576 1,81,389	86,437 1,22,207	34,483 35,535
İ		Total,	2,511	786-01	5,03,049	3,14,320	1,20,367
	Circle II.,	Ruttunpore, Bansie, Benaekpore, West,	1,778	811·75 48·54	5,19,520 31,064	2,85,372 20,016	1,53,505 7,523
	Bansie,	Russoolpore, Ghous,	725	330-59	2,11,577	1,33,081	43,513
:	•	Total,	2,610	1,190-88	7,62,161	4,38,469	2,04,541
	Circle III.,	Hussunpore, Mughur,	1,679	568.50	3,63,838	2,19,127	70,039
- 1	Khuleelabad,	Muhoolee,	1,097	386.03	2,47,063	1,35,984	47,121
İ		Total,	2,776	954.53	6,10,901	3,55,111	1,17,160
	Circle VI.,	Chillopar,	210	103.36	66,149	34,511	13,519
i	Bansgaon,	Bhowapar,	273	76.74	49,114	29,149	7,386
벍		Oonowla,	401 1,234	111·41 317·61	71,303	45,276	10,114 27,503
01		Dhooriapar,	1,209	317-01	2,03,273	1,15,767	21,000
GORUCKFORE.		Total,	2,118	609.12	3,89,839	2,24,703	5 8.827
3	Circle V.,	Huveylee (Goruckpore,) Northen portion and Southern portion),	1,363	1,217·14	7,78,968	3,68,742	2,62,235
	Munsoorgunj,	Tilpore Benaekpore, East,	297 69	290·48 144·59	1,85,908 92,539	59,208 27,8 34	96,840 51,686
		Total,	1,729	1,652-21	10,57,415	4,55,784	4,10,741
	Circle VI., Pud- rowna,	Sidhooa Jobna,	1,282	932-94	5,97,083	3,60,05 5	1,58,066
	Circle VII.,	Sulempore, Mujhowlee,	1,448	585-15	3,74,495	2,57,369	40,732
1	Deoreea,	Sylhut,	477	279.83	1,79,089	98,402	46,274
		Shahjehanpore,	258	138-17	88,432	61,220	15,113
		TOTAL,	2,183	1,003·15	6,42,016	4,16,991	1,02,119
	Circle VIII., Huzoor Tehseel,	Huveylee, Bhowapar ?	380 159	206·57 65·40	1,32,202 41,856	60,646 24,157	32,117 5,613
		Total,	539	271.97	1,74,058	84,803	37,760
		GRAND TOTAL,	15,748	7,400:81	47,36,522	26,50,236	12,09,531

PORE.

AND POPULATION.

Minhaee or Un	ASSESSED LAND.	Demand on Account of Land Revenue	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Total
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	of Land Revenue for 1863-64 in Rupces.	total Area.	total Malgoozaree.	total Culti- vation.	Population.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
285 536	19,509 21,448	Rs. As. P. 71,950 0 0 1.40,222 0 0	Rs. As. P. 0 14 2 0 14 7	Rs. As. P. 1 2 9 1 1 0	Rs. As. P. 1 9 5 1 8 3	31,340 57,100
821	40,957	2,12,172 0 0	0 14 5	1 6 4	1 8 8	88,440
790	22,383	1,34,899 0 0	0 14 6	1 1 3	1 10 2	52,919
1,250	7,0,882	1,98,160 0 0	0 11 9	1 0 1	1 8 5	80,‡79
1,061	54, 478	2,09,911 0 0	0 13 9	1 1 9	1 4 10	1,05,201
823 4,476	66,983 31,245	1,80,652 0 0 26,014 0 0	0 11 0 0 4 6	0 14 9 0 7 3	1 6 1 0 14 5	96 ,567 29,05 6
5,299	98,228	2,06,666 0 0	0 9 3	0 13 1	1 4 8	1,25,623
20,714	28,480	_98,693 0 0	0 7 6	0 9 9	1 2 11	68,276
29,935	3,15,408	10,60,501 0 0	0 11 7	0 15 2	1 6 6	5,20,941

PORE.

POPULAT							
4,490	22,569	1,65,676		0 14 6	1 1 0	1 9 1	1,81,42
1,914	15,742	1,18,755	0 0	0 13 8	0 15 9	1 6 0	1,25,19
2,608	21,039	1,55,283	0 0	0 13 8	0 15 9	1 4 4	1,54,69
9,012	59, 350	4,39,714	0 0	0 14 0	1 0 2	1 6 5	4,61,30
32,495	48,148	3, 31,622		0 10 3	0 12 1	1 2 7	3,62,93
396	3,129	17,236	0 0	0 8 11 7	0 10 0	0 13 9	22,22
13,244	21,739	1,50,820	0 0	0 11 5	0 13 8	0 13 9 1 2 2	1,63 ,06
46,135	73,016	4,99,678	0 0	0 10 6	0 12 5	1 2 3	5,48,21
5,844	68,828	2,73,639	0 0	0 12 0	0 15 2	1 4 0	3,09,23
3,868	60,090	1,65,970	υυ	0 10 9	0 14 6	1 3 6	2,04,15
9,712	1,28,918	4,39,609	0 0	0 11 6	0 14 11	1 3 10	5,13,39
700	17,120	40,603		0 9 10	0 13 5	1 2 10	51,20
1,646	10,933		0 0	0 10 3	0 13 9	1 1 3	50,25
1,659	14,254	43,200	0 0	0 9 8	$\begin{bmatrix}0&12&6\\0&12&8\end{bmatrix}$. 015 3	66.11
4,318	55, 679	1,13,160	0 0	0 8 11	0 12 8	0 15 8	1,80,18
8,323	97,986	2,28,324	0 0	0 9 4	0 12 11	1 0 3	3,4 8,08
23,352	1,24,639	2,96,921	0 G	0 6 1	0 7 6	0 12 11	3,71,81
	20.477	41 450		0 3 7	0 4 3	0 11 2	46.12
2,983 344	26,577 12, 695	41,1 76 12, 642		0 2 2	0 2 7	0 7 3	19,20
26,679	1,64,211	3,50,939	0 0	0 5 4	0 6 6	0 12 4	4,37,47
7,143	71,819	3,28,770	0 0	0 8 10	0 10 2	0 14 7	4,05,84
	70.763	2,90,785		0 12 5	0 15 7	1 2 1	3,43,92
5,612	70,752	1,05,860		0 9 9	0 12 0	1 1 8	1,41,73
3,933 1,084	31,380 11,015	78,512	ŏ ŏ	0 14 2	1 0 5	1 4 6	75,50
9,729	1,13,177	4,78,157	0 0	0 11 11	0 14 9	1 2 4	5,61,16
5,426	34,013	40,286		0 4 11	0 6 11	. 0 10 8	1,21,90
3,124	8,932	24,942		0 9 6	0 13 5	• 1 0 6	39,12
8,550	42,945	65,228	0 0	0 6 0	086	0 12 4	1,61,02
1,25,283	7,51,422	28,30,419	•	0 9 7	0 11 9	Gaddle	31,39,51

AZIM

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

				Area in square British Statute		MALGOOZARRE OR	Assessed Luid.
District.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Nizamabad,	Nizamabad,	1,150	440-19	2,81,719	1,89,340	27,053
į	. Mahoul,	Mahoul, Kourea,	145	261·01 60·33	1,67,045 35,611	74,318 20,244 28,477	41,783 4,280 10,772
	1	Atroulia,	1 961	116:30	74,436	38,477	
		TOTAL,	1,040	437.64	2,80,092	1,33,089	56,835
	Mohomedabad	Mohomedabad, Mhownat Bhunjun, Chiriakote, Kurriat Mittoo,	290	809·17 22·58 73·55 23·13	1,97,871 J 4,454 74,074 14,800	92,714 6,257 21,591 5,882	16,079 2,095 8,192 2,127
JBH.	;	Total,	1,179	428.43	2,74,199	1,26,444	28,493
AZIMGURH.	Deogaon,	Deogaon, Belhabans,	1 400	195·04 60·40		56,36 3 19,121	6,667 6,330
	1	Total,	619	255:44	1,63,483	75,484	12,997
	Secunderpore,	Secunderpore, Nuthoopore, Bhudaon,	827	123-23	78,867	1,48,081 39,098 18,103	23,791 14,083 2,101
	•	TOTAL,	1,062	540.08	3,45,652	2,05,282	39,975
	Sugree,	Sugree, Ghosee, Gopaulpore,	375	163.84	1,04,858		23,356 21,757 8,334
		Total,	1,226	443-29	2,83,704	1,32,342	53,447
		DISTRICT TOTAL,	6,276	2,545.07	16,28,849	8,11,931	2,18,800

JOH

LAND REVENUE, AREA

_	Jounpore,		Jounpore,	5061	150.64	96,407	60,512	2,174 207
[]	Jourporcy		Talooka Khupraha,	28	9.88	6,323	4,359	507
11		- 1	Do. Suremo,	65	30.02	19,211	10,102	632
		1	Bealsee,	78	47.85	30,627	20,962	603 603
		1	Raree	1734	68.57	43,887	32,118	79
11			Zafrabad,	67	7.79	4,985	3,538	
- 11			Kurreatdost,	66	29.41	18,821	13,151	, 344
			TOTAL,	984	344.16	2,20,261	1,44,742	4,546
			Murreeahdo	449	193.67	1,23,950	76,840	5,060
11	Murreahoo,	•••	Talooka Gopalapore,	123	45.25	28,958	19,181	1,040
		l	Bursuttee,	163	83.41	53,383	31,948	2,627
			TOTAL,	735	322:33	2,06,291	1,27,969	8,727
			-			74,938	39,404	2,214
藍	Ghisocah,	•••	Ghisooah,	2101	117.09			6,983
Ö		1	Gurwarah,	3184	137.55	88,035	53,782	2,196
JOUNPORK.			Moongra,	104	88.99	56,951	26,364	
5		l	TOTAL,	633	343-63	2,19,924	1,19,550	11,622
	Unglee,		Unglee,	5321	270-57	1,73,166	92,772	76,421
	OHRICO,	•••	Chanda Singra Mow,	80	33.96	21,737	13,590	1,473
-	1		Kurreat Menda,	701	19.57	12,526	9,304	1,023
			Karee Badlapore,	58	37.01	23,685	15,147	3,512
			Total,	741	361·11	2,31,114	1,30,813	82,428
	77 lom4		Talooka Rissara.	94	46.67	29,872	17,274	1,379
١.	Kerak u t,	***		135	70.0	44,791	31,479	1,498
1	1		Chundouk,	51	38-14	24,413	16,303	1,076
			Goozara,	58	26.12	16,717	10,739	2,017
			Jounpore, Durreeapoor,		20.12			
			Total,	338	180.93	1,15,793	75,795	5,970
			DISTRICT TOTAL,	3,431	1,552·16 Digitized h	9,93,383	5,98,869	1,13,093

GURH.

AND POPULATION.

MINHARE OR UNA	SSEUSED LAND.	Demand on Account of Land Revenue	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Rate per Acre on	Total
Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	for 1863 64 in Rupees.	total Area.	total Malgoozaree.	total Culti- vation.	Population.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
4,903	1,10,423	Rs. As. P. 3,07,8⊕9 0 0	Rs. As. P. 1 1 6	Rs. As. P. 1 13 7	Rs. As. P. 2 3 4	3,00,95
4,670	46,274	1,67,668 0 0	1 0 1	1 7 1	2 4 1	1,40,51
1,210 2,059	12,877 23,128	36,771 0 0 81,587 0 0	0 15 3 1 1 6	1 8 0 1 10 6	1 13 1 2 1 11	37,04 71,73
7,939	82,279	2,86,026 0 0	1 0 4	1 8 1	2 2 5	2,49,29
4,037	85,041	1,73,513 0 0	0 14 0	1 9 6	1 13 10	1,79,33
225	5,877	11,717 0 0	0 12 11	1 6 5	1 14 0	16,38
2,111 422	15,180 6,369	43,573 0 0 14,281 0 0	0 14 10 0 15 5	1 7 5 1 12 6	2 0 3 2 6 10	87,42 7,98
6,795	1,12,467	2,43,084 0 0	0 14 2	1 9 1	1 14 9	2,41,12
2,637 1,468	59,160 11,737	1,18,663 0 0 39,937 0 0	0 15 3 1 0 6	1 14 1	2 1 8 2 1 5	76,82 26,50
4,105	70,897	1,58,600 0 0	0 15 6	1 12 8	2 1 7	1,03,32
	,					-,,
4,573 1,355 756	57,675 24,331 11,705	1,62,572 0 0 58,882 0 0 25,508 0 0	0 11 4 0 11 11 0 12 6	0 15 4 1 1 9 1 4 2	1 1 4 1 8 1 1 6 7	1,65,83 68,29 14,92
6,684	93,711	2,46,962 0 0	0 11 5	1 0 1	1 3 3	2,49,05
8,394	49,694	1,25,513 0 0	0 14 1	1 6 6	1 14 5	1,28,45
1,391 840	31,774 10,819	94,147 0 0 28,304 0 0	0 14 4 0 12 5	1 5 0 1 2 4	1 14 2 1 11 8	79,27 3 4,3 7
5,628	92,287	2,47,964 0 0	0 14 0	1 5 4	1 14 0	2,42,11
36,054	5,62,064	14,90,445	0 14 8	1 7 2	1 13 4	13,85,87
ORE.						
ORE. ND POPULA	TION.					
2,706	31,015	1,35,979 0 0	1 6 6	2 2 8	2 3 11	1,45,7
137	1,620	8,60 0 0	1 5 11	1 14 4	1 15 9	7,26
514	7,948	21,126 0 0 46,270 0 0	1 1 7	1 15 7	2 1 5 2 3 4	17,67
814 377	8,219 10,889	46,270 0 0 59,925 0 0	1 8 2 1 5 10	2 2 3 1 13 5	2 3 4 1 13 10	34, 55 5 6,78
165	1,203	8,516 0 0	1 11 4	2 5 8	2 6 6	4,9
566	4,760	21,559 0 0	1 2 3	1 9 7	1 10 3	20,10
5,279	65,694 41,619	3,02,025 0 0 1,85,750 0 0	1 5 11	2 0 4	2 1 5	2,87,17
. 91 . 151	8,646 18,65 7	58,222 0 0 80,359 0 0	1 7 11 2 0 2 1 8 1	2 4 3 2 14 1 2 5 2	3 0 7 2 8 3	1,24,59 80,67 46,02
673	68,922	3,24,331 0 0	1 9 2	2 5 10	2 8 7	2,01,29
2,159	31,131	81,741 0 0	1 1 5	1 15 5	2 1 2	65,93
1,663	25,608	1,26,764 0 0	1 7 0	2 1 4	2 5 8	85,60
2,075	26,316	73,889 0 0	1 4 9			45,40
5,897	83,055	2,82,394 0 0	1 4 7	2 2 3	2 5 9	1,96,9 4
2,162	1,811	1,62,511 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 4	1 12 0	1,58,33
31 102	6,644 2,097	21,381 0 0 9,966 0 0	0 15 9 0 12 9	1 6 8 0 15 5	1 9 2 1 1 2	20, 35 14, 07
172	4, 85 4	32,361 0 0	1 5 10	1 11 9	2 2 2	24,01
2,467	15,406	2,26,219 0 0	0 15 8	1 1 0	1 11 8	2,16,77
49	11,170	32,401 0 0 38,429 0 0	1 1 4 0 13 9	1 11 9 1 2 8	1 14 0 1 3 6	32,18 37,18
154	11,660 6,944	28,233 0 0	1 2 6	• 1 9 11	1 11 8	37,18 23,34
18	3,943	17,893 0 0	1 1 1	1 6 5	1 10 8	20,53
311	33,717	1,16,956 0 0	1 0 2	1 6 11	1 8 8	1,13,24

7

1 12 2 Digitize 10,15,427

12,51,925 0 0

2,66,794

14,627

MIRZA

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

			Number of Mouzahs	Area in Square British Statute		MALGOOZAREE OR	Assessed Land.
District.	Tehseel.	Pergunn a h.	or Townships.	Miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Huzoor Tehseel,	Tuppah Ooproudh,	531	601-51	3,84,965	1,48,318	80,701
- 1		., Chowrassy,	467	324.44	2,07,642	90,878	23,099
		Cheanvey,	273	150.71	96,457	54,912	15,146
		,, Chowrassy, ,, Cheanvey, ,, Kone,	278	33.45	21,407	17,825	1,813
		Talqa Mujhwa, Pergunnah Kuswar,	52	42.94	27,483	18,556	1,046
	·	Total,	1,601	1,153.05	7,37,954	3,30,489	1,21,804
	Chunar,	Pergh. Kureeat Seekhur,	131	42-83	27,408	19,798	580
- 11	···	"Bhoelee, …	307	87.26	55,847	40,525	2,604
,]		,, Ahrorah,	85	74.48	47,631	10,884	3,797
		" Bhugwut,	109 1 45	133·24 46·50	85,274 29,763	30,761 19,785	5 ,503 2 ,785
MIRZAPORE.		"Huveylee Chunar, Talqa Suktesgurh, … Pergunnah Kuntit, …	110	172.98	1,10,707	26,075	18,178
		Total,	887	557:23	3,56,630	1,47,828	33,446
	Robertsgunj,	Pergunnah Burhur,	616	464:71	2,97,413	1,29,518	72,896
- 11	reanorage and,	"Bijeygurh,	416	465.96	2,98,214	51,503	28,691
- []		" Agoree,	120 226	712·94 987·65	4,56,282	29	1
		" Singrowlee,	220	387.05	6,32,097		***
		Total,	1,378	2,631·26	16,84,006	1,81,050	1,01,578
	Kourh,	Pergunnah Bhudoee,	1,165	384·82	2,46,283	1,48,964	1,275
	Chukeeah,	Pergunnah Kera Mongror,	345	473.87	3,03,275	•••	•••
		District Total,	5,376	5,200.23	33,23,148	8,08,331	2,58,105

BENA

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

(1	Huzoor Tehseel,	Dehat Amanut,		81	28.72	18,383	11,058	1,131
- 11		Lohta,		69	24.81	15,876	10,693	1,492
- 11	. 1	Kuswar Surkaree,	•••	133	43.84	28,064	19,766	1,791
- 11		Pundraha,		100	46.71	29,895	20,111	1,354
11		Kutteehur,		220	103-21	66,053	47,911	1,865
- 11		Sooltaneepore,		31	11.90	7,614	4,666	160
- 11		Kole Usla,		147	86.84	55,575	32,870	1,906
- 11		Athgawan,		166	35.84	22,935	14,491	1,130
- 11		Shewpore		111	32 83	21,013	15,126	753
- 11		Jahloopore,		62	43.10	27,587	17,911	5 56
		- I						
BENABBS.		Total,	•••	1,121	457.80	2,92,995	1,94,603	12,139
BE		Kuswar Rajah,	•••	308	118-94	76,124	47,146	3,941
	Chundowlee,	Burhwal,		127	65-48	41,908	28,665	1,451
- 11		Burrah,		92	47 ·05	30,114	22,509	723
- 11		Dhoos,		84	45.85	29,343	18,191	1,896
- 11		Mowayee,		52	17.90	11,456	7,880	855
- 11	1	Muhooaree	•••	76	32.70	20,930	14,673	1,223
- 11	1	Mujhwar,	•••	· 183	75.94	48,599	39,921	1,879
- 11	, ,	Nurwan,	\	185	105.59	67,575	58,623	2,054
- []		Ralhoopore,		79	28.45	18,205	10,794	1,361
		Total,		878	418-96	2,68,130	2,01,256	11,442
		DISTRICT TOTAL,		2,307	995.70	6,37,249	4,43,005	27,521

PORE.

AND POPULATION.

Lakhiraj Acres.	Barren Acres.	Demand on Ac of Land Reve for 1863-64 Rupees.	nue in	Rate per Acre on total Area.	Rate per Acre on total Malgoozaree.	Rate per Acre on total Culti- vation.	Total Population.
9.	10.	11.		12.	13.	14.	15.
1,318	1,54,628		8. P. 0 0	Rs. As. P. 0 2 4	Rs. As. P. 0 3 10	Rs. As. P. 0 5 11	82,474
2,249	91,417	98,226	0 0	0 7 7	0 13 9	1 1 4	1,69,197
1,508	24,891		0 0	0 13 3	1 2 3	173	71,15
474	1,295	39,067	0 0	1 13 2	1 15 10	2 3 1	28,100
1,867	6,014	48,971	0 0	1 12 6	2 8 0	2 10 3	31,69
7,416	2,78,245	8,21,269	0 0	0 7 0	0 11 4	0 15 7	3,82,62
1.798	5,282	57,485	0 0	2 1 7	2 13 2	2 14 5	25,74
3,755	8,963		ŏŏ	1 14 4	2 7 3	2 9 9	53,21
262	32,688		0 0	0 5 8	1 2 6	190	19,50
680	48,330		0 0	072	1 0 11	1 3 11	22,24
3,560	3,633	53,970	0 0	1 13 0	2 6 3	2 11 8	35,36
2,438	64,015	13,918	0 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 8 6	14,26
12,493	1,62,861	2,86,885	0 0	0 12 10	1 9 3	1 15 0	1,70,33
350	94,659	49,196	0 0	0 2 8	0 3 11	0 6 0	70,69
323	2,17,697	14,348		0 0 9	0 2 10	0.45	41,13
4,56,247	5	15		•••	080	083	2 6,45
6,32,097	•••	Lakhiraj		•••	•••	•••	42,77
10,89,017	3,12,361	63,559	0 0	0 0 7	0 8 7	0 5 7	1,81,05
17,066	78,978	1,73,199	0 0	0 11 3	1 2 5	1 2 7	2,62,58
8,03,275	•••	Lakhiraj	•	•••	•••	***	57,8
14,29,267	8,32,445	8,44,412	0 0	0 4 1	0 12 8	1 0 9	10,54,4

RES.

29,172	1,87,551	9,03,074	0	0	1 6 8	1 14 9	C_0	7,98,27
9,487	45,945	2,80,347	0	0	1 0 8	8 1 5 1	1 6 3	2,10,692
619	5,430	34,366	0	0	1 14 2		3 2 10	22,822
1,738	5,159	57,005	ŏ	ŏ	0 13 5		0 15 6	87,797
2,241	4,559	40,939	ŏ	ŏ	0 13 5		1 0 4	42,65
757	4,277	24,114	ŏ	Ö	1 2 5		1 10 3	17,94
1,191 370	2,350	27,966 20,82 3	0	0	1 13 1		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21, 23 8,46
1,040	5,843 8,066	42.505	0	0	1 6 7 0 15 3	1	1 14 3	27,15
1,531	10,261	32,6 29	0	0	0 12 6		1 2 2	32,63
		-,,-		_				
4,571	20,466	1,25,360	0	0	1 10 4	2 7 3	2 10 6	79,20
15,114	71,140	4,97,367	0	0	1 11 1	2 6 5	2 8 10	5,03,38
528	8,592	43,926	0	0	1 9 5	2 6 0	2 7 2	21,42
648	4,486	41,666	0	0	1 15 8	2 9 11	2 12 1	37,90
1,334	5,980	48,244	ŏ	ŏ	2 1 8		3 5 3	24,55
5,319	15,480	87,825	ŏ	Ö	1 9 3		2 10 9	66,26
226	2,562	9,674	ŏ	ŏ	1 4 4		2 1 2	7,81
1,381 2,324	13,953	99,578	Ö	0	1 8 2		2 13 11 2 1 8	52,61 69,64
1,649	4,858 7,049	52,307 57,786	0	0	1 13 10 1 14 11		2 10 4	2 8,09 32,67
903	2,788	24,029	0	0	1 8 3		2 3 10	17,47
802	5,392	32,382	0	Q	1 12 2		2 14 9	1,94,58

GHAZEE

LAND REVENUE, AREA,

			Number of	Area in Square British Statute		MALGOOZAREE OR	Assessed Lar
District.	Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Mouzahs or Townships	Miles of 640	Area in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Culturable Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
r	Ghazeepore,	Puchotur.	22	119.70	76,609	38,283	16.96
1	Ghazeepore,	01	90		61,755	37,770	10,90
- 1	}	01.41.1.1	50		1,13,689	62,224	26.77
		77	8		28,504	21,458	93
		Total,	1,113	438-37	2,80,557	1,59,735	54,95
	Mohomedabad	Mohomedabad,	67	177:32	1,13,482	89,081	6,57
- 1		Dalana	3	12.89	8,251	6,477	5.
-		0	14	63.05	40,350	32,190	79
		TOTAL,	85	253.26	1,62,083	1,27,748	7,84
	Bulliah,	Bulliah.	40	3 206.30	1,32,034	82,041	3,5
- 1		Khurreed,	53	7 233.62	1,49,646	95,964	13,3
BR.		~ · · ·	9	2 124.01	79,363	56,620	8,10
GHAZEEPORE.		TOTAL,	1,03	564-13	8,61,043	2,34,625	25,0
GHA	Russerah,	Zuhoorabad,	45		1,00,009	55,269	23,6
_	1		34		82,527	52 ,320	14,3
		Lucknesur,	8	2 55.72	85,661	24,696	5,0
		Total,	879	340.93	2,18,197	1,32,285	42,9
	Syedpore,		548		99,427	58,080	25,2
			118		36,522	18,809	4,0
		Khanpoor,	92	36:31	23,237	15,276	3,31
		Total,	758	248.73	1,59,186	92,165	32,60
	Zemaniah,		. 366		1,86,189	1,46,256	7,28
		Mohaitch,	135	85.81	54,918	39,737	5,83
		Total,	501	376.73	2,41,107	1,85,993	13,11
		District Total, .	. 5,133	2,222·15	14,22,173	9,32,551	1,76,56

AJ LAND REVENUE, AREA,

								•
(Ajmere,	•••	Datament mark of	35	156·82 144·52	1,00,364 92,494	29,675 28,867	23,953 24,174
			Total,	51	301-34	1,92,858	58,542	48,127
	Ramsur,	•••	Deignah	31	214·15 36·75	1,37,055 23,522	34,999 8,115	53,182 6,157
AJMESE.			Total, .	35	250.90	1,60,577	48,114	59,339
V			Total, Khalsa,	86	552.24	3,53,435	1,01,656	1,07,466
			TOTAL ISTEMBARME AND JAHGEER VILLAGES,		1,509-39	9,66,009	•••	900
			TOTAL AJMERE,	86	2,061-63	18,19,444	1,01,656	1,07,466
	Beawur,	•••	Jhake, Chang Marwar,	109 7 7 15	192·38 34·27 36·22 62·07	1,23,123 21,932 23,183 39,721	30,756 3,226 2,097 3,645	15,134 2,705 1,294 2,099
IRA.			TOTAL,	151	324.94	2,07,959	39,724	21,222
MHAIBWARA.	Todgurh,	•••	Kotkurranah Marwar, Dewair Meywar,	19 4 15	83·33 25·52 41·42 135·29	53,333 16,336 26,508 86,584	3,254 778 2,875 12,450	1,170 152 1,097 4,333
			TOTAL,	79	285.56	1,82,761	19,357	6,751
•			Total, Mhairwara,	230	610.20	3,9 0,720	59,081	27,973
			Total, Ajmere a Mhairwara,	ND 316	2,672·13	17,10,164	1,60,737	1,35,439

NO. III.—(concluded.)

PORE.

AND POPULATION.

Lakhiraj Barren Acres.		Demand on Account of Land Revenue for 1863-64 in Rupees.			Rate per Acre on total Area.	Rate per Acre on total Malgoozaree.	Rate per Acre on total Cultivation.	Total Popul a tion
9.	10.	11.			12.	13.	14.	15.
		Rs.	A 8.	P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	20,265	72,120	0	0	0 15 1	1 4 11	1 14 2	59,55
1,101	9,702			-	1 7 2	1 13 9	2 5 10	1,12,904
3,991	22,547	89,326		0		1 3 5	1 11 9	1,00,274
2,141		1,08,058	0	0				
. 533	5,582	51,119	0	0	1 12 8	2 4 6	2 6 1	28,500
7,766	58,096	3,20,623	0	0	1 2 3	1 7 11	2 0 1	3, 01,23
2,878	14,944	1,53,719	0	0	1 5 8	1 9 9	1 11 7	1,30,48
345	886	7,549	Ô	Ō	0 14 8	1 1 2	1 2 6	9,64
968	6,465	39,619		Ŏ	0 15 9	1 3 3	1 3 8	35,45
4,191	22,295	2,00,887	0	0	1 3 10	1 7 8	1 9 2	1,75,57
13,401	33,020	1,53,853	^	0	1 2 8	1 12 9	1 14 0	1,61,92
10,168	30,203	1,16,716		ŏ	0 12 5	1 1 1	1 3 6	1,26,08
1,574	13,002	70,017		Ô	0 14 1	1 î 3	1 3 9	63,23
25,146	76,225	3,40,586	0	0	0 15 1	1 5 0	1 7 11	3,51,18
1,632	19,464	97,020	0	0	0 15 6	1 3 8	1 12 1	64,36
1,713	14,150	70,690		ő	0 13 8	1 1 0	1 5 7	65,27
392	5,573	20,273		0	0 9 1	0 10 11	0 13 2	34,42
3,737	39,187	1,87,983	0	0	0 13 9	1 1 2	1 6 9	1,64,06
1.725	14,406	1,52,576	0	_	1 8 7	1 13. 4	2 10 0	90,82
467	13,167			0		1 13. 4	2 3 10	
630	4,020	42,099 31,204		0	1 2 2 1 5 6	1 10 10	2 0 8	31,57 20,01
2,822	31,593	2,25,879	0	0	1 6 8	1 13 0	2 7 3	1,42,41
9.516	30,137	1 75 001		_	0.15.4	1 2 4		4.00.10
2,516	- 7	1,75,621		0	0 15 1		1 3 3	1,63,17
1,174	8,177	62,503		_0 	1 2 2	1 5 11	1 9 2	44,57
3,690	38,314	2,38,124	0	0	0 15 10	1 3 2	1 4 6	2,07,75
47,352	2,65,710	15,14,084	0	0	1 1 0	1 5 10	1 9 2	13,42,23

MERE.

7,229 4,267	39,507 35,186	41 ,682 51 ,506	0		0 6 7 0 8 11	0 12 5 0 15 6	1 6 1 12	6	55,973 21, 789
11,496	74,693	93,188	0	0	0 7 9	0 14 0		6	77,762
					 .			<u> </u>	
11,3 94 2,138	37,490 7,117	68,950 17,825	0	0	0 8 1 0 12 1	0 12 6 1 4 0		6 2	49,171 6,321
13,517	44,607	86,775	0	0	0 8 8	0 13 7	2 0	2	55,492
25,013	1,19,300	1,79,963	0	0	0 8 2	0 13 9	1 12	4	1,33,254
9,66,009	•••	1,26,016	0	0	0 2 1	•••	•••		1,99,422
9,91,022	1,19,800	8,05,979	0	0	0 3 8	0 7 5	8 0	2	3,32,676
462	76,771	67,833	0	0	0 8 10	1 7 8	2 3	3	38,254
3	15,998	6,412	0	0	0 4 8	1 1 3	1 15	10	3,746
1 54	19,791 33 ,933	4,985	0	0	0 3 5	1 7 6	2 6	0	3,605
5%	00,900	11,415	0	0	0 4 7	1 15 10	3 2	1	5,537
520	1,46,493	90,645	0	0	0 7 0	1 7 10	2 4	6	51,142
85	48,824	12,048	0	0	0 8 7	2 11 7	3 11	3 -	7,628
4	15,402	2,874	0	0	0 2 10	3 1 5	3 11	ĭ	1,762
122	22,414	15,368	0	0	0 9 3	3 13 11	5 5	6	. 8,803
225	69,577	43,681	0	0	0 8 1	298	3 8	2	24,257
436	1,56,217	73,971	0	0	0 6 6	2 13 4	3 13	2	42,450
956	3,02,710	1,64,616	0	0	0 6 9	1 14 8	2 12	7	93,592
9,91,978	4,22,010	4,70,595	0	0	0 4 5	1 9 5 Digitized by	-00214	10	4,26, 26

TABLE NO. IV.

NOTE NO. 2; OF CASTES.

TABLE NO. IV.

DEHRA DOON.

***	•••	•••	9,156					
					•••	•••		
***	•••	•••	29,672	8 Julaha,	***	•••	79	
•••	•••	29,324		9 Pasi,	•••	•••	215	
	•••	67						
•••	•••	281		VI.—Religious Sects.	•••	•••		1,530
					***			-,00
			9 587	2 Timilack-Blatting	•••	•••	00	
•••	•••	•••	2,001	VII Mahamadana				10.4
			00 414					10,49
•••	•••		22,414		•••	•••		
•••	•••				***	•••		
***	•••				•••	•••		
•••	•••			4 Sheikh,	•••	•••	3,404	
•••	•••	717						
•••	•••	1,721					4,5 39	
		650		l			-	
				Inferior Classes.	•••		5.954	
							-,,,,.	
								•
•••								
•••	•••				•••			
•••	•••				•••			
•••	•••	1,759		6 Talce,	***			
•••	•••	2,745		7 Julaha,	•••	1,361		
•••		883		8 Hajam.	•••	86		
					•••	149		
				1 "				
***	•••							
•••	***				•••			
•••	•••				•••			
***	•••				***			
•••	•••	214		16 Munnihar	•••	39		
•••	•••	60 3		17 Kussab,	•••	132		
		30		18 Ghosee.	•••	112		
						7		
		- ,						
•••								
•••	•••				•••			
•••	•••				•••	_		
•••	•••				•••			
•••	•••				•••			
•••	•••	20		26 Kulall,	•••	2		
•••		119		1				
		38		Į.				
		-		R	eligious Sects.			
•••	•••	~. -			. ,			
			95 714	Fakir				
			20,117					
					•••	•••		
	•••			Christians,	•••	***	•••	
•••	•••				•			
•••	•••			1				
•••	•••	1,695						
		15		GRAND TOTAL				1,62,
						7 Khutteek, 8 Julaha, 9 Paai, 10 Paai,	The first color of the color	7 Klutteck,

^{*} Classified in the General Statement under the head of "Brahmins."

SEHARUNPORE.

		Brahmins.		6 Kumboh, 7 Jat,	•••	•••	1,869 13,386	
	Gour		46,948	8 Goojur,	•••	•••	51,855	
	Sarsooth,	•••	400	9 Bunjara,	•••	•••	7,669	
		•••	40	J Bunjara,	•••		1,000	2,38,864
	Pandey,	•••	E 2		Sheikhs.			_,0.,0
	Tewarec,	•••	410		Suctions.			
	Goojrattee,	•••	97	1 Unsarec.			20,000	
	Bhutt,	•••	2,089		•••	•••	30,096	
	Bhat,	•••	2,089	2 Kooreshee,	•••	•••	8,600	
	Dukote,	•••	593	3 Mosunnee,	•••	•••		
	Charuj,	•••		4 Sudeckee,	•••	•••	30,000	
10	Tugga,	•••	17,107	5 Pharookee,	•••	•••	3,000	
		~.	68,584	6 Goojur,	•••	•••	16,484	
		Chuttrees.		7 Bunjara,	•••	•••	3,309	
				8 Kumboh,	•••	•••	1,107	
1	Rajpoot,	•••	2,30,108	9 Raen,	•••	•••	508	
2	Khuttree,	***	2,849	10 Garah,	***	•••	41,930	
3	Chowhan,	•••	6,439	11 Jhoja,	•••	•••	9,785	
4	Raen,	•••	··· 677	1		-		1,64,819
	Rore,*	•••	3,557	Synds,	•••	•••	6,577	
_			2,43,630	1		_		6,577
		Vaisyas.		Moghuls,	•••		8,370	8,370
1	Uggurwal,	•••	42,700		Pathans.			Cyr -
_	- 66 ,		42,700	1 Becloch,		•••	24,572	
		Soodras,		2 Rajpoot,	•••	•••	67,654	
				′				92,225
1	Kaeth,	•••	5,222	Christians,	•••	•••	713	
	Aheer,	•••	3,954					
	Chumar.	•••	1,25,351	•	,	-		713
	Kolee,	•••	4,715					
	Bhungee,	•••	24,843	GRAND	TOTAL,	•••	•••	5,66,433

^{*} In the northern and western parts of the district is applied to a sub-division of the Khuttree caste; but in other parts to sub-divisions of the Jat and Kolee castes.



MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.

		HINDO	os.		E-	51 Jujnaree,		•••		3,202
		Brahmi	ine			52 Tihunpooree,	•••	•••	•••	2,585
1	Goojratee,				563		Sheikh.			
2					36,558	53 Kumboh,	•••	•••	•••	983
3	Sursoot,	•••			1,883	54 Pharookee,			•••	4,696
4	Tugga,	•••			20,368	55 Sudeekee,		•••	•••	4,595
5	Bhat,				1,344	56 Qorashee,				932
6	Charuj,				563	57 Unsaree,				227
7	Dukote,		•••		992	58, Mogul,	•••		•••	1,041
•	Danoici	٠	•••	•••	002	00/1208)		•••	•••	.,
		Kshatr	yas.				Pathan			
8	Khuttree,				767	59 Beeloch,			•••	942
9	Shoonial,				18,114	60 Yusutzaee,	•••		•••	2,706
10	Chohan,		•••		2,245	61 Kakurzaee,				1,571
11	Soorujbunsee,			•••	2,819	62 Adum Khyl,				1,007
12	Chanderbunsee,	•••			2,233	63 Julal Khyl,			•••	306
					-,	64 Rohala,				2,225
		Bunnia	ihs.			65 Murhul,				43
13	Uggurwal,	•••			34,592	66 Kurol,	***			332
14	Muhesree,				51	67 Surwanee,		•••	•••	437
15	Rohtugy,				510	68 Lodhee,	•••			4,426
16	Dussa,		•••	••	3,668	oo Bounce,	•••	•••	•••	2,120
10	Dussa,	/	•••	•••	3,000		Miscellaneous.			
		Sudra	18.		112 2.00	22.22				
7	Jat,		•••	•••	75,649	69 Nomooslim,	•••		•••	12,327
8	Suraogee,	•••	•••	•••	9,354	70 Fuqeer,	•••	•••	•••	. 19,578
9	Kaeth,	•••	•••		1,039	71 Tuwaef,	•••		•••	2, 54
0	Gudurria,	•••	•••		13,527	72 Rangur,	•••			8,228
1	Saensee Kunjur,		•••		2,357	73 Joolaha,	•••		•••	18,922
2	Koomhar,				13,660	74 Bhistee,		•••		3,689
3	Sikh,				49	75 Dhoonia,				3,104
4	Sweeper,		•••	•••	29,777	76 Mev,			•••	347
5	Sonar,				4,612	77 Kussaee,				10,420
6	Aheer,	•••	•••		268	78 Koonjra,		•••	***	898
7	Putwa,	***			154	79 Heejra,				46
8	Kuhar,				38,785	80 Choonapuz,		•••		385
	Kolee,		•••	•••	7,342	81 Shooturban,	•••		•••	122
0	Chumar,	•••		•••	79,649	82 Bhutyara,	•••		•••	401
1	Abkar (Kulall),	•••	•••	•••	1,969	83 Ghosee,	•••		•••	616
-			•••	•••	144	84 Jhojha,	•••	•••	•••	
_	Kapree,	•••	•••		26,733		••.	•••	•••	4,891 777
	Malee,	•••	•••	•••		85 Nanpuz,		•••	***	
	Burhaie,	•••	•••	•••	10,196	86 Munnihar,	•••	•••	•••	731
	Chheepee,	•••	•••	•••	1,154	87 Talee,	•••	•••	•••	9,911
	Lodha,	•••	•••	•••	897	88 Bhand,	•••	•••	•••	27
	Koormee,	•••	•••	•••	29	89 Khoomra,	***	•••	***	78
	Rumya,	***	•••	***	14	90 Behroopia,	•••	•••	•••	15
	Rore,	•••	•••	•••	92	91 Raj,	•••	•••	•••	603
	Raj,	•••	•••	•••	410	92 Naie,	•••	•••	•••	7,239
	Naie,	•••	•••	•••	5,239	93 Durzee,	*** *	•••	•••	1,992
	Durzee,	•••	***	•••	1,991	94 Goojur,		•••	•••	19,472
	Goojur,	•••	•••	•••	17,315	95 Lohar,	•••	•••	***	2,184
	Lohar,	•••	•••		6,468	96 Burhaie,	•••			4,113
	Bunjara,	•••		•••	4,320	97 Dhobee,	•••		•••	4,860
	Bhurbhooja,			•••	2,061	98 Neelgur,	•••	•••		4,588
	Mochee,	•••		***	445	99 Jokhiara,				106
7	Fumbolee,	•••			143	100 Nearia,				54
						101 Jat,	•••	,	•••	6,310
		MAHOMET	ANS.			102 Shoragur,			•••	40
		Syuc	ł.			103 Europeans, Fren	ch, (Natives-Cat)	holic).		67
					200	104 Travellers,		***		* 1,029
	Chatrodee,		•••		15,189					
K	Coondleewal,			•••	861		0-	TOTAL,		6,82,212

* Hindous, ... 517 Mahomedaus, ... 513 1,029

MEERUT.

					•
		Brah	imins.		
ahmins,	•••	•••	•••	***	1,07,849 The Brahmins of Meerut District are chiefly of Gour class. There are very few of other classes. They were not distinguished at the time of taking census, and it cannot be done now.
gga,	•••	•••	•••		46,603)
at,	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,560 } These derive their origin from Brahmins.
ryah (Dukote	·),	•••	•••	•••	1,436)
,		Chui	ttrees.		
jp oot,	•••	•••	***	•••	60,877 The Rajpoots of Meerut District are principally of the Nirbhan Galout, Toor, and Chowhan classes. They cannot be now distinguished. There are none of the Soornjbunsees, Rajbunsees, &c.
uttree,	•••	•••	•••	•••	25145
e,	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,514 These derive their origin from Chuttrees.
· •		Va	isya.		·
gurwal,	•••	•••	dras.	•••	68,661
ar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,636
nbolee,		•••	•••	•••	503 It will be observed that in this and in the next great caste divisions
all,	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,859 after the original stock, the offshoots who may claim descent call
dhye (Carpe	en ters),	•••	•••	•••	14.292 themselves after their trades. Thus the lohar, or blacksmith, if
ar,	•••	•••	••• ,	•••	4,980) his caste be asked, replies simply he is a blacksmith.
th,	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,863)
rmee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	826)
er,	•••	***	•••	,	14,158 The same remarks as shows applies to the sub-
ju r ,	•••	•••	•••	•••	54,035 The same remarks as above applies to the sub-castes of the
}	***	•••	•••		1,18,216 Sudra original caste.
shaen (Byra	gee),		•••		16,569 Ĵ

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Bhurboonja,	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,664	
Chheepee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,665	
Putwa,	•••	•••	•••	•••	585	
łudurria,	•••	•••	•••	•••	20,763	
Kuhar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	85,044	
Ramjunnee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	135	
Lodh a,	•••	. •••	•••	•••	198	These derive their origin from Sudra.
Raway,	•••	•••	•••	•••	11,834	
Beldar Augree,	•••	•••	•••	•••	824	
Bishnoee,	***	•••	•••	•••	166	
Kachee (Malee),	•••	•••	•••	•••	27,418	·
Koomh ar,	***		•••	•••	13,316	
Hujjam,	•••	94.0	•••	•••	13,313	
Kumboh (Hindoo),	•••	•••	•••	•••	606	J
Kolee,	100	•••	•••	•••	14,634]
Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,751	
Chumar,	003	•••	•••	•••	1,75,761	
Bhungee (Sweeper),	•••	***	•••	•••	47,043	
Kunjur,	•••	•••	••• `	•••	1,181	Burum Shunkur, whose caste or class origin is not ascertainable.
Nutbadee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,102	Į.
Passee,	•••	,	•••	•••	1,655	
Nooneeay,	100	•••	•••	•••	29	Į
Rumhya,	•••	***	•••	•••	77	J
Hindoos,	•••	•••	•••	••• ,	4,942	Details not received and cannot now be obtained from the Canton
-		Total H			9,07,225	Magistrate.
		TOLYT II	INDOOS,		9,01,220	•
Syud,	•••	. •••	•••	•••	6,473	
Moghul,	•••	•••	***	•••	2,26	
		Puth	an.		•	
Pathan.	***		•••	•••	12,062	Sprung from Pathans.
Beeloch,	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,572	Sprung from Pathans.
Shaiek,	100	•••	•••	•••	41,025	•
~·· - ,	•••	Miscelle		•••	,	
Bhuttiara,	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,057)
Jolaha,	***	•••	•••	•••	2 9,453	ì
Mewatee.	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,882	
Kussaio,	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,376	
Dhoons.	***		•••	•••	5,334	3
Rungrez,	***	•••	•••	•••	4,127	!
Monnihar.	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,768	
Lobar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	11,475	These are called after the profession they follow. They eat and drink
Sukka,	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,569	smoke with each other and the higher classes, but do not intermany
Rajjam,	***	•••	•••	•••	10,263	other than their own trades.
Koonjra,	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,676	other than their own traues.
Dome,	***	•••	•••	•••	1,733	}
Nukkarchee,	***	•••	•••	•••	325	
Talee.	***	•••	•••	•••	14,932	}
Kunchun,	•••	•••	***	•••	2,587	ĺ
Khoomray,	•••	***	•••	•••	13,962	1
Durzee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,505	1
Mokhunnus,	•••	•••	•••	•••	89	j
		onverted M				•
Ranghur,	•••	•••	***	•	63,416	
Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,197	
Kahar.	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,552	
Guddee Ghoosee.	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,472	
Chheepee.	•••	***	•••	•••	25	
Bunjara Jhoja,	***	***	•••	•••	515	
Basseean,	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,756	
Kulus.	•••	•••	•••	•••	397	
Buddhye.	•••	•••		•••	5.600	
Mussulman.	•••	•••	•••	***	1.759	Details not received and cannot now be obtained from Cantonment Mag
				***		trate.
	To	TAL MUSS	DLMANS,		2,91,194	
		Christian	s.			•
European,	•••	***	•••	•	817	
European, Mutteesay,				•••	328	
mutteesay, Native Christians,	***	•••	•••	•••	5 2 9	
いっいすで しは「ほじるひろ。		···	•••	•••	-	
		Total Ch	RISTIANS.	•••	1,174	
•			,	***	11,99,598	

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

1 Europeans and Eurasian	as,	•••	•••	156	20	Gudurriah (Shepherd),	•••	•••	•••	25
	Hindoos.	,		1		Naie (Barber),	•••	••	•••	16
2 Brahmins,	•••	•••	•••	97,098	22	Dhobee (Washermen),	•••	•••	•••	
3 Budree,	•••	•••	•••	812	23	Talee,	•••	•••	•••	7
·	Kshatryas	J.		,	24	Baree,	900	•••	•••	
4 Rajpoots,	•••	•••	•••	79,099	25	Kolee (Weaver,)	•••		900	16
5 Khuttrees,	•••	•••	***	2,942		Koomhar,		•••	•••	1
	Vaisya.			,	27	Gooshaen (Byragee),	•••	•••	***	1
6 Bunnishs,		***	•••	33,977		Chumar,	•••	•••	•••	1,1
·	Soodras.			• ,	29	Sweeper,	***	100	900	2
7 Kaeth,	•••	•••	•••	8,691						
8 Jats,	•	•••	•••	47,041	l		MAHOMBDANS.	•		
9 Goojur,	***	•••	•••	44,112	•					
0 Soonar,	***	400	•••	4,322	30	Sheikhs.	•••	•••	•••	4
l Lohar,	•••	•••	•••	9,761		Syuds,	•••	•••		
2 Budhaye (Carpenter),	·••	***	•••	13,506		Moghuls,	•••	***	***	
3 Tumbolee,	•••		•••	195		Pathans.	•••	900	•••	8
4 Abkar (Kulal),	•••		•••	1,620		- 	Miscellaneous.			
5 Malee,	***	100	•••	10,729	34	Mussulman Fukeers,		•••	***	i
6 Aheer, or Ghosee,	***	***	•••	15,298		Dhoonia,	•••	***	***	9
7 Lodha,	•••	100	•••	45,756	86	Joolaha,	601	•••	900	4
8 Kachee.	•••		•••	2,421	1	,				
9 Kuhar,	•••	•••	•••	20,026	ĺ		Total,	•••	des	8,00

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ALLYGURH.

•••	•••	***	***	2. Maimars.	35			hristians.	$oldsymbol{c}$
		•••				•••	•••	•••	1 Europeans,
•••	••••	•••	•••	Habooras,	74 35	•••	•••	•••	2 Indo-Europeans,
•••	•••	***	Boatmen,	Mullahs, or	67 36	•••	•••	•••	3 Native Christians,
•••	•••	•••	,						
***	•••	•••				•••	Total,		
•••	•••	•••							
•••	•••	•••			1		_	. D l	II:n.l.
***	•••	•••					5.	s— Branmin	Athaoos
•••	***	•••							4 Brahmins,
•••									5 Bhats.
•••	•••		Washauma		'				6 Bhudrees or Astronomers.
***	•••	•			-0	•••	•••	•••	o photocos of Astronomers,
			Minien,				Total.		
						•••	2000,		
			r Sweeners						
		-	. Pandohors					huttrecs.	K i
•••	•••	•••		224110010,	1 00				
					588	•••		•••	7 Khuttrees.
	Total.				69,691		•••	•••	8 Thakoors, or Rajpoots,
•••	,				•				• • •
		MEDANS.	MAHO					Vai s yas.	\boldsymbol{v}
•••	•••	•••		Syuds,	54,793 51	•••	•••	•••	9 Bunniahs,
	•••	•••		Moghuls,		•••	•••	•••	10 Behoras, /
***	•••	•••		Pathans,	99 53	•••	•••	•••	ll Dhoosurs,
***	•••	•••		Sheikhs,			_		
		LLANEOUS.	MISCET		56,959	•••	Total,		
								C	4
•••	•••	•••						Suaras.	2
•••	•••	•••							0.1741 -
***	•••	•••			/	•••	•••	•••	2 Kaeths,
•••	•••	•••					•••		.3 Rewarees, 4 Tumbolees.
•••	•••	•••					•••		5 Thateras,
								•••	6 Jats.
			nnaha)		,				7 Aheers,
			ционо),						8 Sonars, or Goldsmiths.
									9 Garurrias,
									0 Burhaie, or Carpenters,
			r Clatton-cle					•••	1 Kahars, or Bearers,
									2 Naies.
		•	·, ·. <u></u>						3 Keerars.
					, ,		•••	***	4 Goojurs,
		•••				•••		•	5 Chobdars,
•••				,	13,967	•••		•••	6 Koomhars,
					1,257	•••		•••	7 Bunjaras,
•••	Total,				8,463	•••	•••	•••	8 Aheerias,
	•				5,887	•••		•••	9 Durzees,
		•			7,617 3,795	•••	•••	•••	0 Goosaens, or Byragees,
		Total,	Total, Total,	Boatmen,	S Chumars,	33 Chumars,	33 Chumars,	33 Chumars, 34 Mochees, 35 Habooras, 36 Habooras, 38 Maleas, 38 Maleas, 38 Maleas, 38 Maleas, 38 Maleas, 38 Maleas, 38 Maleas, 39 Kunjurs, 40 Barces, 41 Lodhas, 42 Meenas, 43 Bhoorjees, 44 Khutteeks, 3791 Total, 1,36,706 Total, 1,36,706 Total, 54,793 1,1785 1,795 Total, 56,959 Total, 56,959 Total, 56,959 Total, 56,959 Total, 56,959 Mahomera, 34 Mochees, 38 Maleas, 38 Maleas, 39 Kunjurs, 38 Maleas, 39 Kunjurs, 38 Maleas, 39 Kunjurs, 39 Maleas, 39 Kunjurs, 39 Maleas, 39 Kunjurs, 39 Maleas, 39 Kunjurs, 39 Maleas, 39 Kunjurs, 39 Maleas, 39 M	33 Chumars,

KUMAON.

1 Misser, 2 Tewaree, 3 Bhat and Jogees,	### Brahmins.	•••	•••	35 3,897 121	23 Tumbolee 24 Talees (Oi 25 Dhoonias, 26 Choorheta 27 Dhobees,	ilmen),	•••	•••	5- 293 13 210 88
4 Miscellaneous Brahmins, 5 Pundahs,	•••	•••	•••	41,6 58 12 1	28 Korees, 29 Buheyliah, 30 Khutteeks	*** * ***	•••	•••	80 11 18
7 Miscellaneous Thakoors, 8 Khussias (Rajpoots),	Kshatryas. 	***	•••	95 2,04,190	31 Chumars, 32 Koomhars 33 Jhogee, 34 Sweepers	100	***	•••	233 227 366 278
	Vaisyas.			, .		Mahomedans.			
9 Bunniahs, 0 Kaeths,	 Sudras.	~••	•••	2,988 25	35 Sheikhs, 36 Syuds, 37 Moghuls, 38 Pathans,	*** *** ***	•••	•••	395 35 25 64
1 Malee, 2 Carpenters, or Burhaies,	•••	•••	•••	23 2,921		Miscellaneous	•		
3 Lohars, 4 Byragees, 5 Goldsmiths, or Sonars, 6 Mahajuns, 7 Putwas	•••	•••	•••	2,783 228 722 65 269	89 Tawaefs, 40 Bhand, 41 Mahomeda	 ns, including Jolaha	 s, Domes, &c.	***	1,089 1 1,17,748
8 Mullahs, 9 Masons, or Maimars, 0 Chobdars.	•••	•••	•••	166 2,976 10	42 Europeans Christ	and Eurasians, inclians,	•••	•••	213
1 Barbers (Naies), 2 Durzees (Tailors),	•••	•••	•••	636 . 4 86			Total,	•••	3,85,790

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GURHWAL.

Europeans, Native Chirstians,	•••	•••	•••	26 8 ——	Thibetiaus, Bunjaras, Bishnoees,	•••	•••		67
				34	,			•••	25
H ind	loos—Bra	hmins.			77: les Cestendans	tes]
				59,469	Hindoo Sectarians,	g.c., who have av	anaonea caste.		ļ
Brahmins,	***	•••	•••	59,405 117	C-mayoco es				- 1
Brahmin Bhâts,	•••	•••	•••	114	Sunnyasees,	•••	•••	***	808
** 1					Jogee Naths,	•••	•••	•••	399
Kshat	ryas.				Byragees, Oodasces,	•••	•••	•••	219
÷				30,545		•••	•••	•••	41
Rajpoots,	•••	•••	•••	30,545 4 18	Jungums,	•••	. •••	•••	26
Khuttrees,	•••	•••	•••		Dome Jogees,	***	•••	•••	\$66 j
Va is	yas.			•	Not adi	mitted to four cas	stes.		
				816	Domes				407.00
Chowdrees,	•••	•••	•••	79		•••	•••	•••	÷35,9°3
Agurwals,	•••	•••	•••	79 90	Chumars,	•••	•••	•••	1600
Sahoos,	•••	•••	•••	206	Dhoonars,	•••	•••	•••	95(0
Other Bunniahs,	•••	•••	•••	200	Dhobees,	•••	•••	•••	24
Sood	<u>.</u>				Nuts,	•••	•••	•••	165
300a	ras.				Bhungees,	•••	•••	•••	4
Khussias,	•••	•••	•••	*1,07,627		Mussulmans.			
Bhoteeas.	•••	•••	•••	2,222					ļ
Seraogees,	•••	•••	•••	90	Sheikh,	•••	•••	•••	yi
Jats	•••	•••	•••	9	Syud,	•••	•••	•••	¥
Goojurs	•••	•••	•••	19	Pathan,	•••	•••	•••	M
Malees,	•••	•••	•••	78	1				
Soonars,	•••	•••	•••	2,736		Miscellaneous.			
Putoowas,	•••	•••	•••	35					
Naies,	•••	•••	•••	49	Munnihars,	•••	•••	•••	43
Kulals	•••	•••	***	9	Jogbettas,	•••	•••	•••	13
Sentees or Hindoo Talees,	•••	•••	•••	414	Joollahas,	•••	•••	•••	
Koomhars,	•••	•••	•••	2,110	·				
Boras or Hindoo Durzees,	•••	•••	•••	472					
Naiks	•••	•••	•••	490					
Chinamen,	•••	•••	•••	12		Gr	BAND TOTAL,	•1•	2,48,7

BIJNOUR.

Brahmins,					
tors omitted to count each class separately. 179 Are Brahmins of a low class. They are in some districts called Maha-brahmins, and is class Kuttyas. 10,572 Tuggas are similar to, perhaps same as, the Bhoinbars of the Benares Division. The desirable according to one tradition is attributed to their having pagged, abandoned almataking. Tuggas are similar to, perhaps same as, the Bhoinbars of the Benares Division. The desirable according to one tradition is attributed to their having pagged, abandoned almataking. Tuggas are of good cultivators. 16 These are Kankoobj Brahmins. 1734 These are lower than even Mala-brahmins. Their chief profession is to receive alm gires with the view of averting the indusers of evil atars. No other Brahmin accepts the above Lts. These are the off-gring of a Brahmin by a Soodra mother. They are bards and pedigree-fores of the Rajpoots. 18 Chowhan, 2,433 19 Chowhan, 2,433 20 Chowhan, 3,165 21 People who call themselves Chowhans in this district are not exactly the Chowhan Rajpett the Agni Vunsh (produced from acreed fire), like those of Mynpoory, Neumrans, &c., and whose ancestors was Prithee Raj, the last lindoo King of Dehli. They seem to be a collection of the lower branches of almost all the Kabutree tribes. Some say they were originally debt others Gour, Bais, Powar, and so on. Still they all go by the name of Chowhan. 29 Ris disputed whether Knutrrees are pure Kshutrees. According to the opinion of a majority of the common statisty others that they are pure Kshutrrees. According to the opinion of a majority of the common statisty others that they are pure Kshutrrees. According to the opinion of a majority of the manner of Chowhan. 20 Gorkhee, 50 A. A.—In Rajpontana itself the word Rajpoot is agnorymous in meaning with Khuttree; but several other parts of the country it is used only for Kshuttrees of a low type. 21 Bunniahs, 51 Bunniahs, 51 Bunniahs, 52 Bunniahs, 53 Bunniahs, 54 Bunniahs, 55 Bunniahs, 55 Bunniahs, 55 Bunniahs, 55 Bunniahs, 55 Bunniahs, 55 Bunniahs, 55 B			Brahmins,		
Kuttyas. They subsist on the fees received at functal cremonics. 10,572 Tuggs are similar to, perhaps same as, the Bhoinhars of the Benares Division. The desicable according to one tradition is attributed to their having been tyaggeed or excommunicated and according to another to their having been tyaggeed a crecommunicated and according to another to their having tyaggeed, abandoned almstaking. Tuggas are similar to, perhaps same as, the Bhoinhars of the Benares Division. The desicable according to another to their having tyaggeed, abandoned almstaking. Tuggas are similar to several their chief profession is to receive alms give with the view of averting the influence of evil stars. No other Brahmin accepts the above tax Joeshee (Astrologers) is another name of Dukotes. 7 Rajpoot, 2,433 8 Chowlan, 71,685 People who call themselves Chowhans in this district are not exactly the Chowhan Rajpete of the Agni Vunsh (produced from sacred fire), like those of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and whose ancestors was Prither Raj, the last Hindo King of Dehil. They seem to be a cled-of the Identity of the Chowhan Rajpete of the Identity of the Chowhan Rajpete of the Identity of the Chowhan Rajpete of the Identity of the Chowhan Rajpete of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and the Agni Vunsh (produced from sacred fire), like those of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Rajpoot of Rajpoot of the Option of a Shuttree on the Agni Vunsh (produced from Sacred fire), like those of Mynpoory, Neumana, &c., and of the Identity of the Rajpoot of Khuttree of Pudulity, the Khuttrees are pure Khuttrees. And are also the	1	Brahmins,	•••	27,	tors omitted to count each class separately.
according to one tradition is attributed to their having been transpect or excommunicated and according to another to their having traped, abandoned almstaking. Tuggas are regioned cultivators. 4 Kankoobj	2	Acharuj,	•••	-	Kuttyas. They subsist on the fees received at funeral ceremonics.
1.234 These are lower than even Maha-Drahmins. Their chief profession is to receive alms gives with the view of averting the influence of evil stars. No other Brahmin accepts the above LLA Joeshee (Astrologers) is another name of Dukotes. Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Chowhan, Challed Sara, Newton, Chowhan, Chowhan, Challed Sara, Newton, Chowhan, Challed Sara, Newton	3	Tugga,	•••	10,	according to one tradition is attributed to their having been tyaggeea or excommunicated and according to another to their having tyagged, abandoned almstaking. Tuggas are ver good cultivators.
the view of averting the influence of evil stars. No other Brahmin accepts the above and Joeshee (Astrologres) is another name of Dukotes. Kshutryas. 7 Rajpoot, 2,433 8 Chowhan, 71,685 C	4	Kankoobj,	•••		
These are the offspring of a Brahmin by a Soodra mother. They are bards and pedigree-ker- ers of the Rajpoots. They are bards and pedigree-ker- ers of the Rajpoots. Rajpoot, 2,433 People who call themselves Chowhana in this district are not exactly the Chowhan Rajpoot the Agni Vunsh (produced from sacred fire), like those of Mynpoory, Necunrana, &c., and whose ancestors was Prithee Raj, the last Hindoo King of Dehli. They seem to be a cellent of the lower branches of almost all the Kabuttree tribes. Some say they were originally table of the lower branches of almost all the Kabuttree tribes. Some say they were originally table of the lower branches of almost all the Rabuttree. Some say they were originally table of the Rajpoots of Rabuttrees. Some say they were originally table of the Rajpoots of Rabuttrees are but they are pure Rabuttrees. According to the opinion of a majority of Pundits, the Kluttrees are heartly, or born of a Khuttree nother by an unknown fature ceremonics goes they are a head of the Rajpoots a Shuttrees. According to the opinion of a majority of Pundits, the Kluttrees are heartly, or born of a Khuttree nother by an unknown fature several other parts of the country it is used only for Kshuttrees of a low type. N. B.—In Rajpootana itself the word Rajpoot is synonymous in meaning with Khuttree; but several other parts of the country it is used only for Kshuttrees of a low type. Rumboh, 18,151 Includes Agurwals, Thutteras, Hulwaees, Lokias, and all other sorts of Bunniahs. Withful the Kashmeres are looked upon with contempt by the other Mussulmans, and in the same way as the After and Kashmeres. A well known provising—The After and Kumboh, and third the Kashmeres are re- all oked upon with contempt by the other Mussulmans, and in the same way as the After and Kashmeres. A well known provising—The After and third the Kashmeres are re- don't the other hand the Malomedan Kumboh, and third the Kashmeres are re- don't the other hand the Malomedan Kumboh, and third the Kashmere	5	Dukote,	•••	,	the view of averting the influence of evil stars. No other Brahmin accepts the above LLA Joeshee (Astrologers) is another name of Dukotes.
Rajpoot, 2,433 Chowhan, 71,685 Chowha	6	Bhat,	•••	9	98 These are the offspring of a Brahmin by a Soodra mother. They are bards and pedigree key-
8 Chowhan,		i	Kshutryas.		
the Agni Vansh (produced from sacred fire), like those of Mynpoory, Neenrana, &c. and whose ancestors was Prithee Raj, the last Hindoo King of Dehli. They seem to be a celled of the lower branches of almost all the Kshuttree tribes. Some say they were originall fails of the lower branches of almost all the Kshuttree tribes. Some say they were originall fails of the lower branches of almost all the Kshuttree tribes. Some say they were originall fails of the others Gour, Bais, Powar, and so on. Still they all go by the name of Chowhan. 10 Gorkhee,	7	Rajpoot,	•••	2,	33
9 Khuttree,	8	Chowhan,		71,6	the Agni Vunsh (produced from sacred fire), like those of Mynpoory, Neemrana, &c, and whose ancestors was Prithee Raj, the last Hindoo King of Dehli. They seem to be a collection of the lower branches of almost all the Kshuttree tribes. Some say they were originally Guide
Vaisya. 11 Bunniahs, 18,151 Includes Agurwals, Thutteras, Hulwaees, Lokias, and all other sorts of Bunniahs. With fee exceptions the enumerators omitted to count each sort separately. Soodras and mixed Classes. 12 Kumboh, 433 These are a low class of Rajpoots. More than two-thirds of them are Mahomedana. The large are looked upon with contempt by the other Mussulmans, and in the same way as the Affects and Kashmeerees. A well known proverb is,—"Yeke Affghan, doin Kumboh, seum budgat he meeree." First the Affghans, second the Kumboh, and third the Kashmeeree are insected. On the other hand the Mahomedan Kumbohs claim their descent from the "Kye" dynasty the ancient kings of Persia. They assert that when the members of the above dynasty the ancient kings of Persia. They wandered about in the surrounding countries under the sign lation of Kye-umboh (assembly of the Kyes), and that this appellation was in time correction to Kumboh. 13 Aheer, 4,748 According to the Bhagwut Pooran, Aheers are Vaisyas. 14 Kaeth, 4,748 Kaeths have of late began to presume that they are not Soodras, but form a separate class beside the four. According to some copies of the Pudm Pooran—a work of doubful authentation that they are descendants of Chittergoopt, one of the sons of Brahma, the original progenitor of the Hindoo race, and are not to be confounded with Soodras or mixed classes. No other Hindoo	9	Khuttree,		9	21 It is disputed whether Khuttrees are pure Kshuttrees. As far as due observance of religious ceremonics goes they are a head of the Rajpoots or Kshuttrees of the present time; but the cannot satisfy others that they are pure Kshuttrees. According to the opinion of a major of Pundits, the Khuttrees are khetruj, or born of a Khuttree mother by an unknown father.
Bunniahs, 18,151 Includes Agurwals, Thutteras, Hulwaees, Lokias, and all other sorts of Bunniahs. With feexceptions the enumerators omitted to count each sort separately. 12 Kumboh, 433 These are a low class of Rajpoots. More than two-thirds of them are Mahomedans. The large are looked upon with contempt by the other Mussulmans, and in the same way as the Affect of and Kashmeeree." First the Affghans, second the Kumboh, and third the Kashmeeree are received in the management of the ancient kings of Persia. They assert that when the members of the above dynasty with expelled from the empire, they wandered about in the surrounding countries under the appearance of the sumboh. 13 Aheer, 4,748 According to the Bhagwut Pooran, Aheers are Vaisyas. 14 Kaeth, 4,748 Kaeths have of late began to presume that they are not Soodras, but form a separate class beside the four. According to some copies of the Pudm Pooran—a work of doubful substitution of they are descendants of Chittergoopt, one of the sons of Brahma, the original progenite of the Hindoo race, and are not to be confounded with Soodras or mixed classes. No other Hindoo	10	Gorkhee,	•••	•••	N. B.—In Rajpootana itself the word Rajpoot is synonymous in meaning with Khuttree; but
Soodras and mixed Classes. 12 Kumboh,			Vaisya.		
These are a low class of Rajpoots. More than two-thirds of them are Mahomedans. The large are looked upon with contempt by the other Mussulmans, and in the same way as the Affector and Kashmeerees. A well known proverb is,—" Yeke Affghan, doin Kumboh, seem budget had not the Mahomedan Kumbohs claim their descent from the "Kye" dynasty the ancient kings of Persia. They assert that when the members of the above dynasty to expelled from the empire, they wandered about in the surrounding countries under the slation of Kye-umboh (assembly of the Kyes), and that this appellation was in time corrupt into Kumboh. According to the Bhagwut Pooran, Aheers are Vaisyas. Kaeth, 4,748 Kaeth, have of late began to presume that they are not Soodras, but form a separate class beside the four. According to some copies of the Pudm Pooran—a work of doubful authenticity—they are descendants of Chittergoopt, one of the sons of Brahms, the original progressor of the Hindoo race, and are not to be confounded with Soodras or mixed classes. No other Hindoo	11	•			
are looked upon with contempt by the other Mussulmans, and in the same way as the Affermand Kashmeerees. A well known proverb is,—" Yeke Affghan, doin Kumboh, seum budat Kimboh meeree." First the Affghans, second the Kumboh, and third the Kashmeeree are resembled from the other hand the Mahomedan Kumbohs claim their descent from the "Kye" dynasty the ancient kings of Persia. They assert that when the members of the above dynasty we expelled from the empire, they wandered about in the surrounding countries under the specific of the Kyes), and that this appellation was in time corrupted into Kumboh. 13 Aheer, 4,748 According to the Bhagwut Pooran, Aheers are Vaisyas. Kaeth, 3,516 Kaeths have of late began to presume that they are not Soodras, but form a separate class beside the four. According to some copies of the Pudm Pooran—a work of doubful authentially they are descendants of Chittergoopt, one of the sons of Brahma, the original progenite of the Hindoo race, and are not to be confounded with Soodras or mixed classes. No other Hindoo		Soodi	as and mixed Cl	asses.	•
14 Kaeth, 3,516 Kaeths have of late began to presume that they are not Soodras, but form a separate class beside the four. According to some copies of the Pudm Pooran—a work of doubful authentially—they are descendants of Chittergoopt, one of the sons of Brahma, the original progenies of the Hindoo race, and are not to be confounded with Soodras or mixed classes. No other Hindoo			•••		are looked upon with contempt by the other Mussulmans, and in the same way as the After and Kashmeerees. A well known proverb is,—"Yeke Aftiphan, doin Kumboh, seum budzat Kameeree." First the Aftiphans, second the Kumboh, and third the Kashmeeree are research to the other hand the Mahomedan Kumbohs claim their descent from the "Kye" dynasty the ancient kings of Persia. They assert that when the members of the above dynasty we expelled from the empire, they wandered about in the surrounding countries under the age lation of Kye-umboh (assembly of the Kyes), and that this appellation was in time correspond to the Myes and the surrounding countries under the age into Kumboh.
			***	4, 3,	the four. According to some copies of the Pudm Pooran—a work of doubful authentially they are descendants of Chittergoopt, one of the sons of Brahma, the original progenies of the Hindoo race, and are not to be confounded with Soodras or mixed classes. No other Hindoo

^{*} Includes 123 inferior Bhâts. See note on castes for account of Khussias.
† One person has been excluded from these and put among Mahomedans.
‡ Should perhaps be included among Domes. Includes 11 Dome Bhâts.
§ Correspond to Mullah of Plains.

BIJNOUR.—(Continued.)

15	Bishnoec,	•••		4,308	Are Bunniahs who respect no Hindoo God but Vishnu. Only a century back they used to pray in Mahomedan Mosques; their marriages were contracted in the nihah form—their names were Mahomedan, and their dead were buried. They are still called Sheikhjee; but they have reverted to the Hindoo form in regard to marriages and funerals, as well as names. They follow the precepts of Jhamajee, who lived in Marwar and pretended to be an incarnation of Vishnu. No new members are added to the sect, for such was the direction of their guide. Some Jats also belong to this sect, like those of Kanth in the Moradabad District, and of Renee in this district.
16	Jat,	•••	•••	54,989	
17	Gooju r, Pulota	•••	•••	6,851	A hranch of ironemithe
18	Pulota, Naie (Barber),	•••	•••	20 16,296	A branch of ironsmiths. Of the 16,296 persons of this caste in the district, about two-thirds are Mahomedans.
20	Sanee (Gardener),	•••	•••	42,736	About ten per cent. Mahomedans.
21 22	Rowa, Rumeya (Hawker),	•••	•••	9,093 2,524	Rumeyas (from Rumun-to wander) are similar in profession to the Punjabee bissatees, or hawk-
		_			ers. They generally go about from town to town selling spices and medicines.
23 24	Bhurbhooja (grain Koomhar or Koozg)	1,738 11,235	About ten per cent. of these are Mahomedans. About one-half of the number are Mahomedans.
25	Lodha and Beldar,.		•••	351	
26 27	Burhaie & Lakurku Sonar (Goldsmith),		enter),	14,732 4,194	About ten per cent. Mahomedans.
28	Kulal, (liquor-mak		dor),	1,936	About ten per cent, Mahomedans.
29 30	Koormee, Goosaen (Byragee)	•••	•••	5 314	
31	Burwa,	•••	•••	1,443	Burwas are a class of Goosaens, who, not content with begging alms, practice various sorts of
					tricks and impositions to cheat people. This they do in distant districts where the chances for escape are larger than at home.
32	Thug,	•••	•••	2	These men are much like the Bhâts in their general manners. They follow now the peaceful and innocent profession of receiving alms at marriages; but the name of the caste indicates that their forefathers must have been traveller-cheaters and murderers.
33	Dheemur, or Kahar		•••	13,754	About ten per cent. Mahomedans.
34 35	Gudurya (Shepherd Jogee,	···	•••	13,255 855	
36 37	Putwa, Chheepee,	•••	•••	498	More than half Mahomedans.
37 38	Lohar (Blacksmith)		•••	6,97 2 4,205	Ditto ditto.
39 40	Tumboolee (beetle-s	seller),	•••	229	Ditto Ditto
40 _41	Bunjara, Ror,	•••	•••	6,594 1,653	Ditto Ditto.
42	Kachee and Kuchya	ıra,	•••	493	Low-caste people of the hills.
43 44	Boksa, Naik, or Pater,	•••	•••	1,177 207	Hill prostitutes and their families.
45 46	Chumar, Kolee or Koree,	•••	•••	1,06,112	
47	Singharia,	•••	•••	225 1,032	
48 49	Mullah, Koota (Rice-cleaner	•••	•••	273 124	
50	Badee or Nut,	•••	•••	1,049	•
51	Khundia, Phundia, Ahedia (Hunters)		a nd	175	Nos. 56, 57, 59, and 62 very much resemble each other in their occupations.
52	Sansia,	·) _		101	•
53 54	Sargee, Kunjur,	Gyps	ies,	19 251	
55 56	Khutteek, Bhungee,	•••	•••	168	
57	Punkheya,	•••	•••	11,182 71	
	Mahomed	lans.			
58	Sheikh,	•••		46,269	
59	Syud,	•••	•••	10,285	
60 61	Moghul, Pathan,	•••	•••	1,564 8,529	
62	Beelooch,	•••	•••	653	
	.Miscellan	eous.			
63	Jolaha (Weaver),	•••	•••	60,333	About 5 per cent. of the Jolahas or Hindoos, who style themselves for the sake of distinction "Bhynhar Jolaha," profession of both is the same. The Kolees or Korees, who are also weavers, are distinct from the Hindoo Jolahas.
64 65	Dhoonia (Cotton-cle		•••	9,534	About five per cent. of the cotton-cleaners in the district are Hindoos, called "Kunderas." About one in a hundred is a Hindoo.
66	Roghungur, or Taled Durzee (Tailor),	e, •••	•••	10,331 5,368	About four in a hundred are Hindoos.
67	Jhojha,	•••	•••	5,266	These are low-caste Hindoos, converted to Islam. They follow no particular trade or profession as a general rule; but about 25 per cent. are rice-cleaners.
68	Khunsowra,	···	•••	6	About thirty per cent. are Hindoos.
69 70	Dhobee (Washerma Fukeer and Peeraee	n), (Beggars	and	6,680	Do. fifteen ditto ditto.
	Mendicants),	•••	•••	12,249	Do. thirty ditto ditto.
71 72	Munnihar, Khoomra,	•••	•••	1,507 1,335	
73	Rungrez (Dyer),	•••	•••	2,063	
74 75	Bhistee, Kussab (Butcher),	•••	•••	2,603 6,442	
76 77	Ranghur,	•••	•••	2,366	Rajpoots converted to Islam.
78	Ghosee and Guddee Kamungur,	',	•••	1,565 197	Mahomedan milk-sellers. Originally bow and arrow-makers, but now varnishers of wooden furniture.
79 8 0	Meerassie (Songster	rs),	•••	1,129	
1	Nukkarchees (play Nukkara),	•••	ne	385	
)1 12	Heejras (Eunuchs), Bhuttiarah (Inn-ke		•••	50 657	
13	Koonjras (vegetable	e-sellers),	• • • •	732	
1	Kunchun (Mahome and their relation		tutes	194	
25	Moolla,	•••	•••	1,908	Tuggas and Bunniahs converted to Islam.
86 87	Mirdha, Punjabee,	•••	•••	259 9	Khuttrees converted to Islam. They are generally hawkers and merchants of Europe goods.
88 9	Maimar (Masons),		•••	415	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
10	Ruffoogur, Bansphore (workers		 00в),	71 405	
1	Choonapuz (Lime-l	ourners).		353	

BIJNOUR .- (Concluded.)

92	Gundhee (Utter-seller),	45	
93	Teergur (Arrow-makers),	205	Originally arrow-makers, but now firework-makers also.
94	Bissatee (Hawker),	170	,
95	Mochee (Workers in leather),		
96	Jokhera (Leech-appliers),	0.5	!
97	Khutboonna (Bed-weaver),	00	Half the number are Hindoos.
98	Kuch bund (Loom-makers),	co	•
99	Bhungera (Brothel-keeper),	10	
100	Chukra (Mussulman Bunjara),		
101	Atishbaz (Firework-makers and		
	sellers),	10	
102	Lungra (Mule-breeders),	4 5	
103	Sikligurh (Polishers of swords		
	and other metal instruments)		
104	Neelgur (Indigo-manufacturers),		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
105	Pola,	600	Jats converted to Islam.
106	Chahul,	81	Ranghurs (No. 80) professing to be priests of Zahur Peer. This Peer was a Chowhan of Mar-
	·		war, who embraced Islam, and is said to have displayed feats of supernatural power. His
			tomb and memory are worshipped by the lower classes of Hindoos as well as Mahomedans.
107	Soothrashace,	20	Fukeers following the precepts of Nanuk. They are Hindoos as well as Mahomedans in equal
			numbers.
108	Shikaree (Hunters),		·
109	Buhroopea (one who can adop	t	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	many disguises),	. 15	The Buhroopea's gain their livelihood by pleasing people with their numerous disguises and
	-		receiving rewards from them.
110	Meo or Mewatee,	1,712	About one-half of the number are Hindoos.
111	Christians,	154	Europeans, Eurasians, Americans, and Native Converts.
			•
	Total,	6,90,975	
	•		

MORADABAD.

unnad, arsooth, loojratee, luhurasht, (ankoob) or Kunuje faithool or Ojha, areek, armay, loutum, horedooj,	eah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	34,287 6,217 3,887 310	Mahur, Muhajun, Chowsainee, Dhoosur,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,
unnad, arsooth, loojratee, luhurasht, (ankoob) or Kunuje faithool or Ojha, areek, armay, loutum, horedooj,	eah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,217 3,887 310	Chowsainee, Dhoosur,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
arsooth, loojratee, luhurasht, (ankoobj or Kunuje faithool or Ojha, 'areek, larmay, loutum, horedooj,	eah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,887 310	Dhoosur,)
loojratee, Iuhurasht, (ankoob) or Kunuje Iaithool or Ojha, 'areek, oarmay, outum, horedooj,	eah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	310							
uhurasht, ankoobj or Kunuje aithool or Ojha, areek, armay, outum, horedooj,	eah,	•••	•••	•••				•••	•••	•••	***	•••	
ankoobj or Kunuje aithool or Ojha, areek, armay, outum, horedooj,	eah,	•••	•••		•••		Baruh Sainee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
aithool or Ojha, areek, armay, outum, horedooj,	•••	•••	•••	•••		231	Burunwal,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	9
areek, armay, outum, horedooj,	•••	***				998							
areek, . armay, . outum, horedooj, .	•••			•••	•••	12			Soo	dras.			
arm ay, outum, hored oo j,	•••		***	•••	•••	699							
outum, hored oo j,	•••		•••	•••	•••	150	Kaeth,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,
hored oo j, .	•••	***	•••	***	•••	128	Kawut.	•••	***	•••	•••		
		•••		•••	•••	12	Suthees.	•••	•••	•••			
			•••			259	Jat.	•••			•••	•••	5
1. ·		•••	•••	***	•••	10,376	Goojar,		•••	•••	***	•••	15
	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	502			***	•••	***	•••	1.
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	Sonar (Goldemith,		***	* •••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,171	Chohan Chowdree	,	•••	•••	•••	•••	3
hat (Bards),	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,207	Muhajun,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
			_				Bishnoee,	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	
		Ksha	ıtryas.				Sheikh Rumyah,	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	
							Tumbolee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	29	Malee (Gardener)		•••	•••	•••	•••	
uthaireca,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	13, 108	Kachee or Morae	,	•••	•••		•••	(
ınwar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	106	Koomhar and Koo	zehgur.	•••	•••		•••	1
	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	18	Kuchloheea (Irons		•••	***	***	•••	
unwars or Puwars,		•••	•••	•••	***	1,686	Bhoorjee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
_ •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	29	Lodah and Khuge		•••	•••			
h h	•••					495	Hujjam,				***	***	
	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	55	Baree,	•••	•••	***	•••	***	
		•••	*** .	•••	•••	465	Burwal,	•••	***	•••	•••	***	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	1,284	Bildar,	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•
,	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	28	Guduriah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	16	Aheer,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10	Ahur,*	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	11	Kahar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
luduwar or Mehror	۲,	•••	•••	•••	***	13	Jogee,	••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
ludhwar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10	Pusseeah, or Pase	e,	•••	•••	•••	•••	
-1-	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	125	Singareeah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
hadaasia	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	25	Koormee,			•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,406	Putwah,	•••	•••	•••		•••	
						203	Mullah,	•••	***		•••		
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	17	Khutteek,		•••	•••	•••	•••	
a dambunaaa	•••	•••		***	•••	741	Kanoujeea,†	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
- 41	•••	•••	•••	•••				•••		•••	•••	•••	
hamman Cons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8	Bhutteeah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5	Orh,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
•	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	5	Gorukheea,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,005	Meena,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10	Kisan,	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	
irar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,371	Marwaree and Re	waree,	•••	•••	***	•••	
huttree,	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	2,448	Doosadh,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
•						•	Shorehgur,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	ı
		Bais-	Bunniah.				Nut,		•••	***		•••	
							Geedeeah and K	minra.	•••	•••	•••		
ggurwal,				•••		15,556	Aheriahs,				•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	1,915	Juswars,	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	***	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
ahaisuree,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	984	Korees and Bhen	ars,	•••	•••	•••	100	1
	•••	•••	•••	•••		475	Chumars,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	į
oihe e,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,331	Sweepers (Bhung	ees),	•••	•••	•••	•••	
hund ailwal,	•••	•••	***	***	•••	1,034	Muzbees,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
ussah,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	849	Kumbohs,	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	

[•] This is a caste distinct from Aheer. They are a class of cultivators, and exist in all the Tehseels of this district, excepting that of Unrobatinis caste is distinct from the Kanoujeea Brahmins. They are a class of Soodras, and only exist in this district in the Sumbhal Individual Telegraphics.



TABLE NO. IV.-(Continued.)

MORADABAD.—(Continued.)

levo.		•••		•••	•••	851	Khukkehs.		***	•••	•••	•••	87
hoonia (Cotton-	leaners).	•••	•••	***	•••	3,647	Toorks and Moolve		•••	•••	•••	***	36,796
urhaies (Carpent	era).	•••	•••	•••	000	5,382	Ranghurs,	•••	•••	***	***	100	262
ohars (Ironsmith		•••		•••		210	Kanmels,	•••	•••	•••	•••	400	39 8
alees (Oilmen).	/1	•••	***	***	•••	1,612	Munnihars		•••	•••	•••	•••	3,213
hosees	***	•••			•••	1,356	Bheesties	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,061
urzees (Tailors)		•••	•••	•••	•••	2,994	Jolahas,	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	44,190
hheepees,			•••			3,215	Rungrezes,	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	2,270
laimars,	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	160	Bhuttiaras.			***	•••	•••	3,697
Bunjarahs,	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	2,0 10	Koonjrahs	•••	•••	•••	***	***	1,207
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	267	Sykulgurs.	•••	•••				177
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	178		•••	•••	•••	•••	***	132
lochees,		•••	•••	•••	•••		Bansphors,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	235
bobees, (Washer	men),	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,353	Kumungurs,	***	•••	•••	•••	***	454
Ramju nnees ,		•••	•••	***	•••	511	Hulwaees,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	127
ykulgurs, (Cutler		•••	•••	•••	•••	4 2 2	Buhulbans,	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	61
ioshaeen Byrage	8,	•••	•••	***	•••	1,316	Domes (Meerasees	1),	•••	•••	***	•••	276
				_				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
		Moosu	lmans— S	pud.			Racens,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,406
yud s,	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	16,439	Khoomarahs,		•••	•••	•••	***	607
			•			1	Bazeegurs,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	14
		Mo	ghul.			i	Heejras,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	66
Moghuls,	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	2,151	Fukeers,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	14,478
							Muchheray,	•••	•••	***	100	•••	159
		Pa	than.				Dhoonahs.		•••	•••	•••	•••	9,234
athans,	•••	•••	***	•••		18,926	Burhaies	•••	•••	•••	144	•••	22,845
	•••		•••	•••	•••	,	Lohars	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	12,734
		She	ikhs.				Talees	•••	***	***	•••	***	16,025
Sheikhs			•••			92.869	Ghosees,		•••		•••	•••	5 363
ouc.=u0,	•••	•••	•••	***	***	52,000	Durzees,	•••	•••	•••	***		4,508
	Missal	laneous	Mahomm	edane			Chheepees.	•••	•••	•••		•••	3,123
	1/1 680 66	water wa	112 WHOMIN	euuns.			Maimars	•••	***	•••	•••	***	1,157
Bhats (Bards).						269		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	152
	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		Thuteras,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	258
Tumbolees,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	65	Mochees	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,938
Kussab,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,179	Dhobees,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	566
Koomhars,	•••	•••	***	•••	***	1,475	Tawaefs,	•••	100	***	•••	•••	38
Meerasee,	•••	•••	***	•••	***	1,779	Europeans,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Bhoorjees,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	521	Eurasians,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	21
Meve,	***	•••	•••	•••	***	4,697	Native Christians,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	107
Hajjams,	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	11,308							
Bunjarahs	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,210					Total,	•••	10,95,306

BUDAON.

												<u> </u>	
		Brahmin	.				Lodha.		•••	•••	•••		37,83
							Putwa.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	726
rahmins.	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	60,793	Koormee.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,350
hat.	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	2,170	Kusseyra,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	_,	Mochee.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	14
							Meena,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	300
							Doosadh,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	150
						62,963	Dhanuck,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	26
		77.1					Bhungee,	•••	•••	•••	•••		16,12
		Kshatry	18.				Nutt,	•••	•••	•••	•••		1,58
							Kunjur,	•••	•••	•••	•••		43
hakoors,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	72,073	Noneya,		•••	•••	•••	•••	3,07
huttree,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	287	Burheea,	100	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
							Durneea,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	_
				•		72,360							6,09,65
		Vaisyas					one or other	he following of the four	ng castes ha ir heads, fo	ve not been the reason	en classified ns assigned a	under gainst	
Bunniahs,		•••	•••	•••	•••	26,648	them.						
		Soodras					Byragee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	* 2,24
		Souras	•				Sadh.	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	1
Kaeths,						0.040	Goosaen.	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	4,67
at.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,049	G. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	•••					
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,500							
isee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	14,954							6,93
lheer,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,26,214							0,50
Coelee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	16,377			36 1	,			
Coomhar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	12,303			Mahom	eaans.			
Burbaie,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	17,380							
ohar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,597	Syuds,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,79
lalee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,618	Moghul,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,01
looraos,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8 3, 520	Pathan,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,15
Shurbhoonja,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,079	Sheikh,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	87,84
durureva.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	23,702	Tawaefs,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
onar,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,544	Durzee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	† 5,6 0
Iulwaie.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	106	Chheepee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	74
Baree,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	179	Eunuchs.	***	•••		•••	•••	5
	Σ.	***	***	•••		26,530	,	***	***				
Cuhar.		•••			•••	5,439	ł						
Kuhar, Chutteek.			•••	•••	•••	1,397	ŀ						1 11 10
Chutteek.	•••					1.03/	ī						1,11,19
Chutteek, Jooine	•••	***	•••	•••									
Chutteek, Joojur, Kulwar.	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	9,159							
Khutteek, Goojur, Kulwar, Dhobee.	•••	***	•••	•••		9,159 12,638	Christians,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Khutteek, Goojur, Kulwar, Dhobee, Chumar	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	9,159 12,638 1,36,720	Christians,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6
Khutteek, Goojur, Kulwar, Dhobee, Chumar, Buheylia	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	9,159 12,638 1,36,720 6,419	Christians,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	_
Kuhar, Khutteek, Goojur, Kulwar, Dobee, Chumar, Buheylia, Malee,	•••	900 900 900	•••	•••	***	9,159 12,638 1,36,720	Christians,	•••	***			•••	8,89,81

These belong to no particular caste. Any person, whether a Brahmin, or Chuttree, a Vaisya, or a Soodra, can, at his option, become a Byragee, a Sadh, or a Goosseen.

† These generally are Mahomedans, but there are Hindoe Durzees and Chheepees as well; but as the village returns do not distinguish between the Hindoe and Mahomedan of these two classes, they have been entered here together.

TABLE NO. IV -(Continued.)

BAREILLY.

		No Caste.			Mehtur, or B	hungee,	•••	•••	16,2
					Talee,	***	•••	•••	
curopeans and	Kurasians.	•••	•••	713	Koree,	•••	•••		28,9
onverts,				137	Chumar,			***	18,1
OH A CT 600	•••	•••	•••	10.		•••	•••	•••	1,24,9
	•	.			Dhanook,	:	•••	•••	6,0
	Total,	, no Caste,	•••	850	Hulwaee.	•••	•••	•••	1,1
					Khishtpuz,				
						•••	•••	•••	;
					Ramjunnee,	•••	•••	•••	1,
				•	Byragees,	•••	•••	•••	
	H_{i}	indoos—Brahmins.			Goosaens,	u •	•••		1,
					Goodaciis,	u -	***	•••	6,
rahmins,	•••	•••	•••	68,427	ĺ		Punjabee.		
charuj,	•••	•••	~.	324	1				
anday.	•••	•••	•••	1,343	Seikh,	•••	•••	•••	
uggah,				1,010	- Cum.,	•••	•••	•••	
nggau,	*** ***	•••	•••		1.		: • ••• •		
shmere Pund	lits,	***	•••	39	1		Total, Hindoos,	•••	10,82
oshee.	•••	•••	•••	1,294	1		•		,
hat,					1				
186,	•••	•••		2,018	ĺ		Maliomedans.		
		Chuttrees.					DI GIUIII GALANE.		
=					Syud,	•••	•••	***	8
huttree,	•••	•••	•••	2,300	Sheikh.	•••	•••	•••	40
hakoor,				42,320	Moghul,				
Haave,	•••	••	•••	72,020		•••	•••	•••	3
		D			Pathan,	•••	•••	•••	4
		$oldsymbol{Byas}$.			İ		Mincellaneous.		
unniahs,	•••	•••	•••	30, 587					
-				•	Bhuttiarah.	***	•••	•••	
		Soodras.							
		Source.			Kussaie,	• •••	. •••	•••	
					Jolaha,	•••	•••	•••	6
at,	•••	•••	•••	11,135	Dhonia,	•••	•••	•••	1
aeth.									
	•••	•••	•••	23,012	Bhishtee,	•••	•••	***	_
heer,	•••	•••	•••	57,139	Fukeer,	•••	• •••	•••	1
oojur,	•••	•••	•••	12,061	Mevatee.	•••	•••	***	1
onar.					Rungrez,				•
	•••	•••		8,512		•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	1,63,232	Peerahee,	•••	•••	•••	
issan,	•••	•••	•••	1,05,506	Turks,	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	3,475	Mirassee,				
						•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	1,107	Kumboh,	***	•••	•••	
ahar,	•••	•••	•••	57,208	Nukkal,	•••	•••	•••	
orao.	***	•••	•••	86,884	Cheereemar,		•••		
						***		•••	
	•••	•••	•••	5,312	Khusseea,	•••	***	***	
hoorjee,	•••	•••	•••	12,456	Bedgowar,	•••	•••	***	
uduria,	•••	•••	•••	20,227	Bissatee,		***	•••	
ah '					Nanbaee.		***		
	•••	• •••	•••	16,297		•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	3,276	Kazee,	•••	****	•••	
Laudd a'a la	•••	•••	•••	4,505	Dubgur,	•••	•••	•••	
ambaia '				27,811	Races,				
	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	1,139	Ghoosee,	•••	•••	•••	
orea Baff.	•••	•••	•••	3,606	Bozagurh,	•••	•••		
uttera,				283	Sulleegurh,				
	•••	•••	•••.			•••	•••	***.	
	***	•••	***	3,814	Mirdehe,	•••	•••	•••	
utwa,	•••	•••	•••	1,545	Nalbund,	•••	•••	•••	
uckheyra,	•••	•••	•••	119	Tirgurh,	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	528	Nearea.		•••	•••	
-1				2,817	Choonapuz,	•••			
uiwai,	•••	•••	•••		Chloriapuz,	•••	•••	•••	
oomhar,	•••	•••	•••	14,513	Chheepee,	•••	•••	•••	
irwar,	•••	•••	•••	397	Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	
h		•••	•••	5,325	Naie,				
	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	14,189	Durzee,		•••	•••	
eld ar,	•••	••• *	•••	9,863	Not ascertains	ıble,	•••	•••	
JL	•••	***	•••	37,802		-,			
	•••	•••	•••	61		PTS - A	al Vahamada		
. 9988 <i>a</i>	•••	•••	•••	6,778		Tot	al, Mahomedans,	404	2,
				1 161					_
	•••	•••	•••	1,161					
iheylia,	•••	***	•••	3,293			GRAND TOTAL,	•••	13,

NOTE.

Total Hindoos,	•••	•••	•••	10,82,459
Total Mahomedans,	•••	•••	•••	2,98,025
No Caste,	•••	•••	•••	850
	GRANI	Total,	•••	13,81,334

SHAHJEHANPORE.

				12 Kachhee,	•••	•••	69
	Hindoos—Brahmins.			13 Kahar,		•••	41
l Brahmin,	•••	•••	64,628	14 Koormee,	•••	•••	29
2 Bhat,	•••	•••	2,408	15 Koree,	•••	•••	26
Joshée,	•••	•••	1,968	16 Passee,	•••	***	94
Panday,	•••	•••	814	17 Talee		• • • •	24
Kashmeeree,	•••	•••	26	18 Gururria,	•••	•••	20
	Kshatryas.			19 Burhaie,	•••	•••	20
Thakoor,	•••	•••	69,588	20 Dhobee,	•••	•••	19
Khuttree	***	•••	1,384	21 Kulwar,	•••	•••	18
	Vaisyas.	•••		22 Naie	•••	•••	16
Bunniah, [•••	•••	16,393	23 Kaeth	***	•••	13
Duminum, ,	Soodras.	•••	10,000	24 Dhanook,			13
Kisan,			1,01,566	25 Bhoorjee,	•••	•••	16
Aban	•••	•••	83,817	00 T-L	•••	•••	11.
Chumar,	•••	•••	1,06,511	27 Koomhar	***	•••	9,

TABLE NO. IV.—(Continued.)

SHAHJEHANPORE.-(Concluded,)

		•			1			
6	•••	***	Khurog,	60	7,472	•••	•••	8 Bhungee,
2,430	•••	•••	Buheylia,	61	6,831	•••	•••	Lodha,
114	***	•••	Sikh,	62	5,490	•••	•••	Bunjara,
77	•••	•••	Patur,		5,089	•••	•••	Sonar,
2,561	•••	•••	Goosaeen,		3,871	•••	•••	Beldar,
3,157	***	•••	Byragee,	65	3,844	•••	•••	Durzee,
					3,579	•••		Goojur,
8,85,856	•••	Total, Hindoos,			3,301	•••	•••	Nut, ···
		Mahomedans.			2,374	•••	•••	Aruk,
3,666	***	•••	Syud,		2,293	•••	•••	Tumbolee,
1,736	•••	•••	Moghul,		1,743	•••	•••	Malee,
42,356	•••	•••	Pathan,		1,023	•••	•••	Putwa,
52,011	•••	•••	Sheikh,		1,014	•••	•••	Jat,
351	***	•••	Mewatee,		883	•••	•••	Khutteek,
16,969	•••	•••	Jolaha,		792		•••	Bhoteah,
10,732	•••	•••	Dhoonia,		718	•••	•••	Jogee,
1,480	•••	•••	Bhuttiara,		704	•••	•••	Radha,
702	•••	•••	Nowmooslim,		673	•••	•••	Baree,
78	•••	•••	Eunuchs,		484	•••	•••	Tharoo,
726	***	•••	Tawaef,	11	407	•••	•••	Thuters,
					318	•••	•••	Khurhera,
1,30,807	•••	Total, Mahomedans,			289	•••	•••	Burwar,
		Christians.	_	_	252	•••	•••	Chikwa,
71	•••	•••	European,		219	•••	•••	Mochee,
6	***	•••	Eurasian,		22 0	•••	•••	Kunjur,
98	•••	••• .	Native,	3	210	•••	•	Chheepee,
					81	•••	***	Baruh-Talee,
175	•••	Total, Christians,			45	***	***	Bansphor,
			-		21	•••	•••	Khussia,
6	***	•••	Parsees,		18	•••	•••	Chaeen,
					109	•••	•••	Mothee,
10,16,844	•••	GRAND TOTAL,			127	•••	•••	Ghunela,

TURRAI.

1st Class,	-Brahmins.			30 Bhaut, 81 Beldar,	***	•••	80
1 Brahmins, Gour, &c.,			4,140	32 Koormee	***	•••	346
1 Dranmins, Gour, &c.,	•••	•••	7,110	33 Hulwaie,	•••	•••	4,144
and Class	Kshatryas.			34 Shikh	•••	•••	6 10
2,60 0,600	,—Manuti yue.			35 Tharoos,	•••	•••	
l Rajhubunsee,			3,865	36 Putwas,	•••	•••	13,385
, r majnuounec,	•••	•••	0,000	30 Futwas,	•••	•••	10
3rd Clas	ss,— Vaisyas.				Total, Hindoes,	•••	57,918
1 Uggurwals, &c.,	101	•••	563	1 Europeans,	•••	•••	3
4th Clas	s,—Soodras.				Mahomedans.		
1 Jat,	•••	•••	93	1 Toork	•••	•••	4,047
2 Aheer,	•••	•••	1,473	2 Sheikh,	•••	•••	5,412
3 Gudurria,	•••	•••	853	3 Lohars,	•••	•••	2,115
4 Chumar,	•••	•••	6,121	4 Phukeer,	•••		1,927
5 Dhobee, ···	•••	•••	1,375	5 Jolaha,	•••	•••	3,520
6 Durzee,	***	***	1,029	6 Burhaie,	•••	***	804
7 Kuhar,	•••	•••	1,752	7 Talee,	•••	•••	1,007
8 Soonar,	•••	•••	351	8 Munnihar,	•••	•••	216
9 Budhee,	•••	•••	803	9 Bhistee,	***	***	299
10 Talee,	•••	•••	1,006	10 Dhoonia,	•••	•••	608
11 Naie, •••	•••	•••	569	11 Ghosee,	•••	***	2,401
12 Bunjar a,	•••	•••	2,241	12 Rungsauz,	•••	•••	147
13 Malee,	•••	•••	2,529	13 Pathan,	•••	•••	2,390
14 Pussia,	•••	***	385	14 Mevatee,	•••	•••	1,227
lo Bhoorje e,···	•••	•••	552	15 Meerassee,	•••	***	110
16 Bhungee,	•••	•••	1,686	16 Syud,	***	•••	91
17 Goojur,	•••	•••	823	17 Kussaei,	•••	•••	442
8 Bhooksa,	•••	***	3,717	18 Ranyee,	•••	***	4,087
19 Koree,	•••	***	83	19 Moghul, ···	•••	•••	94
lodhee,	•••	•••	1,983	20 Guddee,	•••	•••	327
R Kaeth,	•••	•••	223	21 Bhutiara,	•••	•••	104
2 Kumboh,	•••	•••	111	22 Beeloch,	•••	•••	23
3 Koomh ar,	•••	•••	250	23 Ranghur,	•••	•••	98
4 Sikleegurh,	•••	•••	175	24 Naie,	•••	•••	570
5 Nut,	•••	•••	293 26	25 Bunjara,	***	•••	1,815
6 Tumbolee, 7 Kunjur,	•••	•••	137	Total Mahomeda	ns and others—not Hinde	008,	33,884
8 Kissan,	•••	•••	1,693 37		GRAND TOTA	•	01.000
29 Burwar,	•••	•••	"		GRAND IOTA	L,	91,802

MUTTRA.

		Brahmins,		Go	ojrattee,	•••	•••		•••	588
Sarsout.	•••	•••	•••	5,960 Ch	oubey,	100	•••		•••	5,858
Kanoujea,	•••	•••	•••	313						
Sanadh,	•••	•••	•••	90,287		Total,	***		•••	1,47,511
Goutum,	•••	•••	•••	٠,٠٠٠ ١						
Jhoshee,	•••	. •••	•••	9,894			Kshatryas.			
Gour,	***	•••	***		jpoot,	•••	***		•••	40,439
Doobey,	***	•••	•••		uttree,	•••	•••		•••	1,918
Tilung,	•••	•••	•••		ouhan,	•••	***		•••	1,651
Maharasth,	•••	***	•••	231 Ja	don,	•••	•••	•	***	23,433

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MUTTRA.-(Concluded.)

Jaes,	•••		•••	7,306	Chumar,	•••			1 16 000
Gouroah,	•••	•••	•••	22,460	Naie,	•••	•••	***	1,16,98
Gehlaut.	•••	•••	•••	9,894	Kunjur,	,,,	•••	•••	
G 0	•••	•••	•••		Burwar,	•••	•••		2,94 38
		Total,	•••	1,07,101	Khutteek,	•••	***	•••	5,68
		2002,	•••		Byragee,	•••	•••	•••	
		Vaisyas.			Bengalee,	•••	•••	•••	16,355 618
Agurwal,	•••	•••		31,074	Bunjarah,	•••	•••	•••	1,266
Khundalwal.	•••	•••	•••	6,919	Bhungees,	***	•••	•••	15,24
Maheshree.	•••	•••	•••	559		•••	•••	•••	10,20
Goojrattee,	•••	***	•••	355			Total,	•••	4,26,61
Baraseinee.	•••	•••	•••	5,462				•••	¥,20,01
Jvswar.	•••	•••	•••	447			Mahomedans.		
Mahour.	•••	•••	•••	638	Syud.	•••	***	•••	1.09
Beeja Burgy,	•••	•••	•••	401	Moghul.	•••	•••	•••	41
Muhajun,	•••	•••	•••	3,299	Pathan,	•••	•••	•••	4,45
Chouseiee	•••	***	•••	1,936	Sheikh,	**	•••	•••	51,66
Dhoosur,	•••	***	•••	1,050	Mewatee.	•••	•	•••	3,57
2100011	•••	***	•••		Mulkana.	•••	•••		5,60
		Total.	•••	52,140	,	•••		•••	
		,	•••				Total,		66.80
		Soodras.			_			•••	
Kaeth,	•••	•••	•••	6,069	Europeans,	•••	•••	•••	
Jat,	•••	•••	•••	1,20,494	Eurasions,	•••	•••	•••	(
Aheer,	•••	• • • •	•••	13,672					
Goojur,	•••	***	•••	7,537			Total,	•••	19
Meena,	•••	•••	•••	562					
Talee,	•••	•••	•••	2,629			Abstract.		
Dheemur,	•••	•••	•••	13,498	Brahmins,	•••	•••	•••	1,47,5
Kachee,	•••	•••	•••	14,842	Kshatryas,	•••	•••	•••	1,07,10
Lodha,	•••	•••	***	9,469	Vaisyas,	•••	•••	•••	52,1
Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	7,606	Soodras,	•••	•••	•••	4 00 0
Gudurria,	•••	•••	•••	18,909	Mahomedans,	•••	***	•••	
Koomhar,	•••	•••	•••	13,184	Christians,	•••	•••	•••	· 'i
Kolee,	•••	•••	•••	21,372	• •			•••	
Orb,	•••	•••	•••	1,021			GRAND TOTAL.	•••	8,00,1

AGRA.

Gond,							•••	***	***	
		•••	•••	148	48	Jhunjhar,	•••	•••	•••	
Kunoujia,	•••	•••	•••	846	49	Indoleea,	•••	•••	•••	
Sookul,	•••	•••	•••	278	50	Jusawut.	•••	•••	•••	
Doobai,	•••	•••	•••	32		Buraisiray,	•••	•••	•••	
Tewarec,	•••	•••	•••	1		Cooins 4	•••	•••	•••	
Sunadh.	•••	•••	•••	58,189		Tot 4	•••	•••	•••	
Muthooria,			•••	1,573		Manau.	•••			
Chowbay,	•••	•••		523		Cith		•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	99		Khutree,	•••	•••	•••	
Sarsoot,	•••	•••	•••	59		Poondolo	•••	•••	***	
Uthwaria,	•••	•••	***	117		Rawut,	•••	•••	•••	
Kutara,	•••	•••	•••				•••	•••	•••	
Paharia,	•••	•••	***	525			•••	•••	•••	
Goojrattee,	•••	•••	•••	676			•••	•••	•••	-
Kashmeeree,	•••	•••	•••	291	01	Mahratta,	***	•••	•••	
Golapoorub,	•••	•••		9,782	62	Other Thakoors,	ŧ.	•••	***	
Bhut,	***	•••	•••	22						_
Maha-brahmin,	•••	•••	•••	3						1
Joshee,	•	•••	***	2,079				Vaisyas.		-
Other Brahmin	s, *	***	•••	75,250		Oswal,	•••	•••	•••	
	·		-				•••	•••	•••	
				1,45,443	65	Jaiswal,	•••	• •••	•••	
	K	shatryas.	-			Khundelwal,	•••	•••	•••	
Sikurwar (Soc	ruibunsee).		•••	18,524	67	Mahore,	•••	•••	•••	
	Ditto),	•••	•••	1,910	68	Pulleewal,	•••	•••	•••	
	Ditto),	•••	•••	419	69	Turrounch,	•••	•••	•••	
	itto),	•••		128	70	Poorbeea.	•••	•••	•••	
Tomur.	Ditto),		···	3,426	71	Dhoosur.		•••	•••	
Puwar,	• •	•••		7,044	1	Mahajun,	•••	•••	•••	
Bhudoria,	•••	•••	***	7,826		Loheea,	•••	•••	•••	
Gehlout,	•••	•••	***	144		Other Vaisyas,¶				
Dhakra,†	•••	•••	•••	5,592		Contex varieties		***	•••	_
	•••	•••	•••		l					
Commune	rounsee),	•••	•••	6,814	l			Soodras.		_
	•••	•••	***	3,846		Lodha,				
Rathore,	•••	***	•••	613			•••	•••	•••	
Pooreer,	•••	***	•••	22		Kachhee,	•••	•••	•••	
Soolunkhee,	•••	•••	•••	53		Koormee,	•••	•••	•••	
Oadh,	•••	•••	•••	38		Aheer,	•••	•••	•••	
Byas,	***	•••	•••	60		Tumbolee,	•••	•••	•••	
Rajpoots,	•••	•••	•••	11,205		Burgee,	•••	•••	•••	
7 Burgoojur,	•••	***	•••	25	81		•••	***	•••	1
8 Mulloo,	***	•••	•••	1		Chumar,	•••	•••	•••	1
9 Chundela,	***	***	•••	4	83	Bhurbhooja,	•••	· •••	•••	
Porch,	•••	•••	•••	5	84	Baree,	•••	•••	•••	
l Goutum,	•••	•••	•••	2	85	Nut,	•••	•••	•••	
2 Taunk,	•••	•••	•••	5		Chheepee,	•••	•••	•••	
Bughela,	•••	•••	•••	6		Koomhar,	•••	•••	•••	
Bangur,	•••	•••	•••	6		Kolee.	•••	•••	•••	
Gond,	•••		***	7	89		•••	***	•••	
Kheechee,	***	•••	•••	2		Khutteek.	•••	•••	•••	

^{*} There was no detail of Brahmins in the statements received from Tehseeldars of Iradutnuggur, Ferozabad, Huzoor Tehseel, Khundowist, and

Furrah.

† Classified in the General Statement under the Head of "Soodras."

† There is no detail of Thakors in the statements received from the Tehseeldars of Huzoor Tehseel, Furrah, and Khundowlee.

¶ There is no detail of Vaisyas in the statement sent by Tehseeldars of Huzoor Tehseel, Futtiahad, Ferozabad, Furrah, Futtehpore, and Khundowlee.

AGRA.—(Concluded.)

						1					
91	Kirar,	•••	•••	•••	2,279	141	Bhurbooja,	•••	•••		13
92	Kunjur,	•••	•••	•••	945	142	Other Mahome		***		407
	Budhuk,	•••			24			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***	***_	401
	Jhukkur.		• •••	•••	3					•	84,042
		•••	•••	•••		Tend	o Massas - miro	A Windoon o	nd Mussulmans—true	4	
	Buheria,	•••	•••	•••	627	(Trau	e Crassesmrxe	a mindoon w	nd mussumans—true	caste not a	tnown.)
96	Goorkha,	•••	•••	•••	5			25. 11	~ .		
97	Madrasee,	•••	•••	•••	11	1		Miscella	ineous Soodras.		
	Mullah,	•••	•••	•••	15,995	1					
	Rewaree.				437	143	Hulwaie.	•••	•••		3
		•••	•••	•••			Burhaie,			•••	
	Gola,	•••	•••	•••	789			•••	•••	•••	21,227
οĮ	Beria,	•••		•••	196		Malee,	***	•••	•••	1,271
02	Marwaree,	•••	•••	•••	112	146	Dhobee,	***	***	•••	12,157
	Dhanook,	•••	•••	•••	1,514	147	Durzec,	•••	•••	***	5,693
	Poorbeea,				1,065	148	Kahar,	•••	•••		6,914
	_	•••	•••	•••		149	1 alee,			•••	
	Burwar,	•••	•••	•••	383	1		•••	. •••	•••	11,936
06	Khungar,	•••	•••	•••	5	150		•••	***	•••	165
07	Haboora,	•••	•••	•••	8	151	Kussera,	***	•••	•••	33
08	Aurukh.	•••	•••	•••	39	152	Sonar,	•••	•••	•••	6,212
	Bheel.				8	153	Sikleegur.	•••	•••		211
		•••	•••	•••			Kurrera,			•••	
	Maouria,	•••	***	•••	5		Naie.	•••	•••	•••	5,294
	Raungra,	•••	•••	•••	7			•••	•••	•••	21,574
12	Dome (Hindoo)	,	•••	•••	7		Mochee,	•••	. •••	•••	204
13	Kurnatuk,		•••	•••	11	157	Chupperbund,	•••	•••	•••	867
	Bhopa,	•••	•••	•••	3		Lohar,	•••	•••	•••	3,354
					24		Putwa,	•••	•••		
	Pansee,	•••	•••	•••			Saungur,			•••	1,272
10	Mooraee,	•••	•••	•••	1			•••	•••	•••	
L				-	00.605		Kheesgur,	•••	•••	••• '	11
ſ			*** , ** ·	3	3,92,385		Bunjara,	•••	•••	•••	321
			Hindoo Fukeers.				Jugga,	•••	•••	•••	143
17	Byragee,		•••	•••	3,651	164	Buheylia,	•••	•••		168
	Goosaeen,	•••	•••		1,524		Saees,			•••	
	Jogee,			•••				•••	•••	•••	653
13	Jugee,	•••	•••	•••	3, 160		Khalasee,	•••	•••	•••	Ţ
				_			Rohtukee,	••	•••	•••	2
					8,335	168	Kumneegur,	•••	•••	•••	21
'n	Bengalee,			_	265	169	Chitaira,	•••	•••	•••	2
		•••	•••	•••			Ghosee.	•••			250
	Kaeth,	•••	•••	•••	13,925		Gorkun,		•••	•••	
3	Other Hindoos,	•••	•••	•••	464			•••	•••	***	4
L				_			Chobdar,	•••	•••	•••	380
			Total, Hindoos,	8	3,13,472	173	Kullar,	•••	•••	•••	1,443
						1 2 4					
				••••		1/4	Lukhera.		***		141
			- ·· , · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-			Lukhera,	•••	•••	•••	141
	Europeans,	•••	•••		873	175	Khatee,	•••	•••	•••	335
	Europeans, Eurasians,	•••	• •	_		175 176	Khatee, Sheeshagur,				335 605
14		•••	***		873 619	175 176 177	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar,	•••	•••	•••	335
14	Eurasians,	•••	***		873	175 176 177	Khatee, Sheeshagur,	•••	•••	•••	335 605 2,006
14	Eurasians,	•••	***		873 619 900	175 176 177 178	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez,	•••	••• ••• •••	•••	335 605 2,006 515
14	Eurasians,	•••	•••		873 619	175 176 177 178 179	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute,	•••	 	•••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989
14 15	Eurasians, Native Christia	•••	***		873 619 900 2,392	175 176 177 178 179 180	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal,		 	•••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116
14 15	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh,	•••	•••		873 619 900 2,392 31,959	175 176 177 178 179 180 181	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut,		 	•••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446
14 15	Eurasians, Native Christia	ns,	 Mahomedans.	··· ···	873 619 900 2,392	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee,		 	•••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446
4 5 6 7	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh,	 ns,	 Mahomedans.		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk		 	•••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446
5 6 7 8	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul,	ns,	Mahomedans.		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee,		 	•••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446
14 15 6 7 8 9	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan,	 	 Mahomedans. 		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala,	 eer,	 	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35
3 5 6 7 8 9 0	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch,	 ns,	 Mahomedans. 		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee,	 eer,		•••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48
5 6 7 8 9 0 1	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee,	 	 Mahomedans. 		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat,	 eer,		••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• •••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454
5 7 8 9 0 1 2 P	Eurasians, Native Christia Shelkh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee,	 ns,	 Mahomedans. 		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk,	 eer,		•••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454
5 7 8 9 0 1 2 P	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee,	 ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk. Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray,	 eer,		••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• •••	335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17
67890123	Eurasians, Native Christia Shelkh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee,	 	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis,	 eer,			335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454
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45 6789012345	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Kounboh, Joolaha,	 ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis,				335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582
45 67890123 56	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana,				873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer,	 eer, 			335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211
678901234567	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome,	ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer,				335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582
45 6789012345678	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Goonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka,				873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee,				335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 28,475
45 67890123456789	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher,	ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer,				335 605 2,006 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211
45 67890123456789	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Goonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka,	ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 14,308 3,376	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee,				335 6005 2,0006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 28,475 163
45 67890123456789	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher,	ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee,				335 605 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 28,475
45 67890123456789	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher,	ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 14,308 3,376	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee,				335 6005 2,0006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 28,475 163
45 678901234567890 T	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara,	ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 14,308 3,376	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee,				335 6005 2,0006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 28,475 163
45 678901234567890 H	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara,	ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee,				335 6005 2,0006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 28,475 163
45 678901234567890 TI	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara,	ns,			873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee,				335 6005 2,0006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 28,475 163
45 678901234567890 - 7132	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Gouddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S	eer, eer,			335 6005 2,0006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 1,28,475 163 ,28,544
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45 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 132 15 17 23	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a	eer, eer,	otal,		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
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5 6 7 8 9 0 1 22 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 132 15 17 23 59	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Gouddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t	eer, eer,	otal,		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
4 25 6 7 8 9 0 0 1 22 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 1 32 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Gouddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t	eer, eer,	otal,		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
4 25 6 7 8 9 0 0 1 22 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 1 322 15 17 23 59 35 86	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census.	eer,	otal,		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 T1 32 15 17 23 56 37	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, Rewaree,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census.	eer,	otal,		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 132 15 17 23 59 56 37 78	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, Rewaree, Auruth,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk. Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census. ee is a caste. In h is Aurukh, an	eer, eer,	otal,		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 71 23 59 35 86 37 78	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, Rewaree,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census.	eer, eer,	otal,		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 712 32 5 5 6 5 7 8 9 0 7 78 43	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, Rewaree, Auruth,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk. Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census. ee is a caste. In h is Aurukh, an	eer, eer, Answer. Answer. Answer. Answer. Answer.	otal,		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 1322 155 177 233 5 9 6 6 37 7 8 33	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, kewaree, Auruth, Oadh, Tank,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 190 191 192 These knothe	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census. ee is a caste. I h is Aurukh, an is a caste. Vide ditto. Vide	eer, eer,	otal, Otal, Illed by their profession eing so written at the state of the		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 3,454 29 17 13,582 13,211 28,475 163 ,28,544
6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 1322 155 177 233 5 9 6 6 37 7 8 33	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Gouddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, Rewaree, Auruth, Oadh,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 These know the	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census. ee is a caste. I h is Aurukh, at is a caste. Vide ditto. Vide kkee, inhabitants	eer, eer, derais, T Answer. Answe	otal, otal, lled by their profession reing so written at the state of the		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 454 29 17 13,582 13,211 28,475 163 ,28,544
6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 11 322 15 17 12 35 9 35 6 37 78 43 53	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, kewaree, Auruth, Oadh, Tank,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 These know the	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census. ee is a caste. I h is Aurukh, at is a caste. Vide ditto. Vide kkee, inhabitants	eer, eer, derais, T Answer. Answe	otal, Otal, Illed by their profession eing so written at the state of the		335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 454 29 17 13,582 13,211 28,475 163 ,28,544
67 8 9 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 0 7 1 3 2 5 9 3 5 6 6 3 7 8 3 3 8 8 3 3 8	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, Rewaree, Auruth, Oadh, Tank, Rohotukee,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 These know the Rewar Aurut Oadh it Tank Robottu being	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk. Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census. ee is a caste. Vide ditto, Vide ikee, inhabitants so written at th	eer,	otal, otal, lled by their profession eing so written at the state of the	Ins. Nothir cout their co	335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
67 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 132 15 17 23 59 356 37 8 33 88	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, Rewaree, Auruth, Oadh, Tank, Rohotukee,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 These know the Rewar Aurut Oadh it Tank Robottu being	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk. Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census. ee is a caste. Vide ditto, Vide ikee, inhabitants so written at th	eer,	otal, otal, lled by their profession eing so written at the state of the	Ins. Nothir cout their co	335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 48 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544
6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 7 132 15 17 23 59 55 66 37 8 33 8 38 38	Eurasians, Native Christia Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Beeloch, Mewatee, Guddee, Koonjra, Kumboh, Joolaha, Mulkana, Dome, Sukka, Butcher, Bhutiara, Chobdar, Kheesgur, Mookhunnis, Prostitute, Moorchera, Chupperbund, Nukkarchee, Khalasee, Rewaree, Auruth, Oadh, Tank, Rohotukee,	ns,	Mahomedans		873 619 900 2,392 31,959 4,931 1,676 13,145 393 3,137 33 1,033 21 607 6,059 512 14,308 3,376 2,432	175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 These know the Rewar Aurut Oadh it Tank Robottu being	Khatee, Sheeshagur, Munnihar, Rungrez, Prostitute, Nukkal, Kulamut, Punjabee, Moorchira Fuk. Choonawala, Nukarchee, Bhat, Janjuk, Khoomray, Mookhunnis, Fukeer, Bhungee, Travellers of S are all trades, a wn about their t Census. ee is a caste. Vide ditto, Vide ikee, inhabitants so written at th	eer,	otal, otal, lled by their profession eing so written at the state of the	Ins. Nothir cout their co	335 6005 2,006 515 1,989 116 446 1 35 23 3,454 29 17 131 3,582 13,211 ,28,475 163 ,28,544

FURRUCKABAD.

anda, hwaree, howbey, lisser, sipaee, anday, gunhotree, lgnait, mustee,	000 000 000 000 000	Brahmins,	*** *** *** *** *** ***	169 3,122 1,032 1,556 143 502 276 79 302	Pathuck, Sookool, Rawut. Ditchit, Nagur, Oopadheea, Tirbadee, Sarutsoot, Acharuj or M	 ahapatree,	 	**************************************	628 621 82 297 538 58 44 25 235
i i						Digitiz	zed by GOC	gle	

m reality Hindoos.

4. 120, Bengalee, called so by residing in Bengal. Several sexes are included in them, but no detailed statement is given.

4. 121, Kacth,—a different caste of Hindoos from the four detailed above; but no detailed statement of them was given at the time of taking the Census.

5. 192, Travellers of Serais, include all castes.

^{*} Shown in the General Statement under the Head of "Miscellaneous Mahomedans."

FURRUCKABAD.-(Concluded.)

					i				
our,	•••	•••	•••	100	Lodha,	•••	•••	•••	19,80
oshee,	***	•••	•••	2,665	Koree,	•••	•••	•••	10,50
ungapootr,		•••	•••	1,807	Kissao,	•••	•••	•••	70,86
hat, (Hindoo		•••		2,872	Kuhar,	***	•••	•••	3 0.96
, (,,			17,164	Talee,	•••	•••	•••	15,25
		Total,	•••		Koomhar,	•••	***	•••	7,51
ther Brahmi	ns,	•••	•••	73,639	Tumbolee,	•••	•••	•••	2,52
	•	GRAND TOTAL,	•••	90,803	Bhoorjee,	•••	•••	•••	14,97
		•	•••	50,000	Durzee,	•••	•••	•••	4,70
		Kshatryas.			Baree,	•••	•••	•••	1,25
Cunwar,	•••	•••	•••	41	Naie,	•••	***	•••	17,3
Chundaila,	•••	•••	••	118	Malee,		***	•••	3,7
)ojani a ,	•••	•••	•••	541	Putwa,	•••	•••	•••	4
umar,	•••	•••	•••	128	Maimar,	•••	•••	***	4
ombunsee,	•••	•••	•••	112	Kunjur,	•••	•••	•••	1
Lugbu nsee,	•••	•••	•••	168	Khutteek.	•••	•••	•••	1
∃ailwar,	•••	•••	•••	568	Sikh.	•••	•••	•••	
Byas,	•••	•••	•••	5,912	Rasdharee,	•••	•••	••	5
Kirwar,	•••	•••	•••	104	Bahey lia,	•••	•••	•••	2,1
Raikwar,	•••	•••	•••	516	Chumar,	•••	•••	•••	88,0
Chowhan,	•••	•••	•••	551	Mochee,			•••	1
Bhadoureea,	•••	•••	•••	138	Passee,	•••	•••	•••	
Rathour,	•••	•••	•••	31	Aruck,		•••	•••	
Beengur,	•••	•••	***	182	Dhanook.	•••	•••	•••	13,
Burkee,	•••	•••	•••	99	Dhobee.	•••	•••	•••	11,
Journagur,	•••	***	•••	616	Bhungee,	•••	•••	***	6,
l'omur,	•••	•••	100	58	Karara.	•••	•••		-7
Bachul.	•••	•••	•••	53	Kulwar (Mah	oinn)	•••	•••	24,
Bumtela,	100	•••	•••	861		•	•••	•••	•,
likoom,	•••	•••	•••	51	Goojur,	•••	•••		1.
utwar,	•••	***	•••	35	Chick,	•••	•••	***	•
Kuchwaha,	•••	•••	•••	72	Saraogee,	•••	•••	•••	_
Lhuttree.	•••	•••	•••	3,039			Total,	•••	6,25,
,	***				Other Hindoo	os (Travel	liers),	•••	2,
		Total,	•••	13,994	Julia Mindo	•	* *		6,30
Other Thako	ors,	•••	•••	56 656		1	GBAND TOTAL,	•••	
		GRAND TOTAL,	•••	70,650	Syud,	•••	•••	•••	4,
		•	•••	70,000	Moghul,	•••	•••	•••	
		Vaisyas.			Pathao,	•••	•••	***	25,
Jouhurree,	,	•••	•••	49	1		Total,		30,
Bunniah Ajo		asee,	•••	281			Town,	***	
Ditto Com		•••	•••	10,746	Sheikh,	•••	•••	***	27,
Ditto Dhoc	sur,	•••	***	577	Other Mahon	nedans,	•••	•••	47,
Ditto Uggt	irwalia,	•••	•••	142	1		Total,		75,
Rustogee,	•••	•••	•••	675		C	D TOTAL, MAROMEDANS,		1,05,
Marwaree,	***	•••	•••	77	1		•	•••	
Chooreewal,	•••	•••	***	533	Travellers (c	aste unkr	10WB),	•••	4,
		Total,	•••	13,080	Europeans,	•••	•••	100	
		Soodras.			Native Chris	tians,	•••	100	
				16 675			Total,	•••	
17 iL	•••	•••	•••	16,675	1		,	•••	_
		•••	•••	1,689					
Sadb,	•••	•••	•••	1,348					
Sadb, Hulwaie,	•••			1,170	,				
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat,	•••	•••	•						
Badh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur,	•••	•••	•	23			A DOWN A COM		
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Boonar.	•••		•••	6,860			ABSTRACT.		
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Boonar, Thatera,	•••	•••	=			•	ABSTRACT.		••
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Soonar, Thatera, Lohar,	•••	 8,474 }	•••	6,860 370	Brahmins,	,	ABSTRACT.	***	
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Boonar, Thatera, Lohar, Lohar Burh:	 aie,	8,474 } 8,473 }	•••	6,860 370 1 3,417	Kahatryas,			•••	70
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Boouar, Thatera, Lohar, Lohar Burh: Burhaie,	•••	 8,474 }	•••	6,860 370 1 3,417 10,791	Kahatryas, Vaisyas,		***		70 13
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Soonar, Thatera, Lohar, Lohar Burh: Burhaie, Mullah,	 aie,	8,474 } 8,473 }	•••	6,860 370 1 3,417 10,791 1,290	Kahatryas, Vaisyas, Soodras,		•••	•••	70 13 6,3 0
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Soonar, Fhatera, Lohar, Lohar Burh: Burhaie, Mullah,	 aio,	8,474 } 8,943 }	•••	6,860 370 1 3,417 10,791 1,290 2,315	Kahatryas, Vaisyas, Soodras, Mahomedans	5,	•••	•••	76 13 6,3 0 1, 05
Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Soonar, Thatera, Lohar, Lohar Burh: Burhaie, Mullah, Noonaira,	aie,	8,474 } 8,943 } 	•••	6,860 370 13,417 10,791 1,290 2,315 1,231	Kahatryas, Vaisyas, Soodras, Mahomedan Travellers,		•••	•••	76 13 6,30 1,05
Sadb, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Soonar, Thatera, Lohar, Lohar Burh: Burhaie, Mullah, Noonaira,	aie,	8,474 } 8,943 } 	•••	6,860 370 13,417 10,791 1,290 2,315 1,231 74,544	Kshatryas, Vaisyas, Soodras, Mahomedan Travellers, Europeans,	•	•••	•••	76 13 6,30 1,05
Kaeth, Sadh, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Soonar, Thatera, Lohar, Lohar Burh: Burhaie, Mullah, Noonaira, Nutt, Kachee, Koormee,	aie,	8,474) 8,943) 		6,860 370 13,417 10,791 1,290 2,315 1,231 74,544 38,207	Kahatryas, Vaisyas, Soodras, Mahomedan Travellers,	•	•••	•••	90, 70, 13, 6,30, 1,05, 4,
Sadb, Hulwaie, Jat, Kusgur, Soonar, Thatera, Lohar, Lohar Burh: Burhaie, Mullah, Noonaira, Nutt, Kachee,	aie,	8,474 } 8,474 } 3,943 } 		6,860 370 13,417 10,791 1,290 2,315 1,231 74,544	Kshatryas, Vaisyas, Soodras, Mahomedan Travellers, Europeans,	•	••• ••• ••• •••	•••	70 13 6,30 1,05

MYNPOORY.

		Brahmins,			25 Putwa,	•••	•••	•••	?
					26 Bhoorjee,	•••	•••	•••	4,9
Brahmins,	•••	•••	•••	62,882	27 Jat,	•••	•••	•••	1,5
Punda,	•••	•••	•••	14	28 Talce,	***	•••	•••	11,2
Bhat,	•••	•••	•••	2,459	29 Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	10,
Bhuddree,	•••		•••	2,856	30 Khutteek,	•••	•••	•••	1.
		Kshatryas.		-	31 Chumar,	•••	•••	***	93.
Thakoor,	•••	•••	•••	49,458	32 Dhanook,	•••	•••	***	11,
, Ke	e rar ,	•••	•••	6,527	33 Mehter (Sw	reepers),	•••	•••	7
	· ·	Vais yas		• ,	34 Baheylia,	•••	•••	•••	1,
Bunniah,		•••	•••	34,633	35 Kunjurs,	•••	•••	***	
		Svodras.		,	36 Bunjara,	•••	***	•••	
Kaeth,	•••	•••	•••	9,569	37 Kudhera,	•••	***	• • •	1,
Soonar,	•••	•••	•••	4,378	38 Goojur,	•••	•••	•••	
Aheer,	•••	•••	•••	1,09,613	39 Munnihar,	•••	•••	•••	
Cachee,	•••	•••	•••	66,596	40 Jachuck,	•••	•••	•••	
Keesan,	•••	***	•••	43,363	41 Kuserah,	•••	•••	•••	
Kahars,	•••	•••	900	23,526	42 Lodha,	•••	***	***	1.
Tumbolee,	•••	•••	•••	1,066	43 Nonera,	•••	•••	•••	
Kooree,	•••	•••	•••	16,734	44 Rewaree,	•••	•••	•••	
Koormee,	•••	•••	•••	612		Races n	ot recognizing Caste.		
Gudurriah,	•••	•••	•••	24,956	45 Sikh,	•••	•••	•••	
Koomhar,	•••	***	•••	9,585	46 Fakeers (H	indoo),	•••	•••	3,
Naie,	•••	•••	•••	14,752	47 Mussulman		•••	•••	37,
Baree,	•••	•••	•••	1,128	48 Jurrah,	•••	•••	•••	
Lohar.	•••	•••	•••	3,512	49 Christians,		•••	•••	
Carpenters		•••	•••	15,035	50 Nutt (Hind		•••	•••	1
3 Malee,	(2011-10))	•••	•••	1,261	"" "	,,,		-	
4 Durzee (Ta		•••	•••	3,578	1		GRAND TOTAL	Jr 7	7,00,2

ETAWAH.

			Pergunanh	Pergunnah	Pergunnah	Pergunnah	Pergunnah	
D	Brahmins,		Etawah.	Bhurtnah.	Bidhoonah.	Dullelnuggur.	Phuppoond.	TOTAL.
Punda, Bhat,	•••	•••	51 587	63 6 00	47 852	125 668	85 816	371 3,52 3
Bhuddree,	•••	•••	891	380	372	230	180	2,053
Sarsoot,	. •••	•••	47	•••	•••	•••	•••	47
	Sunoreeas.							
Muthoorees,	•••	•••	197	•••	2	18	30	247
Myeah, Singheea,	•••	•••	101 38	•••		1,372 1,627	126 79	1,59 9 1,78 4
Hinhurees,	•••		899	•••	40	1,027		899
Luhrees, Saburn,	•••	•••	2,102 1,937		•••	•••	•••	2,102 3,690
Goorwar,	•••		***	1,457 1 34	•••	•••	296 	134
Bhutelay, Ajachee,	•••	•••	104 73	631	•••	100	•••	785 483
•		•••		108			252	
Total of	Sunoreeas,	•••	5,451	2,330	42	3,017	783	11,623
	Kunoujeeas.							
Ditchit,	•••	•••	2,048	1,259	487	•••	375	4,169
Rajowreea, Chowbey,	***	•••	2,120	690	•••	•••	•••	2,810
Sookool,	•••	•••	99 178	251 20	1,069 317	204	550 351	1,96 9 1,070
Doob ey, Bajp aie,	•••	•••	282	•••	1,577	•••	3,526	5,385
Tewaree,	•••	•••	7 437	16	7 999	318 1,548	32 1,920	380 4,904
Missur,	•••	•••	959	•••	152	122	147	1,380
l'andey, Pathuk.	•••	•••	418 503	•••	200	•••	359 385	97 7 1,59 8
Tignait,	•••		77	•••	710 	•••	360 8 6	163
Trividee, Miscellaneona Kui	noujeeas, whose got cannot	he	20	•••	1,000	•••	136	1,156
	m the Census papers,		8,641	19,669	7,704	12,139	4,532	52,685
Total of	Kunoujeeas.							
	• ,	•••	15,789	21,905	14,222	14,331	12,399	78,646
Total of	Brahmins,	•••	22,816	25,278	15,535	18,371	14,263	96,268
Kshatry	as – Soorujbunsee.							
Guhailwar Guhlou	t,	•••	102	171	664		75	1,012
Gour,	•••	•••	415	191	1,325	•••	835	2,766
Rathour, Rughbunsee,	•••	•••	251 119	48	 399		15 53	81 4 571
Kutchwaha,	•••	•••	3,210		330	2,080	56	5,692
\boldsymbol{c}	hunderbunsee.							
Chundail,	•••	•••	82	17			46	145
Sonebunsce,	•••	•••	78		•••	•••	•••	78
Jadoun,	· •••	•••	111	•••	•••	•••	•••	111
	Ugnibunsee.							
Purihar,	***	•••	677	95	•••	2,930	41	3,743
Pumar, Solunkhee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	16	16
Chowhan,	***	•••	1,895	11,073	140	1,638	554	15,300
By as, Bughail,	•••	•••	3 0 5 98	•••	270	•••	76	651
Rajkoomar,	•••	•••	30	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Rajbun see, Sengu r,	***	•••	470					
Miscellaneous Thal	koors, whose denomination c	an-	452	•••	1,134	3,944	838	6,368
not be ascertaine	d from the Census papers,	•••	3,766	•••	8,007	1,302	2,823	15,898
Total of	Kshatryas,	.	11,561	11,617	12,269	11,894	5,428	52,793
VI								
Khuttrees,	***	•••	524	7	•••	115	42	688
	Vaisyas.							
Agurwal,	•••	•••	1,063	•••	50	393	281	1,787
Oswal, Dhoosur,	•••	•••	31					31
Kusserbanee,	•••		286	•••	•••	•••	405	691
Suraog ee, Oudhea	•••	•••	920 1 ,44 0	 174	•••	•••	27 26	947
Poorwar,	•••	•••	1,118	3,736	1,240 1,409	4,284	2,326	2,880 12,873
Muhajun, Fotal of Miscellane	ous Bunniahs, whose denomi	 ng.	2,937	2,686	4,911	1,408	1,587	13,529
tions cannot be	ascertained from the Cent							
papers,	***	•••	78	479	31	•••	3	59 L
Total	of Vaisyas,	•••	7,873	7,075	7,641	6,085	4,655	33,329
	Soodras.						<u> </u>	
Kaeth,	***		2,774	1 446	1 110	1 407		A = -
Koormee,	•••	•••	1,494	1,443 57	1,113 48	1,431 189	1,835 1 43	8,596 1,931
Jat and Goojur, Kachee,	•••	•••	142	953	3	1,684	8	2,790
Aheer,	•••	•••	13,985 19,727	.9,785 19,932	10,710 12,165	4,228 4, 050	5,635 10,931	44,343 66,805
Gudu rria,	•••	•••	4,482	4,130	3,867	3,886	3,519	19,884
Lodhee and Mullah, Malee,		•••	11,857 388	3, 009 16 4	7,703 248	7,612 98	7,445 49	37,626
Burhaie and Lohar,	•••	•••	3,381	3,257	3,345	2,654	2,500	947 15,187
Sonar,	•••	•••	13.59	972	997	924	702	4,954
Total o	of Soodras,	•••	59,589	43,702	40,199	26.756	32,767	2,03,013
			-	•• -	- •		- 47	-,-0,010

ETAWAH.-(Concluded.)

S	loods.		Pergunnah Etawah.	Pergunnah Bhurtnah.	Pergunnah Bidhoona.	Pergunnah Dullelnuggur.	Pergunnah Phuppoond.	TOTAL
Putwa.		•••	112	197	75	7 0	62	516
Kahar.	***	•••	2,835	2,844	3,246	1,529	2,328	12,782
Kudera.	•••	•••	171	200	58	185	25	639
Munyhar, Lukherah,		•••	86	1,113	62	649	4	1.914
Naie and Jachuk,	~ · ·		3,513	2,499	2,717	2,302	2,158	13,189
Barree.	•••	•••	459	. 864	426	407	279	2,435
Bhoorjee,	•••	•••	1.091	1,080	980	628	652	4,431
Fumbolee,	•••	•••	367	766	236	570	91	2,039
Talee.	•••	•••	3,271	2,304	2,375	1,817	1,905	11,672
	•••	•••		2,810	1,713	1,439	1,278	
Dhobee,	•••	•••	2,275			3,439		9,515
Koree,	•••	•••	7,663	3,796	3,017 298	161	2,920	20, 835
Nut Bernee (Gipsies,))	•••	170	272		94	192	1,093
Baheylia,	•••	•••	116	908	161		152	1,431
Khutteek,	•••	•••	535	409	522	27 8	220	1,964
Dhanook,	•••	•••	3,069	2,145	3,052	2,105	2,188	12,559
Koomhar,	•••	•••	2, 58 4	1,835	1,654	1,384	1,216	8,673
Chumar, Nooneray, o	r Salt Manufacturers,	•••	23,860	17,080	16,810	14,744	13,445	85 ,93
Pursooteea,	•••	•••	319	5,04 4	21	2,715	223	8,32
Bhungee,		•••	1,656	759	827	692	531	4,46
	Total of Soods,	•••	54,152	46,925	38,250	35,208	29,869	2,04,40
Byragee, Jogee,	•••	•••	340 117	204 305	158	158	351	1,2
Miscellaneous Hindoo				000	•••	•••	200	62
has not been ascert	Travellers, &c., whose ained,	caste	249	72	342	 512	200 123	
has not been ascert		caste						
has not been ascert Mus	ained,	caste 	249	72	342	512	123	1,29
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh,	sained, ssulmans.	caste	249 2,225	72 220	342	512	123	1,29 2, 99
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh, Syud,	sained,	caste 	249 2,225 595	72 220 	342 302 123	512 106 6	123 137 105	1,29 2,99
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh, Syud, Moghul,	sained,	caste	249 2,225 595 84	72 220 25	342 302 123 19	512 106 6 11	123 137 105 39	1,29 2,99 82
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan,	sained,	caste 	249 2,225 595 84 1,432	72 220 25 52	342 302 123 19 1,553	512 106 6 11 564	123 137 105 39 170	1,25 2,99 . 89 . 17 3,77
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan,	sained,	caste	249 2,225 595 84	72 220 25	342 302 123 19	512 106 6 11	123 137 105 39	1,29 2,99 85 17 3,77
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Miscellaneous Mussul	sained,	caste 	249 2,225 595 84 1,432	72 220 25 52	342 302 123 19 1,553	512 106 6 11 564	123 137 105 39 170	2,99 88 17 3,77 24,99
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Miscellaneous Mussul Tota	sained, sulmans		2,225 595 84 1,432 9,115	220 25 52 3,655	342 302 123 19 1,553 3,130	106 6 11 564 4,102	137 105 39 170 4,994	1,29 2,99 82 17 3,77 24,99
has not been ascert Mus. Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Miscellaneous Mussul Tota	sained, sulmans imans, lmans, al of Mussulmans,		2,225 595 84 1,432 9,115	220 25 52 3,655	302 123 19 1,553 3,130	106 6 11 564 4,102	137 105 39 170 4,994	2,99 85 17 3,77 24,99
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Miscellaneous Mussul Tota Cu Europeans,	isined, sulmans. lmans, al of Mussulmans, thristians.		2,225 595 84 1,432 9,115 13,451	220 25 52 3,655 3,952	342 302 123 19 1,553 3,130 5,127	106 6 11 564 4,102 4,789	137 105 39 170 4,994 5,445	1,25 2,95 8: 11 3,77 24,95 32,76
has not been ascert Mus Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Miscellaneous Mussul Tota Cu Europeans, East Indians,	isained, sulmans imans, al of Mussulmans, thristians		2,225 595 84 1,432 9,115 13,451	220 25 52 3,655 3,952	342 302 123 19 1,553 3,130 	106 6 11 564 4,102 4,789	123 137 105 39 170 4,994 5,445	2,99 8: 1: 3,7: 24,9:
has not been ascert Mus. Sheikh, Syud, Moghul, Pathan, Miscellaneous Mussul Tota C. Europeans, East Indians, Native Christians,	isined, seulmans		2,225 595 84 1,432 9,115 13,451	220 25 52 3,655 3,952	342 302 123 19 1,553 3,130 5,127	106 6 11 564 4,102 4,789	123 137 105 39 170 4,994 5,445	1,29 2,99 81 17 3,77 24,99 32,76

ETAH.

	Bra	hmins.			Dhoonia,	•••	·	829	
					Chick,*	•	•••	115	
Brahmins,	•••	•••	52, 356		Baree,	•••	***	250	
Bhat.	•••	•••	2,856		Soonar,	•••	•••	3,193	
Bhuddrees,	•••	***	1,230		Kayuth,	•••	•••	8,776	
•				56,442	Nonarah,	***	***	4,029	
					Koree,	•••	***	10,950	
	Ksha	itryas.			Jogee,	***	•••	956	
5.77					Malee,	***	•••	711	
Thakooree,	•••	•••	53,132		Putwa,		•••	69	
Khuttree,	•••	•••	127	53,259	Tumbolee,		•••	429	
•					Mochee,	•••	•••	90	
		•			Jat,	***	•••	78	
	V_{α}	iisya.			Nut,	•••	•••	876	
					Bhungee,	•••	•••	9,923	
Buniah	•••	***	15,412		Bunkut,		•••	6	
Mahajun,	•••	•••	12,907		Baheylia,	•••	•••	1,776	
Bohra,	•••	•••	616	28,935	Bhuggut,	•••	•••	337	
					Bednee,	•••	***	139	
					Khutteek,	•••	•••	1,134	
	So	odras.			Thutera,	•••	•••	69	
					Baildar,	***	•••	53	
Kisan,	•••	•••	11,966		Lodha,	•••	***	58, 758	
Kachee,	•••	•••	46,601		Morao,	•••	•••	8,888	
Gudu rria,	***	•••	21,479		Goosaen,	•••	***	958	
Aheer,	•••	•••	63,193		Pullehdar,	***	***	287	
Kahar,	•••	•••	19,274		Kunjur,	***	•••	115	
Budhye,	•••	•••	11,850		Cheepee,	•••	•••	288	
Chumar,	•••	•••	71,662		Haboora,	•••	•••	45	
Dhanook,	•••	•••	3,667		Ode,	•••	•••	6	
Koomhar,	***	•••	8,688		Buddick,	•••	•••	58	
Dhobee,	•••	•••	9,358		Chobdar,	•••	•••	153	
Talee,	700	•••	7,764		Goojur,	•••	•••	258	
Naie,	•••	•••	11,411		Byragee,	•••	•••	541	
Raj,	•••		542		Bunsphore,	•••	•••	. 8	
Durzee,	•••	•••	2,880		Sadh,	•••	•••	15	
Lohar,	•••	•••	1,754		Rewaree,	•••	-	32	
Bhoorjee,	•••	•••	2,415		Sikh,	•••	***	29	
Fakeer,		• •••	2,4 30		l	~ .			
Bunjara,	•••	•••	452		Total of	Soodras,	***	4	4,12,

ETAH.-(Concluded.)

		_							
	Mahon	redans.			Nukarchee,	•••	•••	36	
Syud,	•••	***	•••	489	Autishbaz,	•••	•••	6	
Pathan,	•••	***	•••	6, 966	Bhand,	•••	•••	114	
Moghul,	***	***	•••	218	Dhobee,	•••	•••	178	
sheikh.	***	•••	21,253		Talee,	•••	•••	2,553	•
Munnihar,	•••	•••	1,757		Naie,	•••	•••	3 9 6	
Meerasee,	•••	•••	72		Raj,	•••	•••	128	
Rungraze,	•••	***	579		Durzee,	•••	•••	387	
Bhuttyara,	•••	•••	668		Lohar,	•••	***	2,513	
Koonjra,	***	•••	506		Bhoorjee,	•••	•••	166	
ukka,	•••	***	3,013		Fukeer,	•••	•••	3,978	
Dhonia,	•••	•••	3,639		Bunjara,	•••	•••	3	
Joolaha,	•••	•••	2,827		Nechabund,	•••	•••	151	
Ku-saie,	•••	•••	2,251		Kiltban,	•••	***	125	
lojawur,	•••	•••	52		Nowmoslem,	•••	•••	220	
Lamungur,	***	•••	73		Ghosee,	•••	•••	122	
Tawaef,	•••	•••	1,174		Mewatee,	•••	***	711	
Gudde e,	***	•••	339		Bhuttay,	•••	•••	1,178	
Halwaie,	***	•••	76		١				51,454
Jaga,	•••	•••	29		Strangers who are	not to be ascertained,	***		3,915
Jaga, Heej ra ,	•••	***	26		European,	•••	•••		20
Salbund,	***	•••	11.		Eurasian,	•••	***		40
)haree,	•••	***	50			.			
ikulgur,	•••	•••	94		1	Total,	•••		6,14,351

JALOUN.

				1					
rahmins,	•••		***	62,157	Baree,	•••	•••	•••	1,225
shats,	•••	•••	•••	2,078	Ghoosee,	•••	•••	•••	1,796
shat ryas,	•••	•••	•••	45,893	Busphore,	•••	•••	•••	4,902
aisyas,		•••	•••	20,813	Bhungee (Sweeper),	•••	***	•••	2,049
oodras,	•••	•••	***	2,50,337	Dhanook,	•••	•••	•••	1,750
fahomed ans,	•••	•••	•••	24,299	Jat,	***	. •••	•••	42
uropeans,	•••	•••	•••	27	Kular,	***	•••	•••	2,936
• •		· •	-		Lodhee,	***	•••	•••	10,586
		Total,		4,05,604	Mahratta,	•••	•••	•••	486
	Suh-Di	visions of the above.	-		Cheepa (Dyer),	***	•••	•••	627
	540-D.		_		Malee,	•••	•••	•••	869
rahmins,	•••	•••	7	Not	Mulla,	***	•••	•••	4,947
shatryas,	•••	••	.}	known.	Putwa,	•••	•••	•••	409
aisyas,	•••	•••)		Jogee,	•••	•••	•••	930
• •					Lakhera,	•••	•••	•••	651
		Soodras.			Chowreley,	•••	•••	•••	98
					Khungar,	•••	•••	•••	7,455
heer,	•••	•••	•••	13,555	Mochee,	•••	•••	•••	189
alee,	•••	•••	•••	9,367	Jangra,	•••	•••	•••	70
oree,	•••	•••	•••	21,458	Gond,	•••	•••	•••	57
achee.	•••	•••	•••	23,179	Sonekur,	•••	•••	•••	68 6
aeth,	•••	•••	•••	9,907	Thutera,	•••	•••	***	280
aie (Barber),	•••	•••	•••	9,213	Kaonrey,	***	•••	•••	629
oomar (Potter),		••• .	•••	7,015	Goosaen,	•••	•••	•••	626
humar,	•••	•••	•••	52 ,030	Dhangur,	•••	•••	•••	147
uhar,	•••	•••	•••	4,384	Kulerey,	***	•••	•••	773
ohar.	•••	•••	•••	4,434	Rewaree,	•••	•••	•••	17
urhaie (Carpenter), ,	•••	•••	4,952	Jusoundee,	•••	•••	•••	90
hobee.	•••	•••	•••	5,286	Boreea,	•••	•••	•••	7
nar.		***	***	4,526	Dhakrey,	***	•••	•••	5
umbole e,	•••	•••	•••	1,274	Kunjur,	•••	•••	•••	28
oormee.	•••	•••	•••	17,739	Kooshta,	•••	•••		267
urzee (Tailor),	•••	•••	•••	2,503				_	
rragee,	•••	•••	•••	730			_	:	2 ,5 0,3 37
itt,	•••	•••	•••	357	Mahomedans (sub-div	vision s not k	nown).	-	
nutteek.	•••	•••	•••	618	Europeans,	•••	,••	•••	13
rurria (Shepher	d),	•••	•••	9,434	Eurasians,	•••	• •••	•••	14
11		•••	•••	888 1,859				_	
ldar,									27

JHANSIE,

		Bra	hmi ns.				Bhat,	•••	•••	•••	1,687
ung,	•••	Di	··· ravie.		•••	Nil.	Josee,	•••	•••	••• _	1,083
canee Pundit,			•••		•••	965					49,127
zratee,	•••		•••		•••	52				-	
					_		Atkal,	•••	•••	•••	Nil.
						1,017	Mithal,	***	•••	•••	Nil.
		G	four.		-		Gautom,	•••	,	•••	Nil.
r,	•••	•	•••		•••	1,713		m-4-1 D-	ahmins,	-	50.144
r, obey,	•••		•••		•••	5,227	1	Total, Di	жишив,	•••	50,144
warce,	•••		•••		•••	6,208 1,508		Kshatru	as - Soorujbunsee.	-	
owbe y ,	•••		•••		•••	136	Kuchwaha,	•••	•••	•••	198
okul, ide y,	•••		•••	•	•••	415	Gour,	•••	•••	•••	802
pai e,	•••		•••		•••	348	Boondeila,	•••	***	•••	2,507
galee,	•••		•••		•••	28				-	
chit, &c.,	•••		•••		•••	30,218	ļ.	Total, Ks	hatryas,	***	3,507
rwaree,	•••		•••		•••	556	1			•	37.4
•							Rajbunsee,	•••	•••	•••	Nil.

JHANSIE:-(Concluded.)

		Rajkoomar.			Lohar,	•••	•••	***	3,797
				4.000	Burhaie,	•••	•••	•••	4,844
Pureehar,	•••	•••	***	4,088	Jogee,	•••	•••	•••	765
Chowhan,	•••	•••	•••	399	Kullar,	•••	•••	•••	2,664
Jain r,	•••	•••	•••	910	Khutteek,	•••	•••	***	509
Bhudoreea,	•••	•••	•••	232	Larheea (Mason),	•••	•••	•••	185
Saingur,	•••	•••	•••	409	Koormee,	•••	•••	•••	18,150
Chatee,	•••	•••	•••	65	Lodhee,	•••	•••		10,420
)ther Ŕajpoots,	&c.,	•••	•••	7,320	Garurria,	•••	•••	•••	15.239
hundera Thake		•••	•••	353	Beldar,	•••	•••	•••	3,315
owar Ditto		•••		546	Tawaef, Bhand, as	nd Heeira.	***		
hutree,		•••	•••	75	Goojur		•••	•••	14
,	•••		_		Naie (Hajjam),	•••		•••	3,44
				14,397	Rewaree.		•••	***	5,53
			_	11,007	Kooree and Koosh	•••	•••	•••	Ž
		Cham dankamana	_			•	***	•••	24,2
		Chunderbunsee.		710	Kahai,	•••	•••	•••	8,86
yas,	•••	•••	•••	710	Kachee,	•••	•••	•••	31,77
hundail,	•••	•••	•••	94	Koomhar,	•••	•••	•••	5,15
omur,	•••	•••	•••	146	Malee,	•••	•••	•••	51
•			-		Tumbolee,	•••	•••	•••	8
				950	Tamerah,	•••	•••	•••	30
			_		Tailee,	•••	***	•••	7,8
Beas.	•••	•••	•••	504	Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	5,2
Baghel,	•••	•••	•	Nil.	Chheepa,	•••	•••		2,5
wanter,	***	•••			Baree,			•••	
			_		Bahaileea.	•••	•••	•••	(
		Total, Kshatryas,	-	19,358	Gond,	•••	***	***	45
		Iotai, Ksiiatryas,	•••	19,000	Lukhera,	•••	•••	•••	10
			_		i inknera.		•••	***	1.2:
						***	•••	***	
					Marhatta,	•••	•••	•••	
		Vaisyas-Osoal.			Marhatta, Chumar,				4
		Vaisyas—Osoal.			Marhatta,	•••	·••	•••	4 36 ,5
'urwar.	•••	Vaisyas-Osoal,	•••	2,694	Marhatta, Chumar,	•••		•••	4 86 ,5
	etions.	•	•••	2 ,694 5 58	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah,	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***	4 36, ≨ 5
	 ations,	•••	 		Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee,	•••	 	***	56 ,57 56 ,57 57 57
	ations,	•••	 	558	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja,	•••	· ••• ••• •••	***	56 ,57 56,57 57
	ations,	•••	 		Marhattá, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore,	 		000 000 000 000 000	\$6,37 50 51 6,33
	ations,	•••	 "'-	558	Marhattá, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore,	 	 	000 000 000 000 000	55,54 5,54 5,54 5,54 5,54
ther Denomins	ŕ	 	 	558	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee,	 		**** **** **** ****	\$6,35 6,35 2,52,15
)ther Óenomins Uggurwalla,	•••	 Uggurval.	···_	3,252	Marhattá, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore,	 	al, Soodras,	**** *** *** *** *** *** ***	\$6,30 6,30 2,52 ,18
other Denomins Jegurwalla, Sahoee,	•••	Uggurwal. 	···-	3,252 2,252 8,207	Marhattá, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore,	 		**** *** *** *** *** *** ***	\$6,30 6,30 2,52 ,18
Other Denomins Jggurwalla, Jahoee, Jomrai (Oomur	 r),	Uggurwal	 -	3,252 2,252 8,207 872	Marhatta, Chumar, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts,	Total,	al, Soodras,	***	4 36,37 57 57 6,28 2,52,18 1,57 3,38,26
Other Denomins Jegurwalla, Jahoee, Jomrai (Oomur	•••	Uggurwal. 	···-	3,252 2,252 8,207	Marhattá, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos,	**** *** *** *** *** *** ***	\$6,50 50 50 5,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 3,38,20
Other Denomins Jegurwalla, Jahoee, Jomrai (Oomur	 r),	Uggurwal	 -	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos,		\$6,55 55 5,55 6,33 2,52,15 1,55 3,38,25
Other Denomins Jggurwalla, Gahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur,	 r),	Uggurwal	 -	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos,	***	4 56,57 57 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58
Other Denomins Jggurwalla, Gahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur,	 r),	Uggurwal	 -	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos,		4 36,57 35 55 6,25 1,55 1,55 1,55 1,55 1,55 1,55 1,55 1
Other Denomins Jggurwalla, Gahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Dhoosur,	 r),	Uggurval	 -	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 NiL	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos,		4 36,57 57 6,27 2,52,18 1,57 3,38,26 57 4,65
Other Denomins Jegurwalla, Gahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Ohoosur,	 r),	Uggurwal	 -	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos,		4, 36,55 5,55 6,33 2,52,15 1,5 1,5 3,38,26
Other Denomins Jggurwalla, Gahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur,	 r),	Uggurval	···-	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 NiL	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos,	**** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** ****	36,55 5 5 5 5 5 6,55 5 6,55 6,55 6,55 6,
Other Denomins Jggurwalla, Gahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur,	 r),	Uggurval	···-	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 NiL	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, lahomedans.		\$6,500 \$5.500 \$5
Other Denomina Jggurwalla, Gahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Dhoosur,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas,	 - 	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 NiL	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, ahomedans.	**** **** **** **** **** *** *** *** *	\$6,500 \$5,500 \$6,500 \$1,500 \$3,38,260 \$5,500
Other Denomina Jggurwalla, Sahoee, Joorai (Oomur Dhoosur, Roojratee,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras.	 	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 Nil. 14,606	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koo	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, lahomedans	**** **** **** **** *** *** *** *** **	\$6,55,16 6,33 2,52,18 1,51 3,38,9 4,66,6 5 3,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1
Jggurwalla, Gahoee, Joomrai (Oomur) Joojratee, Kaeth,	r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras		3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 Nil. 14,606 7,889 350	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Kot Baina, or Dhoonia	Total, Total, Liarah, nnchhudera, sh,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, ahomedans and Saheirahs,	**** **** **** **** *** *** *** *** **	4,4 \$65,5 5 6,3 2,52,1 1,5 5 4,6 6,7 5,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6,7 6
Jggurwalla, iahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur, Roojratee, Jat, Jurzee,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras		3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 Nil. 14,606 7,889 350 2,486	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koo Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha,	Total, Total, Liarah, onchhudera, sh,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, Iahomedans and Saheirahs,	500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	4.4 \$65.5 5.5 6.3 2,52,1 1,5 4.6 5.5 4.6 5.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7
Jggurwalla, Jahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur, Joojratee, Kaeth, Jat, Durzee, Soonar,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras	-	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 NiL 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koe Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, Lahomedans and Saheirahs,	100 mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm m	\$65.55.88 \$5.55.88 \$3.38.99 \$4.66 \$3.55.88 \$4.67 \$3.56.99 \$4.67 \$5.55.88 \$4.57
Jggurwalla, Sahoee, Joojratee, Gaeth, Jurzee, Soonar, Putwa,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras	-	3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 NiL 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160 247	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koo Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze, Mookeree,	Total, Total, Liarah, onchhudera, sh,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, lahomedans and Saheirahs,		4,4 86,5 5 5 6,2 2,52,1 1,5 3,38,2 5 4,6 5 5 2,7 4,7 5
Jggurwalla, Gahoee, Joomrai (Oomur Choosur, Goojratee, Kaeth, Jat, Durzee, Soonar, Putwa, Khangur,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras	-	2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 <i>Nil.</i> 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160 247 8,592	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koe Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, Lahomedans and Saheirahs,	100 mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm m	\$655.5 6252.1 1,5 3,38.2.2 5 4,0 5 2,5 4,0 5 3,7 1,5 5 4,0 5 5 4,0 5 5 4,0 5 5 5 4,0 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8
Jggurwalla, iahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur, Goojratee, Kaeth, Jutwa, Khangur,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras	-	2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 NiL 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160 247 8,592 490	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koo Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze, Mookeree,	Total,	Al, Soodras, Hindoos, Lahomedans and Saheirahs,		4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Jggurwalla, Jahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur, Joojratee, Kaeth, Jat, Durzee, Soonar, Khangur, Jusondee and J	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras		2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 Nil 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160 247 8,592 490 4,725	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koo Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze, Mookeree,	Total,	al, Soodras, Hindoos, lahomedans and Saheirahs,		\$6,35 \$3,38,25 \$3,38,25 \$4,6,6 \$2,3,4 \$2,3,4 \$5
Jggurwalla, Jahoee, Jomrai (Oomur Jhoosur, Joojratee, Kaeth, Jat, Durzee, Soonar, Putwa, Khangur, Jusondee and J Dangee,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras		2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 NiL 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160 247 8,592 490	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koo Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze, Mookeree,	Total,	Al, Soodras, Hindoos, Lahomedans and Saheirahs,	**** **** **** **** **** *** *** *** *	4 4 58,57 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Uggurwalla, Sahoee, Comrai (Comur Choosur, Coojratee, Kaeth, Jat, Durzee, Soonar, Putwa, Khangur, Juangee, Mochee,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras		3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 <i>Nil</i> , 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160 247 8,592 490 4,725 337	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhati Nutt, Kunjur, Koo Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze, Mookeree, Fukeer,	Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Ma	al, Soodras, Hindoos, Ahomedans and Saheirahs,	**** **** **** **** **** *** *** *** *	4 4 56,57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 5
Uggurwalla, Gahoee, Comrai (Oomur Dhoosur, Goojratee, Kaeth, Jat, Durzee, Soonar, Putwa, Khangur, Jusondee and J Dangee, Mochee, Ghosee,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras		2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 <i>Nil.</i> 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160 247 8,592 490 4,725 337 2,016	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhatt Nutt, Kunjur, Koo Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze, Mookeree,	Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Ma	Al, Soodras, Hindoos, Lahomedans and Saheirahs,	**** **** **** **** **** *** *** *** *	4 4 56,57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 5
Purwar, Other Denomina Uggurwalla, Gahoee, Oomrai (Oomur Dhoosur, Goojratee, Kaeth, Jat, Soonar, Putwa, Khangur, Jusondee and J Dangee, Mochee, Ghosee, Aheer, Kunderah,	 r), 	Uggurwal Total, Vaisyas, Soodras		3,252 2,252 8,207 872 23 11,354 <i>Nil</i> , 14,606 7,889 350 2,486 3,160 247 8,592 490 4,725 337	Marhatta, Chumar, Mullah, Bhurbhooja, Passee, Busphore, Byragees of sorts, Christians, Syud, Pathan, Moghul, Sheikh, Bhistee, Koonjra, or Bhati Nutt, Kunjur, Koo Baina, or Dhoonia Jolaha, Rungraze, Mookeree, Fukeer,	Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Total, Ma	al, Soodras, Hindoos, Lahomedans and Saheirahs,		\$6,57 (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)

^{*} Out of this number the Saheireahs may be reckoned as numbering 2,000.

LULLUTPORE.

		Brahmins.			I	- 1	Vaisyas.		
Gour,	_	Di Gameno.	•••	1			,		
Kunoujia,	•••	•••	•••	65	Osoal,	***	•••	•••	1
Sonad,	•••	•••	•••	511	Agurwal,	•••	•••	•••	
Goojrattee,	•••	•••	•••	2	Gohoe,	•••	•••	•••	1,14
Ojha,	•••	•••	•••	2	Marwaree,	•••	•••	•••	
Jujjutia,		•••	•••	22,731	Jeni,	•••	•••	•••	11,24
, all a stal	•••	•••	***		Khuttree,*	•••	***	•••	2
		Total,	•••	23,312		•••	 -	***	
		2000.,	•••		1		Total,	,,,	12,7
		Kshatryas.					•	***	
Soornjbunse	1 6	•••	•••	Б	1		Soodras.		
Chunderbuns		•••	•••	93					
Baes,	•••	•••	•••	7	Kaeth,	•••	•••	***	2,5
Baghel,	•••	•••	•••	8	Aheer,	100	•••	,	19,5
Jeswar,	•••	•••	•••	5	Lodhee,	***	***	•••	26,
Gour,	•••	•••	100	4	Koormee,	***	•••	•••	5,8
Chohan,	•••	•••	•••	9	Naie,	•••	***	•••	6.3
Kutchwaha,	•••	•••	•••	11	Baree,	•••	***	,,,,	5
Bhudoria,	•••	•••	•••	5	Lohar.	•••	•••	940	4,
Pumar,	•••	•••	•••	4	Burhaie (Ca	irpenter),	•••	•••	4,3
Rathore,	•••	•••	•••	1	Mochee,	•••	•••	•••	1
Purhar,	***	•••	•••	2	Lukhera,	•••	•••	•••	3
Rajpoot,	•••	•••	•••	5,754	Putwa,	***	•••	•••	3
Bundeila,	•••	•••	•••	9,543	Chumar,	•••	•••	•••	27,5
D -200,	***				Dhobee,	***	•••	•••	3,4
		Total,	•••	15,446	Koomhar,	•••	•••	,	7,

^{*} Shown under the head of "Kshatryas" in the General Statement.

LULLUTPORE.—(Concluded.)

Kular,				1,250	Gond,					638
Sohuria,	***	***		10,506	Busdeva,				***	30
Corees,	***	***		9,812	Aharia,					16
onar,		***	***	2,018	Gadree,		***			1
Cachee,	•••	***		22,243	Tuga,*					Ē
Jururria,				4,069	Rewaree,					1
urara,	•••	***		239	1 Low al co,					-
Changar,				5,392			Total,			1,91,509
luttia,				298			Locar			1,01,002
Talee,				6,244						T. Sand
Cuhar,	•••		***	5,679			Mahomeda	7910		
Durzee,	•••		***	1,579			2/2 tanometro	ered.		
Bhat,	***	•••	•••	1,665	Sheikh,					2,834
Byragee,		•••	•••	528	Syud,	***	***		****	142
hosee,			***	684	Moghul,	•••	***		•••	. 18
lalee,			***	602	Pathan,		***		•••	214
hutteek,	•••	•••	***	321			***		***	21
eldar,	•••		•••		Kussaie,	***	***		***	
	***		***	284	Baina,	***	***		***	1,41
hungee,	mbalaa	***	***	3,999	Koonjra,	•••	***		***	
aroe, or Tu		***	***	1,219	Kusbee,	***	***			188
oshee,*	•••	•••	***	468	Heejra,	***	***		***	11
hheepa,	•••	•••	***	488	Fukeer,	***	***		•••	88
lunnihar Jo		•••	***	385	Bhaurh,	***	***		***	
hurbhooja,	***	***	***	60	Rungreze,	***	***			66
angie,	•••	***	***	124						
usondee,	***	***	***	50			Total,		***	5,073
ingrorai,	***	***	***	406			en			A CONTRACTOR
aibarai,	•••	***	***	156			Christia			
utia,	***	•••	***	22	1.0					1
umarah,	***	***	***	118	Europeans,		***		***	1
loojur,			***	225	East Indian	18,	***		***	
	ns, or Raj,	***	***	189		100			111	200119
lairia,		***	***	78			Total,		***	1
Iona Chuma	ree,	***	***	41					10/100	Company of the
at,		***	***	102			GRAND	TOTAL,	***	2,48,146
acharia,		***	***	106	1		100	114	144	

^{*} Classified under the head of "Brahmins" in the General Statement,

CAWNPORE.

			In	PERGU	NNAH J	AUJMOW		Ak-		ig.	± 00	.e.	d.	Sulempore.	ė	TOTAL.
Number.	Name of Caste		Jaujmow.	City.	Civil Sta- tion.	Canton- ment.	Total.	Pergunnah berpore.	Bilhour.	Bhogneepore.	Derapore.	Ghatumpore.	Russoolabad.	Sarh Suler	Sheorajpore.	GRAND TO
	Brahmins.									1	77	100			Control of	
1	Gour,		356	1,339		68	1,763	60	226	219	333	56	102	260	270	3,289
2	Mithil,		30				30	***				***		10	***	40
		3	5,769	8,253	404	1,687	46,113	14,129	26,300	21,389	17,526	22,989	17,243	29,573	40,543	2,35,805
			22	150		3	175	***		35	25	***	7			242
5	Maratta or M						- :							-	050	0.00
	harasht, .		1,532	87	***	. 5	1,624	15	110	7		18	***	61	250	2,085 254
6	Cashmeree,	**	25	90		7	122	120			***		12		•••	254
	Total, .	3	7,734	9,919	404	1,770	49,827	14,324	26,636	21,650	17,884	23,063	17,364	29,904	41,063	2,41,715
	Kshatryas.												1		7	
7	Soorujbunsee, .				14		14	18	32			16				80
8	Chunderbunsee,						***			6					***	. 6
9	Baes.		1,700	405	2	72	2,179	1,284	180	300	200	1,300	1,180	4,500	285	11,408
10	171		90	2,250	70	14	2,424	2,500	28	44	175	150	16	3,070	50	8,457
11	Gour		650	90			740	2,240	685	456	6,895	700	6,686	400	2,406	21,212
12	California		280	6		4	290	208	314	71	300	28	2,700	150	475	4,536
	CL 3 . 13		4,001	34	26	28	4,089	2,185	464	300	730	2,275	2,007	300	1,100	13,450
14	Chowhan, .		900	95	300	46	1,341	1,406	4,642	100	288	684	400	276	400	9,537
15	Senghur, .		400	3	3	16	422	402	2,205	250	140	700	432	3,709	126	8,386
16			700			***	700	700	100	112	125	264	46	280	400	2,727
17	Kuchowha, .		660	4		18	682	640	2,070	180	1,216	1,305	609	500	400	7,602
18	Pamwar, .		202	4	4	26	236	136	300	212	1,110	300	3,100	125	400	5,919
19	Garhwar, .		300	12			312	300	50	1,826	24	228	46	3,150	450	6,386
20	Bughel,		8	***			8	30	228		12	42	2	232	***	554
21	Cawnpooriah, .		8	***	***	***	8	4	***	42	24	12	68	84	4.700	242
22	Gowtum,	••	815	5	***	38	858	856	260	54	18	80	442	62	4,100	6,730
23	Sonebunsee,	••	4	***	***	8	12	50	36	900	101 in 1	20	32	852		1,532
95	Ditchit,	•••	200	***	4	2	206	200	100	20	30	30	500	150	440	1,969
26	Ratour,		400	8		24	432	400	44		3	500		95	140	1,645
27	ounwar.		450	***		20	470	450	200	108		22	160	997	4	1,484
20	Lodh,	•••	150			28	178	150	15	32		108	175	10	96	375
20	Purham		14			***	14	14	38	14	100	14	150	485	275	3,204
30	Roleman	••	800	34		24	858 210	900	-	70	160	300	4	36	200	738
31	Nekhut,		200			10	210	206	32	20	6	24	6		10000	6
32	Occion						24	4	618		2		62	***	540	1,250
-	oojem,	••	24	***	***	***	24	4	018	***	2	***	02	***	0.20	2,200

CAWNPORE.-(Continued.)

		In	PERGU	NNAH J	AUJMOV	7.	Ak-		re.		re.	ad.	Sulempore.	· i	AL.
Name of Ca	aste.	Jaujmow.	City.	Civil Sta- tion.	Canton- ment.	Total.	Pergunnah berpore.	Bilhour.	Bhogneepore.	Derapore.	Ghatumpore.	Russoolabad.	Sarb Suler	Sheorajpore.	GRAND TOTAL.
Jadon,		4				4	4	14	4		14	60	28	50	178
Surwar,					8	8			32	18 12	700		:::		64
Oochwur, Dheengur,		::: \		***	:::				22	46	700		4		73 75
Bonafur,		4			:•	4				26	100				13
Kussunwar,											6	6			
Nanick,		***			4	76	***	***	4	64		68	175	38	
Bussen, Boondela,		72			*		70	54	200	105					8
Ungdella,							•••		0	75					
Rughbunsee		2	2	162	22	188	200		8	2	14	4	42	50	5
Ahebun,	•••		•••		***	2	4	12				2		***	
Bujhal, Nucoombh,		200	***		***	200	***	6				4			2
Marwar,		48				48	:::	20	:::	:::	30	4	106	84	2
Succarwar,	•••	10	•••		3	13			22		18		70		1
Harha,	•••	30	•••	***		30	6				100		4	62	
Kunjooah, Sohungkee,		22				22				:::					1
2 Maoh,							:::		1,205						1,2
Madhbunsee	• •••	***	•••		***	•••			50		***	***			1
Nudwanee, Soondhia,	•••				***				20		32			***	4
Jerha,			***				8		450 8						1
Koorhea,			***						24	:::			200	***	1
Bulgoojur,			***		2	2			6		•••				1 1
Mohobiah,			•••	634	***				38		•••	16		***	
0 Bœnnutellal 1 Kutteewar,	1,	***	12.				***		•••			34	:::		3
2 Oudhia,*							66	4	400	50		100		***	6
3 Poorwar,*	•••		170		28	198	66		700	750	20	500			2,2
		13,350	3,122	585	445	17,502		12,761	8,318	12,611	10,868	19,661	19,898	13,017	1,30,3
Vaisya						11,000	15,711	12,701							
									1						
Ooswal, Uggurwal,		180	4,000		100	4,280	900		500	100		24	8	200	5,3
6 Mohesree,		6	890		10	906	200		24	70				***	1,00
7 Oomreh,		2,000	3,000			5,364	800	1,000	700	600	1,800	150	86		11,4
8 Thomya,	***	80	60		10 700	150	10		400	1,000	7 30	3	70		1,5
Ajoodhiaba Doosur,		120 5,000	3,000			835 8,046	150 1,000	2,000	36	320 72	1,600	400	2,100		15,2
1 Deeroomure		70	40			110	40		800	12	102	80			1,1
2 Khurwaha,					4	4			200	90	***		•••	***	2
3 Ghahee, 4 Mohobiah,		***	70		12	70 22			56	200 22	12		•••	***	3
5 Surwur,		10	10		2	12			90	125	***				2
6 Dhoosur,			150		30	180								1,009	1,1
7 Sasandhee,	•••		75		2	77					•••	15	***	***	
8 Serougie,	•••		60			68	10				•••		***		
9 Budumdar, 0 Rustowgie,			200		3	203	4			***					3
1 Kussowdeer			75		22	97					4				1
2 Seth,			56			56									9
3 Kussurwane 4 Khundailwa			100		55	205 14			***						0.5
Jarshuar,		:::	2			2	•••			:::					
6 Augurehree			* 100		200	300					75		15		3
Oonaee,			2			2									
8 Muthrabass 9 Marwaree,			100		80	90 10 3									1
Chowrusiah	,		2		10	12									
Tota	1,	7,466	12,029	254	1,465	21,214	2,214	3,000	2,806	2,611	3,646	672	2,279	2,195	40,6
Soodras												139			V
			100									0.10			1,07,9
Aheer,	•••	16,337	2,321	587		21,648	11,213	5,185	13,041	10,083	9,350 3,525		13,037 1,305	15,161 3,908	20.0
2 Talee, 3 Koree,		2,930 5,003				7,097 10,368	2,057 2,905	2,007 1,883	1,703 3,800	3,313 3,605	3,915		1,001	5,005	35,0
Katchee,				1 200		10,463	7,033	5,831	2,783	9,057	3,457	3,551	6,007	9,053	57,2
Kaeth,	•••	2,000				3,400	1,000	1,005	1,200	1,300	1,303	1,002	907	1,003	12,1
VF 1		500				1,907	580	503	303	1,705 1,402	405 2,005		180 1,400	2,883 1,300	4
Kulwar,	(Bur-	2,003	809	40	507	3,359	1,400	2,100	4,400	1,402	2,000	-,000	1,200	2,000	
Lohar,	(1541	1,000	500	40	903	2,443	908	1,102	507	1,300	180	1,010	200	1,520	
Lohar,		10,209	2,505	511	1,300	14,525	1,507	3,011	115	1,013	320	1,087	1,109	6,085	
Carpenter haie), Lodha,			883			4,596	1,302	1,011	2,010	2,001 1,623	2,013 811	1,205	2,000 883	2,803 1,685	
7 Lohar, 8 Carpenter haie), 1 Lodha, 9 Barber (Nai	e),	3,211			200	3,193	1,385	1,600	810						15,2
7 Lohar, 8 Carpenter haie), 9 Lodha, 9 Barber (Nai 1 Kahar,	e),	3,211 1,785	1,008		10000		9 105	889	690	703	320	2,383	1,335	2,413	
7 Lohar, 8 Carpenter haie), 9 Lodha, 9 Barber (Nai 1 Kahar, 2 Bhoorjee,	e),	3,211 1,785 2,587	1,008 553	100	203	3,443	3,125 1,313	883 985	690 887	703 1,205	320 1,101	1,203	1,335	1,437	12,3
7 Lohar, 8 Carpenter haie), 9 Lodha, 9 Barber (Nai 1 Kahar, 2 Bhoorjee, 3 Dhobee, 4 Koomhar,	e), 	3,211 1,785 2,587 1,800 3,283	1,008	100 175	10000	3,443 3,233 4,889	1,313 4,809	985 1,173	887 1,816	1,205 5,009	1,101 3,095	1,203 2,703	1,009 2,102	1,437 2,483	12,3 28,0
7 Lohar, 8 Carpenter haie), 9 Lodha, 10 Barber (Nai 11 Kahar, 12 Bhoorjee, 13 Dhobee, 14 Koomhar, 15 Goosaen,	e), 	3,211 1,785 2,587 1,800 3,283 200	1,008 553 703 1,400 60	100 175 6	203 555 200 7	3,443 3,233 4,889 267	1,313 4,809 200	985 1,173 356	887 1,816 140	1,205 5,009 200	1,101 3,095 187	1,203 2,703 400	1,009 2,102 50	1,437 2,483	12,3 28,0 1,8
7 Lohar, 8 Carpenter haie), 9 Lodha, 9 Barber (Nai 1 Kahar, 2 Bhoorjee, 3 Dhobee, 4 Koomhar,	e), 	3,211 1,785 2,587 1,800 3,283	1,008 553 703 1,400	100 175 6	203 555 200	3,443 3,233 4,889	1,313 4,809	985 1,173	887 1,816	1,205 5,009	1,101 3,095	1,203 2,703	1,009 2,102	1,437 2,483	12,37

^{*} Shown under the head of "Vaisyas" in the General Statement.



CAWNPORE.—(Concluded.)

1_						-										
{				In P	RGUNN.	ан Јац	MOW.	Ak-	.	نع		ئو	-	pore	ď	EAE.
Number.	Name of (Cast	o. Jaujmow.	1,5	Civil Sta-	tion.	ment.	Pergunnah	Bilhour	Вновлеероге	Derapore,	Ghatumpore.	Russoolshad	Sarh Sulempore.	Sheorajpore.	GRAND TOTAL.
110 111 112 113 114	Malee, Bhat,* Gurruria, Sonar, Byragee, Nutt,		4, 1,	613 403 002 230 185	207 427 810 28 9	38 67 475	75 5,1 311 5,1 177 2,4 35 2	033 1,0 08 3,9 164 &	036 003 3,	515 101 3, 375	345 075 711 6	301 380 3 ,	205 3,8 502 5	311 4,0 310 4,0 535 5	100 8 011 3,7 522 1,1 86 1	598 4,981 522 5,284 707 40,200 79 7,430 50 1,058 85 782
116 H 117 T 118 C 119 M 120 M	Joshee,* Putwah, Pumbolee, Theekooah, fullah, fochee, aga,			500 200 503	07	202 1,1 26	25 2 13 1,1 30 4 83 6,0 1,0	13 4 25 75 3	30 30 75 00 1	71 06 1	150 1 305 4 9	75 83 90 1 85 	40 83 00 1	24 05 75 00 1,0 75	27 00 1,3 1 06 4	11 1,126 85 623 03 5,328 30 1,245 12 9,788 11 1,229 118
123 A 324 B 125 H 126 B	uhe yliah, Iulwa ce, eerian,		5 1	85 90 7 95	54 81 1 	1	6 10 02 1,63 24		52 1: 46 3	15 25 85	3 72	05 30 44 164	50 35 30 00	 07 70 11 46 14 87 10	21 11 36 45 1,0	12 5 5 1,862 2,504 15 1,514 1,025
30 D 31 N 32 B 33 B	ahagueth, ubgur, ooniah, or neear, hat,† owriah, anderah.		70 70 6,00	01 1 02 20	13		66 90 60 6,39	7 2,60	36 31	15 50 17 12	35 35 38 38 38 4	77 75 8 2,5	38 28 38 35 37 8	35	77 60 37 70	338 1,569 2,615 0 200 14,370
15 K T 17 K T	hutteek, arwariah, hangurh, urkehrah, ukherah, usgurh, ut, rokee, urwar,	••	85	75 99 50 75 8	31 10	3 4	0 2,15 6 8 20	9 30 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0	2 28 28 2	30 15 1 24 1	8 1,56 0 2 5 0 1 8 2 1			20	0 5,659 300 251 0 308 42 249
M Se M Ke Ke G	injara, sikh, sechur,‡ spriah, sojur,			7	5	9	 1	5	5 3	5 5 				50 100		275 325 120 71 109 50 227
	rjbasee, aetara, ahrata, arzee, ansphore, angalee, arar, aree,		20 4 70	5 0 17 8 28 4	5	78	26: 43: 700 173 426	400	1 -	2 8	0	40		71:	529 209	377 426 4
	omoya, osee, iideerutiah, llyegur, llahir, ldar, atie,	•••	8 	1	4 10	•••	201 58 88		48	700	8 0 2	309 1,403 278	3 5	335		10 510 106 1,511 8 1,310 42 46
Pur Pur Pas Bhi Gor	dela, rsootiah, see, wut, muttah,	•••		1:	5:		•••			120 120 	6	2,005		***		26 305 118 2,021 20 6
Moral Moral	iauallah, njur, and, idoo, stpuz, prawalah, krobe,	•••		103 156 74 9 109	7 3 4 9	8 58 	107 164 132 9 102 16 2,484					 5				107 164 132 9 107 16 5,423
	•		1,00,756	-			1,59,015	66,956				83,542	l	50,254	92,136	7,02,171
	ussulman. A.		185		185	311	2,084		815	950	195		195	50	1,109	5, 776
	ikh, shul, nan,	•••	5,346 40 1,403	12,387 709	747 62	5,278 84	23,758 23,758 895 5,707	243 3.162 82 1,300	4, 175 5 0	4,280 200	4,160 50	135 8,414 24 382	2,707 26 783	2,627	4,611 185 500	52,894 1,664
				17,384	1,204	6,882	32,444	4,787	6,34	7,133	.	3,955	3,711	3,029	6,405	73,121
ar	istian. Opean, Asian, istian, 8,		94 11 105	20 25 85	70 81 5	220 101 	404 218 195	5	 10	7	2	2	2 	 8 2	1 4 	426 224 214 7
	·		210	130	163	321	824	5	10	11		2		10	5	871
gr	MD TOTAL,	•••	1,66,490			31,668	2,80,826	1,03,997		1,02,041			95,985	1,05,374	1,54,821	11,88,862
l					Classia	ahan L	the book	of " Dro	hmina '	in the C	eneral Sta	toment				

[•] Classified under the head of "Brahmins," in the General Statement.

[†] Shown under the head of "Brahmins."

[‡] Shown under "Kshatryas."

TABLE NO. IV.-(Continued.) FUTTEHPORE.

1.									oi										
							Tor	Total number	8	Persons in a	RACH CASE.								
		Futtehpore.			Ghaze pore.	pore.			Kulianpore	pore.			Hutgaon.		K	Khukhreroo.			
CASTES.	Fatted.	.awanH	.fatoT	Ghase e - pore.	dassy&	Moottour.	.fatoT	Bindkee.	Koonere.	Tapped-	Total	.noagtaH	Kootla.	.fatoT	Ekdula.	Dhata.	Total.	Kors.	
Brahmins.									 - 										
Draveer.	202		20	19	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	61	::	· 04 }	: 5	71
jees,	13,6	4,471	17,157	6,811	1,631	3,215	11,167	7,918	4,961	6 ,079	16,958	7,218	1,495	8,718	4,169	0\$0,1		029,01	938 838 84
Gour,			-	3	: :		9 8	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	::	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	16
	: :			01	: :		 •	 : :	: :	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	6
Mithil.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 (4 (ထင္	:	œ <u>£</u>
		488	1.041	343	.08	100	593	294	280	236		627	191	 8180	837	3 23	362	: :	3,533
Brat, Bengalee Brahmins	S S S		8	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	::	28.0
	179		\$16	83	34	مد	65	<u>;</u>	:	3	22	113		213	~	84	1	1,818	1,978
	13,558	3 5,256	18,814	6,834	1,745	3,327	11,906	8,239	6,221	4,360	17,820	7,968	1,686	9,644	7,556	1,661	9,217	17,963	85,354
Kshatryas.										-				0	-		9	-	30.0
Soorajbunsee,	991	781	1,778	926	911	446	1,488	752	350 634	684 7.84	1,758	8,477	19 2	8,528	20 50 20 50	107	258	818	14,484
Chundrabunsee,	1,743		631	292		3,430	3,805	83	1.525	188	1,789	776'0	88	3 8	3 8	:	2 2	1,033	7,303
Goutum	803		1,132	298	328	261	946	4,857	1,671	1,693	8,121	280	11	141	92.0	- 8	92	2,622	18,538
	1,780	~	2,079	1,759	265	929	2,880	310	419	 021		20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	2000	1,817	200	N :	1,016	10	6,00
Sirkee,	159		273		. 4	374	209	237	536	176	948	::	:	: :	: :	: :	i	: :	1,787
Khetree,	1117	233	350	:	-	-	64	61	-		ī	®	:	60	-		-	132	491
	5,834	2,798	8,622	5,211	1,321	5,675	12,207	7,072	6,298	8,483	15,863	11,065	699	11,734	1,951	202	2,158	4,357	54,931
Vaisyas.			•							•	•	8	¥	64	5		9K1		808
Ugurwalla,	8.319	2,020	5,339	1,862	689	972	8,533	1,548	762	1,778	€,083	2,377	496	2,873	2,116	272	2,387	4,554	88, 769
Rustogeo,			206	ø	:	:	33	:	:	: 7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	509
Ajoodhiabasee,	69	÷	S S		: 8	: 6				2 3		: 0		100	377.0	27.0	0,00		94.904
Sodene	8,838	2,030	016,0	1,000	ago	710	000,6	1,049	100	-,	4,000	4,033		2	30,4		2,000		
Kaeth.	2,501		8,469	868	898	287	1,578	432	756	448	1,635	1,049	884	1,373	818	\$	198	619	9,435
Abeer,	œ`	5,994	14,790	4,605	1,564	1,659	7,728	2,974	8,829	2,694 4,049	9,497	858.0	8,111	12,468	8,314 479	268	4 ,006	260.5	66,576
Bonar,	7.83		8,777	1.033	694	529	2,156	039	719	669	1,498	1,683	0.00	1,985	1,180	274	1,454	1,346	12,716
Thuters.	87		86	.	:	:	848	231	10	:	226	:	:	:	. :	:	:	387	400
Koree,			4,471	1,177	582	662	2,421	1,225	1,032	884	8,141	2,568	249	8,818 7,916	88,8 48,7 48,0	870	8,898 989	2,547	27,641
Lobar, or Moorale,	1,858	3,117	2,957	1,888 888	887	472	1.697	818	2 2	34.		1,692	149		1,236			1,776	21,912
Badbye, Gaduria.		_	628	819	88	199	910	219	29:	98		619	167	989	870	88 ¢		198 8.179	30,476
Kombar, Kubar,			1,590	781	200 200 200 200	867	3,006	437	888	488 488	_	908	803	_	870			1,436	7,818
Modes	6,711		16,047	2,055	1,902	0 81 - 0 81 - 0 81 -	4.078	1,200	1,098	9 9 9	577 9,864	298 8,617	0 99	9,302	6,472	808	6.770	200	88,907
			8.8.	22524	5	2::0	, rco	9100'1	1.18	- in	-	000	908	-	1,180	_	-	788,4	14,448

6,80,786	96,417	84,596	14,874	69,728	1,17,635	21,198	96,437	1,22,808	39,191	39,254	44,363	605,08	26,897	16,725	46,887	1,68,821	60,061	1,08,760	: :	 Total,	Travellers,
88	1	:	:		ဇာ	:	8	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	84	17	67	•	:	Christians,
8 02	٦:	::	::	::	:	::	: "	: :	::	::	: :	::	: :	::	::	87	19	26	:	:	Europeans,
69,928	7,216	10,280	909	9,674	17,350	8,948	13,402	8,997	4,528	1,874	2,600	5,312	2,841	989	1,785	20,773	6,639	14,134		:	Ghosee,
1,301	200	? :	7 :	3 :	178	16	163	741	. 13	ē :	E :	155	99 :	° :	£ :	146	₹ :		::	: 1 1	Twaef,
8 5	. 0	::	<u>:</u> -	: 5	73	\$.	22	:	:	::	::	;	::	:	: 8	17	.;	17	::	DISWUT,	Kilthan, or Kulawut,
885	888	6	• 	6			8:	125	116	8/8:	9 39	7/6	0 :	: :	£03 ::	<u> </u>	9 :	514 13	•		Fukeer,
121	806	28	: "	88.4	4119	810	8	:	: :3	::	::	:	: :3	::	::6	201	82 3	3 85 5	: :	::	Bhutiara, Bhat.
804	::	٠ :	::	' : 	159	D 69	156	209	::	211	294	28.0		- 10	- :	118	:8		:	:	Hijra,
494 84	:	ю eq	:	e eq	∞	:«	8	259	87	150	27	& a	:	30	- 2	139	2	127	: :	: :	Chhips, Rangres,
88	: :	281	:	188	•	: :	· :	420	898	: : 	82	100	: °	75	22	2 20	S	2 2	: :	:	Kusgur,
418	:	:3		: 9	63 63 63	:	83 9	267	204	:	8	116	:	:	116	:	:	:	::	: :	Durzee, Mewatee,
360	:	188	:	128	8	::	8	:	::	: :	:	:	:	:	:	147	1.25	88	: :	: :	Dhobee,
43	::	' :	::	' :	: :	::	: :	27.	::	8 ;	181 181	617	2 :	2 :	ž :		: :	5 4	:	:	Monnibar,
8,282	1,288	227	56	ີ ຂ	1,197	181	1,013	261	44	82	169	4	• (::	:	37.	859	22	: :	: :	Choorinar,
928	₹ :	116	31	8	109	7 G	88	- 66	:68	::	•	126	:8	::		186	9 69	3 2	:	:	Bhistee,
1,843	:-	288	<u> </u>	276	688	155	033	82 -	22	:	:	:	:	:	:°	25.0	147	86	: :	: :	Bakarkassa), Haijam
1,178	220	178	2 2	149	008 800	102	130	238 239	281 63	98	96	183	225	67	8 8 8	311	161	637 160	:	:	Behns,
1,466	:	133	es ;	130	395	73	325	826	25	74	168	160	:	4	116	452	803	14.8	: :	: :	Kussahee,
1,191	868	9,000 8,400	706	84	625 525	2,243	451	112	22	200	38	88	001 21	<u> </u>	87	11,210	82 82 82	7,983	:	:	Sheikh,
12,247	2,190	2,843	82.5	2,927	999	158	414	2,450	2,054	246	151	1,895	1,605	19	528	8,297	288	3,00,	::	: :	Moghul, Pathan
1,359	991	161	g ;	191	5.00.1 5.84	233	1,470	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	105	3 =	7 2 2	7 7	9 E	• -	2 0	1,570	28.0	712	:	:	Synd,
		8	 -	2			1				3	;	,	'	!					Mussulmans.	W
4,46,233	62,223	60,303	12,127	43,176	76,994	14,384	61,610	75,605	24,603	26,099	84,903	57,548	14,082	12,274	31,182	1,14,560	43,331	71,229	:	:	Bengalee,
20 4	::	::	::	::	1 :	2 :	Z :	м ~	::	::	M	2 :	` :	<u>.</u>	29 :	 		:	:		Bedia,
6,424	2,964	220	•	211	683	170	213	919	143	148	225	307	83	78	181	735	389	90*	: :		Sikh.
581	:	14.	9	185	167	:	167	2	:	7	:	569	:	:	569	:	:	:	: :	::	Kundere, Kuchere,
88	3:	-	3 :	, ,	=	84 :	<u> </u>	13	5 :	18	:	1	3:	ŝ :			070	 	:		Kalar, or Abkar,
88	: 4	7.3	:2		: 60	: -	:8	: 0		::	97.6	84 G	959	8		38	:0	98	: :	: :	Jat, Konjar.
8 20 8	: :	707 ::	? :	? :	24	: :	24	178	ā :	164	2 2	8 :	:	::	5 :	16	01 	13	:	:	Nutt,
\$2,015	2,867	5,931	787	6,144	1,526	299	959	5,821	2,059	1,999	1,763	4,352	2,946	13	1,393	1,528	88	1,440	: :	: :	Khakhrobe,
6,145	1,143	88	132	756	793	104	7,057 688	1,167	4.83 8.83	222	489	171 928	276	165	487	2,51,1	<u> </u>	1,607	:	: 1	Louiba,
24,308	765	3,334	662	2,673	6,390	1,286	5,104	8,610	779	1,133	1,598	3,551	394	1,020	2,137	6,768	8,077	3,691	: :	: :	Khutteek, Passee.
6,800	1,408	818	143	670	11	::	17	2,265	982	768	25 20 20	426	405	: **	2 2	1,872	203	1.371	:	:	Buney 118,
61,403	7,838	8,562	1,888	6,674	10,448	1,997	8,451	10,164	8,454	8,543	8,167	9,083	2,153	1,413	6,522	15,313	5,178	10,140	: :	: :	Kourmee, Chumar,
43,116	11,836	9,949	4,407	5,542	1,616	7 %	1,537	10,444	4,738	8,660	2,056	2,356	134	1,811	4 11	6,916	272	6.640	:	:	Arakb,
161		= {	ထ ဒု	740	68	i°	8	69 y	5.00	178	:6	8 F8		:8	22	3 2	2 5	2.5	:	:	Hochee,
607	§ :	0 0 0 0	14	38	118	11	200	3	8	78	19	8	8	•	67	202	æ:	186	: :	::	Putwa.
7,194	258	808	153	750 878	1,181	818	969	1,939 888	621 821	191	2018	999	176	182	312	616	820		: :	: :	Bhurbhools,
8,609	234	878 202	82 83 82 83	169	316	28	880	820	60	162	136	117	80 8	3 5	8	277	218		:	:	Huiwace,
758 7,634	814 896	1,164	178	9 9 9	1,680	289	1,341	1,213	169	49 3	419 61	824 372	207	99	288	1,166	8	737	; ;	: :	Jacbee, Tambolee,
	7				70	1			in the second	*	::	1		1	1 100	1 1 9.67	788	1.121			The hone

BANDA.

1	European,	•••	•••	46	59 Rustoujee,	,•	•••	
2	Eurasian,	•••	•••	42	60 Dhoosur,	••	•••	
	•				61 Kusurwanee,	••	•••	5
				88	62 Ugrehree,		•••	;
3	Christian,	•••	•••	13	63 Mahool, Rustaha, &c.,		•••	
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***	•••			•	•••	`
	•	Total,	***	101		Total,	•••	2
	Brahmi	ns.			Soodras.			-
4	Doobey,			15,702	64 Kaeth,			
	Pandey,	•••	***	6,251	CK Tot		•••	1
_		•••	•••	2,751	SE Koormon		•••	
	Chowbey,	***	•••	1,250	C7 Washhi		•••	3
	Tirbeydee,	•••	•••		CO Nais and Dames	-	•••	2
	Tewaree,	•••	•••	22,475	60 Todhoo		•••]
	Awusthee,	•••	•••	2,659	70 Kular,		***	1
	Sookul,	•••	•••	6,459			•••	
	Ugnihattri,	•••	•••	651	71 Tumbolee,		•••	
	Misser,	•••	•••	8,980	72 Burhaie,		•••	
	Pathuk,	•••	•••	1,321	73 Lohar,	•	•••	
	Dichhit and Oopadhya,	•••	•••	3,838	74 Durzee,	•	•••	
5	Bajpaye,	•••	•••	577	75 Dhobee,	•	•••	
	Muhapootr and Gungapootr,	•••	•••	482	76 Puttooah,	•	•••	
	Ojha,	•••	•••	45	77 Thutera,	•	•••	
	Gour,			24	78 Hulwaie,	•	•••	
9	Sonoudhya, Soronliha, Roope		n, B yas ,		79 Kuhar,	•	•••	
	Boodhowlia, and Richhar	ih a ,	•••	1,611	80 Gudurriah,	•	•••	
0	Gurug,	***	- ***	450	81 Bhurbhoonjah,	•	•••	
l	Bhugtiah, Bhurdwaj, Udroc	od, Dhurumpoor	s, Gou-		82 Kewut,		•••	1
	tum, and Sungurmullee,	•••	•••	34,700	83 Malee,	ı	•••	
2	Bhat,	•••	•••	3,652	84 Mochee,	,	•••	
3	Josee,	•••	•••	256	85 Byragee,	,	•••	
					86 Goosaen,	ı	•••	
		Total,	•••	1,14,134	87 Sonar,	,	•••	
					88 Jogee,	,	•••	
	Kshatryas.				89 Aheer,		•••	
	•				90 Talee,		•••	1
4	Bughel,	•••	•••	1,123	91 Koree and Khoshtah,		•••	2
	Bais,	•••	•••	15,480	92 Koomhar, Kusgur, and Moongher	•	•••	ī
	Kuchhwaha,	•••	•••	756	93 Chumar,		•••	ġ
	Dikhit,	•••	•••	9,424	94 Domor, Bhungee, and Busorh,			i
	Bugree and Mowhar,	•••	•••	6,149	95 Arukh and Khungar,		•••	ŝ
	Goutum,	•	•••	3,140	96 Chikwah and Boozkusab,		•••	
	Punihar,	•••	•••	423	97 Nooniah,		•••	
	Chundail,	•••	•••	583	98 Kuneyr,		•••	
	Gour,	•••	•••	4,333	99 Passee,		•••	
	Chowhan,	•••	•••	1,222	100 Nutt and Beeriah,		•••	
	Rathore,			123	101 Sibb		•••	
	Bisain,	•••	•••	520	109 Ruhaliah		•••	
	Chuttree, or Rajpoot,	•••	•••	9,389	102 Khuttook		•••	
	Chowdhree,	•••	•••	76	104 Koloo		•••	
		•••	•••	2,712	105 Gond,		•••	1
	Powar,	•••	•••	135		•	•••	
	Saingur,	•••	•••	36	106 Dhakur, Jankrah, Arwah, Khok,	œc.,	•••	
	Bhudwuriah and Kunpooriah	,	•••		107 Saraogy,	1	•••	
	Bunapur,	•••	•••	703		m		
•	Kucheyr,*	•••	•••	769		Total,	•••	4,7
	Junwar,	•••	•••	1,061	7.7			-
	Khatee,	•••	•••	82 2	Mahomedans.			
	Raizadah,	•••	•••	351				
	Tanwur,	•••	•••	497	108 Sheikh,		•••	1
	Bilkair,	•••	•••	236	109 Syud,		•••	
3	Rughbunsee,	•••	***	1,826	110 Moghul,	ı	•••	
•	Boondelah, Raikowar, Kurwi	ır, &c.,	•••	2,427	111 Pathan,		•••	1
	Rawut,	•••	•••	97	112 Behnah,)	•••	
l :	Kurchhoolee,	•••	•••	80	113 Jolaha,	,	•••	
3	Khuttree,	•••	•••	142	114 Rungrez and Chhipah,		•••	
	-				115 Choorihar, Munihar, and Lukhey	r,	•••	
		Total,	•••	64,635	116 Fukeer,		•••	
		•			117 Bhuttiarah,		•••	
	Vaisya	r.			118 Mewatee,		•••	
	. ally a	-			119 Tawaef and Kulawut,	•		
3	Ugurwallah,		•••	1,088	120 Hijrah, Koonjrah, Bhand, and Dh		•••	
	Oomur,	•••		722			•••	_
	Guhoee,	•••	•••	796		Total,		
	Purwar,	•••	•••	243		TOME	•••	4
		•••	•••					-
	Adjudhya Basee,	•••	•••	6,115				
	Kusodhun,		•••	3,375	~	D TOTAL,		7,2

^{*} Classified under the head of "Soodras" in the General Statement.

ALLAHABAD.

		Brahmins.		15 Oopadhya,	•••	•••	•••
1 Tilung,				16 Peassee, 17 Surwarea,	•••	•••	***
2 Dravid,	•••	•••	} Nil.	18 Sarasoot.	•••	•	•••
3 Gour,	•••	***	837	19 Awusthee,	•••	•••	•••
4 Ootkul,	***	•••	Nil.	20 Goojratee,	•••	•••	•••
5 Mithil, or O	jh a,	***	858	21 Sunudh,	•••	•••	***
6 Goutum,	•••	***	1,041	22 Muharusht,	•••	•••	•••
7 Mothoorea, 8 Tewaree,	•••	•••	10	23 Bhat, 24 Budowa,	•••	•••	•••
9 Sookool.	•••	•••	46,183 10,710	25 Cashmeree,	•••	***	***
10 Misser.	•••	***	31,687	26 Budgaiyan.	•••	•••	100
11 Kunoujea,	•••	•••	41	27 Rikhessur,	•••	•••	***
12 Chowbey,	•••	•••	3,508	28 Nagur,	•••	•••	•••
13 Doobey,	•••	***	23,386	29 Malwee,	•••	. •••	***
14 Pandey,	•••	•••	34,855	80 Belohun,	•••	•••	101

ALLAHABAD .- (Concluded.)

							-	,					
	0-44-1-							1					4.004
	Pattuk,	•••		***		•••	3,471		3 Buheylia,	•••	•••	•••	1,074
32	Tribedee,	•••		***		•••	85	114	4 Bhurbhooja,	•••	•••	•••	13,884
33	Bajpaie,	•••		•••		•••	56	118	Khuradee,	•••	•••	•••	104
34	Gurrug,	•••		•••		•••	511		6 Putwa.		•••		975
	Dikshit,	•••				•••	453		7 Kachee.		***	•••	57.008
36		•••		•••			9		Koormee,	•••	•••		1,21,140
	Bhurdwajee,					•••	108			•••	•••	***	
37		••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••		•••		119		•••	**	***	3,329
38		umins,		•••		•••	433	120) Gundhee,	•••	•••	•••	28
39	Pragwals,	•••		•••		***	3, 835	121	Mewa Furro	sk.	•••	•••	149
40	Muha-brahmi	ns.		•••		•••	1,675	129	Gundehria,	•	***	•••	35,837
41			(ballissel)	•••			3,567		B Loonia,	•••			14,527
			0.000100/,			•••				•••	***	•••	
	Bhat,	•••		•••		•••	7,242		Lodhe,	•••	•••	100	11,715
	Bhudor ia,			•••		•••	449	125	5 Bhur,	•••	***	•••	2,377
44	Dosad Brahm	in,		•••		•••	159	126	8 Sikh,	•••	•	***	58
		-						127			•••	***	413
					Total.	***	1,84,889	128		•••			193
						•••	1,01,000			•••	•••	•••	
			- 1.						Bowrea,	•••	•••	•••	1
			Kshatry	as.				130	Boondail,	•••	•••	•••	4
								131	Purwatea.	•••	•••	•••	29
45	Soorujbunsee,			•••		•••	18	1	Pursootea.		•••	•••	152
	Rughubunsee			•••		***	69		Kummungur,	•••			519
	Rajkoomar,	•					64			•••	•••	200	20,689
		•••		***		•••			Koomhar,	•••	•••	•••	
	Chunderbuns	ee,		•••		•••	2,712	135	Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	12,533
49	Baes,	***		•••		***	19,763	136	Dhanook,	•••	(b)	***	7
50	Bughel,	•••		•••		+05	1,569	137	Nutt,	•••	1	•••	1,053
	Tessys,	•••		•••		101	4,097		Runkee.		•••		175
	Guhurwar,	•••	•				3,983		Raibhur.	•••			71
				***		***				•••	•••	. ***	
	Bissain,	•••				•••	4,968	140		•••	•••	•••	7
	Kutchwaha,	•••		•••		•••	146		Bedia,	•••	•••	•••	8 93
55	Pureehar,	•••		•••		•••	569	142	Bunjara,	•••	•••	***	8
56	Goutam,	•••		•••		•••	302		Bansphore,	•••	•••	•••	4,238
	Buchgotee,	•••		•••		•••	1,771		Mochee.		***		750
	Chohan,					•••	985			•••	•••	•••	1,34,048
	f	•••		•••					Chumar,	•••	•••		
	Chundeil,	•••		•••		***	1,463		Koree,	•••	•••	***	16,509
	Nunwag,	•••		•••		•••	477	147	Arruk,	•••	***	***	3,158
61 (Chundhun,	•••		•••		•••	393		Kolee.	***	•••	***	26,253
	Sengur,			•••		***	402		Pasee,		•••	***	82,345
	Janwar.									•••	***		2,599
		•••		•••		•••	92		Khutteek,	•••	•••	•••	
	Rathore,	•••		•••		•••	46		Gond,	•••	•••	•••	91
65 (Cawnpoorea,	•••		•••		•••	289	152	Kunjur,	***	•••	•••	211
66	Ryekwar,	•••		•••		•••	308		Dome,	•••	***	•••	283
67 1	Bh a le y Soolta					•••	279		Halalkhore,				6,515
	Khechud.	-,						103	marananoi o,	•••	•••	•••	0,010
		•••		•••		•••	73	i					
	Bhudwaria,	•••		•••		***	44	i				_	
70 1	Bansphore,	•••		•••		•••	345	1			Total,	9	9,19,655
71]	Mooniss,	•••		•••		***	1,837	l			•		•
72 (Garrag:			•••	•		171	l					
	Dikhit.	•••				•••			17-b				11,464
		•••		•••		•••	996	100	Fukeer,	•••	***	•••	11,404
	Moongaraha,	•••		•••		•••	3	l		•			
75]	Roondail,	•••		•••		•••	6	l			Mahomedans.		
	Roonaaii, Bel khurea.	•••									Mahomedans.		
76 1	Belkhurea,	•••		•••		•••	25	156	Sund				11.558
76 I	Belkhurea, Birnait,	•••		•••		•••	25 75		Syud,	•••	•••	•••	11,558
76 I 77 S 78 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar,	•••		•••		•••	25 75 330	157	Moghul,	•••		•••	1,293
76 1 77 8 78 H 79 H	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot,	•••		•••		•••	25 75 330 5,998	157 158	Moghul, Pathan,		•••	•••	1 ,293 12,9 39
76 1 77 8 78 H 79 H	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar,	•••		•••		•••	25 75 330	157 158	Moghul,	•••	***	••• ••• •••	1,293
76 1 77 8 78 H 79 H	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot,	•••				•••	25 75 330 5,998	157 158 159	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh,	•••	***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95
76 1 77 8 78 H 79 H	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot,	•••			Total.	•••	25 75 330 5,998 2,979	157 158 159 160	Moghul, Pathau, Sheikh, Mewatee,	•••	*** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95
76 1 77 8 78 H 79 H	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot,	•••			Total,	•••	25 75 330 5,998	157 158 159 160 161	Moghul, Pathau, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee,	•••	*** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079
76 1 77 8 78 H 79 H	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot,	•••	Voiman	•••	Total,	•••	25 75 330 5,998 2,979	157 158 159 160 161 162	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh,	•••	*** *** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079
76 1 77 8 78 H 79 H	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot,	•••	Vaisyas	•••	Total,	•••	25 75 330 5,998 2,979	157 158 159 160 161 162 163	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea,	•••	*** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78
76 1 77 8 78 F 79 F 80 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree,	•••	Vaisyas	•••	Total,	•••	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647	157 158 159 160 161 162 163	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh,	•••	*** *** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079
76 I 77 8 78 I 79 I 80 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree,		Vaisyas	•••	Total,	•••	25 75 330 5,998 2,979	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea,		*** *** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78
76 I 77 8 78 I 79 I 80 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree,		·	•••	Total,	•••	25 75 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,063	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165	Moghul, Pathau, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha,		*** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	*** *** *** ***	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875
76 I 77 S 78 I 79 I 80 I 81 A 82 A	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree,	 niah,	-	•••	Total,	•••	25 75 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,063	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Chcorihar, Jolaha, Behna,		*** *** *** *** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764
76 I 77 8 78 I 79 I 80 I 81 A 82 A 83 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E	 niah,	-		Total,	•••	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa,		*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 3,084 33,875 14,764 785
76 I 77 8 78 I 79 I 80 I 81 A 82 A 83 I 84 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Igrahree Bun Kusurwanee E	 niah, sunniah,	-		Total,	•••	25 75 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,065 31,763 138	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez,	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974
76 I 77 S 78 I 79 I 80 I 81 A 82 A 83 I 84 I 85 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Woon	 niah, sunniah,	-		Total,	•••	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara,		*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823
76 I 77 S 78 I 79 I 80 I 81 A 82 A 83 I 84 I 85 I 86 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Ooorwar, Bunniah Woo	 niah, sunniah,	·		Total,	•••	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,065 31,763 138 362 259	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez,	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	•••	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655
76 I 77 S 78 I 79 I 80 I 81 A 82 A 83 I 84 I 85 I 86 I 87 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Bunniah,	 niah, Bunniah,	·		Total,	000 100 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara,	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	*** ** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823
76 I 77 S 78 I 79 I 80 I 81 A 82 A 83 I 84 I 85 I 86 I 87 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Gusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood	 niah, Bunniah,	·		Total,		25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,065 31,763 138 362 259	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra,	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414
76 1 77 8 78 F 79 F 80 F 81 A 82 A 83 F 85 F 86 D 87 E 88 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Birnait, Raipoot, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Wooo Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud	 niah, sunniah, mer, hun,	·		Total,		25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Mokeree, Duffalee,	**** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452
76 1 77 8 78 F 79 F 80 F 81 A 82 A 83 F 86 F 86 F 87 F 88 F 88 F 89 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Gusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Bitto Kussoud Bitto Kanouje Ditto Ajoodhy	niah, sunniah, mer, hun, ea,	·		Total,	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 3	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 178	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289
76 I 77 S 78 I 79 I 80 I 81 A 82 A 83 I 84 I 85 I 86 I 87 I 89 I 90 I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Ajoodhy Dhoosur,	niah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee,	·		Total,	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,063 1,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 9	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 178 174	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134
76 1 8 1 7 7 8 8 1 1 8 2 A 8 5 1 E 8 8 8 1 I 9 0 C 9 1 E	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Ajoodhy Dhoosur, Rustogee,	niah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee,	·		Total,	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3 9 435 914	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 178 174	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205
76 I 77 8 F 79 F 80 F 81 A 82 A 85 F E 86 I E 89 I I 90 I R 89 I P 92 S	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Rhetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Coorwar, Bunniah Woot Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Ajoodhy Rustogee, urrawag,*	 niah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee,	·		Total,	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 376 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 435 914 465	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 178 174 175	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410
76 I 77 8 F F F 80 F F F 80 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Birnait, Raipoot, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu	 niah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee,	·		Total,	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 376 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 178 174 175	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205
76 I 77 8 F F F 80 F F F 80 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Rhetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Coorwar, Bunniah Woot Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Ajoodhy Rustogee, urrawag,*	 niah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee,	·		Total,	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	25 76 376 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 435 914 465	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 170 171 172 178 174 175 176	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** **	**** **** **** **** *** *** *** *** **	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410
76 I 77 8 F F F 80 F F F 80 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Birnait, Raipoot, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu	miah, sunniah, mer, hhun, abassee, abassee, unniah,	·		Total,		25 76 376 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 178 174 175 176 177	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18
76 I 77 8 F F F 80 F F F 80 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Birnait, Raipoot, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu	miah, sunniah, mer, hhun, abassee, abassee, unniah,	·			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892 430	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dufgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18
76 I 77 8 F F F 80 F F F 80 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Birnait, Raipoot, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu	miah, sunniah, mer, hhun, abassee, abassee, unniah,	·		Total,		25 76 376 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 170 171 172 178 174 175 176 177 178	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 788 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591
76 I 77 8 F F F 80 F F F 80 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F F F F 88 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Birnait, Raipoot, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu	miah, sunniah, mer, hhun, abassee, abassee, unniah,				000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892 430	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 177 178 179 179 179 180 181	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143
76 I 77 8 F 79 F 80 F 81 A 82 A F 85 F 86 I 89 I I 99 S 89 G 99 S 93 G	Belkhurea, Birnait, Birnait, Raipoot, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu	miah, sunniah, mer, hhun, abassee, abassee, unniah,	·			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892 430	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 177 178 179 180 181 181	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 2,452 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212
76 1 8 1 7 9 F F 8 1 1 8 2 A R F 8 5 F F 8 8 5 F F 8 8 5 F F 9 9 1 F S 8 9 9 1 F S 9 9 1 F S 9 9 1 F S 9 9 1 F S 9 1 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanouje Ditto Ajoodhy Dhoosur, Rustogee, urrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree,	miah, sunniah, mer, hhun, abassee, abassee, unniah,				000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 177 178 179 180 181 181	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591
76 1 8 1 7 9 F F 8 1 1 8 2 A R F 8 5 F F 8 8 5 F F 8 8 5 F F 9 9 1 F S 8 9 9 1 F S 9 9 1 F S 9 9 1 F S 9 9 1 F S 9 1 F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Birnait, Raipoot, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Boorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu	miah, sunniah, mer, hhun, abassee, abassee, unniah,				000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892 430	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 177 178 179 180 181 181	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 2,452 289 134 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212
76 1 8 7 9 F 8 8 1 A 8 2 A 8 5 F B 1 1 1 8 8 2 1 8 8 5 F B 1 1 1 9 9 2 S 6 8 7 9 1 8 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanouje Ditto Ajoodhy Dhoosur, Rustogee, urrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree,	miah, Bunniah, mer, hun, abassee, anniah,				000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 177 178 179 180 181 181	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 591 143 5,212 78
76 1 8 7 8 9 1 8 8 1 8 2 4 8 8 5 1 1 8 8 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Rhetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Gusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Gurrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Gueth, Bengalee Kae	niah, Bunniah, mer, hun, abassee, abassee, th,					25 76 376 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 177 178 179 180 181 181	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 2,452 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212
76 1 8 1 7 8 9 F 8 8 1 1 8 2 A R 8 5 F E I R 8 8 9 1 F B 9 9 9 1 B 9 9 1 B 9 9 1 B 9	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rusurwalla, Rusurwanee Boorwar, Bunniah Wood Bunniah Wood Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Ajoodhy Ditto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Rustogee, Burnawar, Burnawar, Burnawar, Garhurwar Bu fadwaree, Rastogee, Ru	niah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee, sunniah, th,					25 76 376 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 167 168 169 171 172 178 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Rheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee,			1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 ,67,168
76 1 8 7 8 8 9 8 8 9 1 1 8 8 9 9 1 8 8 9 9 9 9 8 8 9 9 9 9	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rathree, Buniah, Bunniah Wood Bunniah, Bitto Kussoud Bunniah, Bitto Kanoujo Bitto Ajoodhy Bouniah, Rustogee, Burnawag,* Burhurwar Bu fadwaree, Rastogee, Bengalee Kaelonar, Thatehra,	niah, Bunniah, mer, hun, abassee, abassee, th,					25 76 376 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 170 171 172 178 179 180 181 181 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee,		*** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 -67,168
76 1 8 1 7 9 F F 8 1 1 1 8 2 A R F 8 5 F F B 9 0 F R S 7 9 6 8 7 8 7 8 9 7 8 7 8 9 9 8 7 8 7 9 9 9 7 8 7 9 9 9 7 8 7 9 9 9 9	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rusurwalla, Rusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee Bun Gusurwanee, Gurhurwar Bu Gaeth, Gengalee Kae onar, hatehra, chutteek,	niah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee, sunniah, th,					25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 170 171 172 178 179 180 181 181 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Rheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee,			1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 ,67,168
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76 1 8 1 7 8 9 1 8 1 8 2 4 8 5 6 1 8 8 1 1 9 0 1 8 8 8 8 9 1 1 8 8 8 8 9 1 8 9 9 8 7 8 8 8 9 1 8 9 9 9 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Raj	mer, hun,	Soodras				25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 170 171 172 178 179 180 181 181 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee,				1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 ,67,168
76 1 8 7 8 9 8 9 8 8 9 1 1 8 8 2 A 8 8 5 1 1 8 8 2 9 1 1 8 8 9 9 1 1 8 8 9 9 9 9 7 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 9 9 9 9	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Bitto Kanouje Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, surrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Kaeth, Bengalee Kaetonar, Thatehra, Khutteek, Cheer, Kuhar,	mer, hun, abassee, abassee, th,	Soodras				25 76 376 398 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,063 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3,063 31,763 138 362 259 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 1,34,608 15,366	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 170 171 172 178 179 180 181 181 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee,				1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 ,67,168
76 1 8 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Hoorwar, Bunniah Wood Bitto Kussoud Bitto Kussoud Bitto Kanouje Ditto Ajoodhy Dhoosur, tustogee, turrawag,* turrawar Bu fadwaree, Kaeth, Bengalee Kae onar, Thatchra, Chutteek, theer, Cubar, Culwar, Kulwar,	mer, thun, abassee, th,	Soodras			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 170 171 172 178 179 180 181 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 414,764 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 ,67,168
76 1 8 1 1 1 7 7 8 1 8 1 1 1 8 2 1 8 1 8 2 1 8 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 8	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Raipoot, Raipoot, Raipoot, Raipoot, Rusurwalla, Rusurwanee Bun Rusurwanee Bun Bunniah Wood Bitto Kussoud Bunniah, Bitto Kanoujo Bitto Ajoodhy Bitto Ajoodhy Bitto Ajoodhy Bitto Ajoodhy Castogee, urrawag, Rustogee, u	niah, Bunniah, mer, hun, eabassee, th,	Soodras			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 390 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 177 180 181 181 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 67,168
76 1 77 8 7 8 9 8 8 1 8 1 8 2 4 8 5 6 1 8 8 9 1 1 8 8 2 8 8 6 1 8 9 1 1 8 8 9 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Raj	mer, thun, abassee, th,	Soodras			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 376 3,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,990	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 67,168
76 1 8 1 7 8 9 1 8 1 8 2 4 8 5 1 1 8 1 8 2 4 8 5 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Rajpoot, Rhetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Cusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Ditto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Gurnawag,* Gurnawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Caeth, lengalee Kae Honar, Lalwar, Lalwar, Lalwar, Lalwar, Lalwar, Lalwar, Lalee, Lalee, Late, Late, L	niah, Bunniah, mer, hun, eabassee, th,	Soodras			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 376 3,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,990 562	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 67,168
76 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 2 8 8 5 F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Sarjooot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Igrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Oitto Ajoodhy Ditto Ajoodhy Castogee, Iurawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Caeth, Bengalee Kae onar, Thatehra, Chutteek, Cheer, Culwar, Ialwaie, alee, at, Umbolee,	mer, hun, abassee, abassee, th,	Soodras				25 76 376 3,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,990	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 67,168
76 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Sarjooot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Igrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Oitto Ajoodhy Ditto Ajoodhy Castogee, Iurawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Caeth, Bengalee Kae onar, Thatehra, Chutteek, Cheer, Culwar, Ialwaie, alee, at, Umbolee,	niah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee, th, th,	Soodras				25 76 376 398 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,990 562 7,958	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 784 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 591 143 5,212 78 67,168
76 1 8 1 8 1 8 2 8 8 5 F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Chotto Ajoodhy Dhoosur, Kustogee, Gurrawag, Gurrawag, Gurrawag, Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Kaeth, Bengalee Kae Jonar, Chuteek, Cheer, Cuhar, Culwar, Lalwaie, Jalee, Jat, Jumbolee, Jurzee.	niah, Bunniah, mer, hun, abassee, miniah,	Soodras			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 376 398 2,979 57,647 	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 -67,168 61
76 1 8 1 8 1 8 2 4 8 5 F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Raj	mer, hun, abassee, th,	Soodras			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 330 5,998 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,990 562 7,958 9,060 44,027	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 78 784 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 591 143 5,212 78 67,168
76 1 8 1 8 1 8 2 4 8 5 6 1 B 1 8 2 4 8 5 6 1 B 1 8 2 8 4 8 5 6 1 B	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Rhetree, Rajpoot, Rhetree, Rajpoot, Rhetree, Rajpoot, Rusurwalla, Rusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wooo Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kanoujo Bitto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Burhurwar Bu fadwaree, Rustogee, Burrawag,* Burhurwar Bu fadwaree, Rustogee, Burrawag,* Burhurwar Bu fadwaree, Burteek, Rustogee, Burteek, Rustogee, Burteek, Rustogee, Burteek, Bullah, Budahee (Car, Budahee (Car, Budahee (Car, Burteek, Budahee (Car, Budahee (Car, Burteek, Budahee (Car, Budahee (Car, Burteek, Budahee (Car, Budahee (Car, Burteek, Budahee (Car, Budahee (Ca	mer, hun, abassee, th,	Soodras			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 376 398 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,990 4,385 26,990 4,081 15,366 17,958 9,080 44,027 1,541	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 -67,168 61
76 1 8 1 8 1 1 7 8 9 1 1 8 1 8 2 A R F E I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Rajpoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Rajpoot, Rusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Butto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Butto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Rustogee, Rustogee, Burnawar, Butteek, Cheer, Char, Culwar, Lalwaie, Lalwaie, Lalee, Lat, Cumbolee, Durzee, Rullah, Budahee (Carlohar, Lo	miah, Bunniah, mer, hun, aa, abassee, th, penter),	Soodras			000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	25 76 376 398 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,9738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,958 9,060 4,027 1,541 22,720	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 -67,168 61
76 1 8 1 1 7 8 9 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 1 8 1	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Raipoot, Khetree, Agurwalla, Igrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wood Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Jitto Kanouj Coltto Ajoodhy Ditto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Ajoodhy Coltto Kanouj Coltto Kussoud Coltto Kanouj Colt	miah, Bunniah, mer, hun, aa, abassee, th, penter),	Soodras			**** **** **** **** *** *** *** *** **	25 76 376 398 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,990 4,385 26,990 4,081 15,366 17,958 9,080 44,027 1,541	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total Total Total,	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 ,67,168 61 1,824
76 1 8 1 1 7 8 9 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 1 8 1	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Rajpoot, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wooo Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Liengalee Kae Honar, Liengalee Kae Honar, Liengalee Kae Honar, Liengalee Kae Honar, Liengalee	miah, sunniah, mer, hun, abassee, sunniah, penter),	Soodras				25 76 376 398 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 365 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,962 7,958 9,060 44,027 1,541 22,720 23,659	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total Total Total,	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 ,67,168 61 1,824
76 1 8 1 1 7 8 9 1 1 8 1 8 2 1 8 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Belkhurea, Birnait, Powar, Rajpoot, Khetree, Rajpoot, Agurwalla, Agrahree Bun Kusurwanee E Poorwar, Bunniah Wooo Bunniah, Ditto Kussoud Bunniah, Ditto Ajoodhy Rustogee, Burrawag,* Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Gurhurwar Bu fadwaree, Liengalee Kae Honar, Liengalee Kae Honar, Liengalee Kae Honar, Liengalee Kae Honar, Liengalee	miah, Bunniah, mer, hun, aa, abassee, th, penter),	Soodras			**** **** **** **** *** *** *** *** **	25 76 376 398 2,979 57,647 3,262 3,068 31,763 138 362 259 8,529 3 9 435 914 465 892 430 50,529 20,584 1,285 9,738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,9738 1,747 710 1,34,608 15,366 17,950 4,385 26,958 9,060 4,027 1,541 22,720	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 181 182 183	Moghul, Pathan, Sheikh, Mewatee, Ghosee, Kumboh, Dandea, Choorihar, Jolaha, Behna, Chhipa, Rungrez, Bhuttiara, Koonjra, Mokeree, Duffalee, Dubgar, Sikulgur, Bhand, Tawaef, Bukurkussab, Nearea, Rungbhurea, Bheestee, Kussera, Dhobee, Lall Begee, Jews, Chinaman, Europeans, Europeans, Europeans,		Total	1	1,293 12,939 65,003 95 1,079 48 785 3,084 33,875 14,764 785 974 2,823 3,655 414 2,452 289 134 205 1,410 4,157 18 12 591 143 5,212 78 -67,168 61

[•] Shown in the General Statement after "Soodras."

TABLE NO. IV.—(Continued.) HUMEERPORE.

		Brahmins.			67 Koomhar,			13,06
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir,			::: }	Nil.	68 Byragee, 69 Jogee,	•••	•••	76
3 Gour,				1,229	70 Putwa,			67 70
4 Alkal,)		71 Goosaen,		•••	84
5 Mithil,	•••	***	}	Nil.	72 Baria,			36
6 Goutam,	•••	•••)	1 560	73 Busphore,	•••		12,63
7 Joshee, 8 Marahtta,				1,563 75	74 Nutt, 75 Beldar,	•••	•••	186
9 Bhat,				3,443	76 Thutehra,		•••	245 176
0 Kunoujea,			***	58,097	77 Juga,	•••		4/
			-	64,407	78 Jat,	•••	***	4
		Kshatryas.			79 Choonpuz,	•••	•••	39
11 Soorujbunsee,		Ashairyas.	422	10,954	80 Salt Manufacturer (N	oneea),	•••	8
2 Rughobunsee,			•••	719	81 Kumungur, 82 Goojur,	***	•••	
3 Rajkoomar,	***	•••	•••	Nil.	83 Ghosea,			1.7
4 Chundrabunsee	,	•••		7,069	84 Sour			1,10
5 Baes,	•••			19,456	85 Rungrez (Hindoo Chhe	eepee),		1
6 Baghel,	•••	•••	***	28	86 Lukheira,	•••		36
7 Paryhar, 18 Pownar,	**	•••	•••	3,709 1,495	87 Jussoundhee,			14
9 Chowhan,	•••		•••	493	88 Kooshta, 89 Kucheir,	•••	•••	6.
O Salunkee,	•••	•••	•••	51	90 Tawaef,	•••	•••	
1 Sickrajpoot,		•••	•••	5	91 Kunphutta,			
2 Gour,	•••	•••	•••	155	92 Tugga,			
8 Khutree,	•••	• •••	••• _	68	93 Pasee,	***		
				44,202	94 Sikh,	•••		1
		Vaisyas.			95 Khuradee,	•••		
4 Osval,	•••			Nil.	96 Dubgur,	* ***	•••	1
5. Agarwal,	•••		•••	2,058	97 Fukeer, 98 Lohar,	•••	•••	51 6.40
6 Goojratee,	•••	•••		3	99 Burhaie (Carpenter),	•••	•••	6,458 5,391
Rustoogee,		***	•••	4	Carpenter),	•••	•••	D ₁ 37
Doosur,	•••	•••	•••	6 465				3,60,24
Oomur, O Derh Oomur,	•••	•••	•••	6,465 4,934		Mahomedans.		-
1 Cusodhon,	•••	•••	•••	649	100 Sheikh,	•••	•••	11,:55
2 Ajoodhiabasee,		•••	•••	1,996	101 Syud,	•••	•••	1,91
3 Gohai,	***	•••	•••	2,071	102 Moghul, 103 Pathan,	•••	***	331
4 Purwar,	•••	•••	***	132	104 Rungrez,	•••	•••	6,906 1,421
5 Jhumija,	•••	•••	•••	16	105 Choorhail,	•••	•••	767
6 Mahil, 7 Dhoosur.	•••	***	•••	154	106 Lukheira,	•••	•••	29
7 Dhoosur, 8 Pulleewar.	•••	•••	•••	11 38	107 Naie,	•••	•••	124
9 Poorwar,	•••	•••	***	548	108 Dhobee,	•••	***	154
0 Sehwaree,	•••	***	•••	49	109 Bhutiara,	•••	•••	%
· ·			-	19,303	110 Jolaha, 111 Behna,	•••	•••	95
		Soodras.	_	10,000	112 Koonjra,	•••	***	4,84 25 26 26 14 14 73
1 Kaeth,		Soourus.		9 400	113 Bheestee,	•••	•••	7
2 Aheer,	•••	•••	•••	8,486 27,828	114 Kussaie,	***	•••	26
3 Talee.	•••	•••	•••	11,533	115 Sikulgur,	•••	•••	H
4 Koree,	•••	•••	•••	26,046	116 Nearia,	•••	•••	19
5 Kachee,	•••	•••	•••	27,080	117 Kumungur,	***	•••	
6 Soonar,	•••	•••	•••	6,828	118 Buker Kussab, 119 Nalbund,	•••	•••	;
7 Mally,	•••	•••	***	1,976	120 Fukeer,	•••	•••	229
8 Naie (Barber), 9 Baree.		•••	•••	11,699	121 Jogee,	•••	•••	294
0 Tumbolee,	•••	•••	•••	142 2,801	122 Dhuphalee,	•••	•••	79
1 Bhurbhoonja,		•••	•••	3,428	123 Buhkuta,	•••	•••	1
2 Durzie (Tailor		•••	***	3,819	124 Tawaef,	•••	•••	586
3 Kewut,	····	•••	•••	8,481	125 Heejra,	•••	•••	44
4 Kahar,	•••	•••	•••	10,724	126 Kullawut, 127 Nutt,	•••	•••	2
5 Kullar,	•••	•••	•••	3,984	128 Dharee,	•••	•••	13
6 Koormee, 7 Khangar,	•••	•••	•••	4,075	129 Bhand,	•••	•••	10
8 Khutteek,	•••	•••	•••	12,457	130 Maldadee,	•••	•••	27
Kurrir,	•••	•••	•••	1,425 1,591	131 Nukharchee,	•••	•••	\$6 76 15 19 27 28 28
0 Lodhi,	•••	•••	•••	59,864	132 Choonair,	•••	•••	
l Gururria,	•••	•••	•••	9,226	TOTAL M	AHOMBDANS,	•••	32,78
2 Moorai,	•••	•••	•••	27		Christians.	•••	
0 Theken	•••	•••	•••	6,913	133 Christians,	Christians.		41
		•••		CO 200	1	•••	•••	
4 Chumar,	•••		140	63,736			•••	
Chumar, Mochee,	•••	•••	•••	249	Gi	RAND TOTAL,		5,20,943
4 Chumar, 5 Mochee,					Gi	RAND TOTAL,		5,20,943
4 Chumar, 5 Mochee,	•••		•••	249 591	K PO R E .	RAND TOTAL,		5,20,043
4 Chumar, 5 Mochee, 6 Chick,	•••		•••	249 591		RAND TOTAL,		5, 30,94
4 Chumar, 5 Mochee, 6 Chick,	•••	Brahmins.	.:: GO:	249 591 R U C	K PO R E. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee,			
4 Chumar, 5 Mochee, 6 Chick, 1 Tilung, 2 Dravir,	•••	Brahmins.	G O 1	249 591 R U C	K PO R E . 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda,	***		111
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour,	•••	Brahmins.	.::} .::}	249 591 R U C	25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mabapattra,	•••		
4 Chumar, 5 Mochee, 6 Chick, 1 Tilung, 2 Dravir,	•••	Brahmins.	GO:	249 591 R U C	K PO R E . 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha,			111
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul,	•••	Brahmins.	.::} .::}	249 591 R U C	K PO R E. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat,		***	11
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree,	•••	Brahmins.	GO:	249 591 R U C	K PO R E . 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha,			11
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey,	•••	Brahmins.	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513	K PO R E. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin,			111 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 9 Misser,	•••	Brahmins.	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin,		**** **** **** **** **** *** *** *** *	111 1,111 4,73 89,61
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 9 Misser, 10 Sookool,	•••	Brahmins	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin,		**** **** **** **** **** *** *** *** *	111 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 9 Misser, 10 Sookool, 11 Chowbey,	•••	Brahmins.	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia,	 	011 111 000 011 111 111 111 111	111 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 9 Misser, 1 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya,	•••	Brahmins	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee,	 	**** **** **** **** **** ****	111 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 9 Misser, 11 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 13 Pathuk,	•••	Brahmins.	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740 12,959	K PO R E. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapatra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee, 35 Raghobunsee,	 	011 111 000 011 111 111 111 111	111 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 9 Misser, 10 Sookool, 11 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 13 Pathuk, 14 Doobey,	•••	Brahmins	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil. 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740 12,959 34,826	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee,	 		37378 874 873 111
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 9 Misser, 10 Sookool, 11 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 13 Pathuk, 14 Doobey, 15 Ojha,	•••	Brahmins.	GO1	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740 12,959 34,826 4,476	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee, 35 Raghobunsee, 36 Rajcoomar,	 		37378 874 873 111
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 9 Misser, 10 Sookool, 11 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 13 Pathuk, 14 Doobey, 15 Ojha, 16 Ditchit, 17 Sakuldeepee,	•••	Brahmins.	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740 12,959 34,826	K PO R E. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee, 35 Raghobunsee, 36 Rajcoomar, 37 Chundrabansee, 38 Baes, 39 Bagheil,	 	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	37378 60 73 73 111
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 10 Sookool, 11 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 13 Pathuk, 14 Doobey, 15 Ojha, 16 Ditchit, 17 Sakuldeepee, 18 Bajpaie,	•••	Brahmins	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740 12,959 34,826 4,476 1,985 397 40	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee, 35 Raghobunsee, 36 Rajcoomar, 37 Chundrabansee, 38 Baes, 39 Bagheil, 40 Sirneit,	 		37378 60 73 73 111
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 10 Sookool, 11 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 13 Pathuk, 14 Dobey, 15 Ojha, 16 Ditchit, 17 Sakuldeepee, 18 Bajpaie, 19 Bhat,	•••	Brahmins.	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740 12,959 34,826 4,476 1,986 397 40 279	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee, 35 Raghobunsee, 36 Rajcoomar, 37 Chundrabansee, 38 Baes, 39 Bagheil, 40 Sirneit, 41 Chundail,	 	**** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** ****	37378 60 73 73 111
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 9 Misser, 10 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 13 Pathuk, 14 Oobey, 15 Ojha, 16 Ditchit, 17 Sakuldeepee, 18 Bajpaie, 19 Bhat, 20 Awasthee,	•••	Brahmins.	GO 1	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740 12,959 34,826 4,476 1,985 397 40 279 137	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee, 35 Raghobunsee, 36 Rajcoomar, 37 Chundrabansee, 38 Baes, 39 Bagheil, 40 Sirneit, 41 Chundail, 42 Chowhan,	 		33235 69,60 7,71 1,11 1,11 1,11 1,11 1,11 1,11 1,1
1 Tilung, 2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 10 Sookool, 11 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 14 Doobey, 15 Ojha, 16 Ditchit, 17 Sakuldeepee, 18 Bajpaie, 19 Bhat, 20 Awasthee, 21 Gungapootra, 21 Gungapootra, 21 Gungapootra,	•••	Brahmins	GO:	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,764 13,202 22,0740 12,959 34,826 4,476 1,986 397 40 279 137 87	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee, 35 Raghobunsee, 36 Rajcoomar, 37 Chundrabansee, 38 Baes, 39 Bagheil, 40 Sirneit, 41 Chundail,	 	**** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** ****	33235 69,60 7,71 1,11 1,11 1,11 1,11 1,11 1,11 1,1
2 Dravir, 3 Gour, 4 Atkul, 5 Mithil, 6 Goutam, 7 Tewaree, 8 Pandey, 10 Sookool, 11 Chowbey, 12 Oopadhya, 13 Pathuk, 14 Doobey, 15 Ojha, 16 Ditchit, 17 Sakuldeepee, 18 Bajpaie, 19 Bhat,	•••	Brahmins.	GO 1	249 591 R U C Nil 4 Nil. 62,250 67,513 41,835 22,768 13,202 20,740 12,959 34,826 4,476 1,985 397 40 279 137	KPORE. 25 Kanoujea, 26 Trivadee, 27 Panda, 28 Mahapattra, 29 Bunowha, 30 Dasaundhee, or Bhat, 31 Bengalee Brahmin, 32 Other Brahmin, 33 Bhanderia, 34 Soorujbunsee, 35 Raghobunsee, 36 Rajcoomar, 37 Chundrabansee, 38 Baes, 39 Bagheil, 40 Sirneit, 41 Chundail, 42 Chowhan, 43 Koolahuns,	 		111 1,115 90 4,73 89,66

GORUCKPORE.-(Concluded.)

		GOR	UCKP	ORE.—(Concluded	<i>!</i> .)		
46 Batsha Gottree,			201	109 Malas			
47 Kutchwa,	**	•••	331 172	103 Hulwaie			6,311
48 Gohurwar,		•••	531	104 Putehura	•••	•••	4,883
49 Bhaley Sooltan, 50 Koonwar,	•••		144 5,017	105 Gooreea, or Goure	eea.	•••	3,640 3,440
51 Nikoombh,			707	106 Bansphore, or Dh 107 Kewut, or Mullah		•••	10,796
52 Goutama,	•••		5,338	108 Katthuk,	·,	•••	1,34,652 1,223
53 Punwar, 54 Bessain,	•••		693 4,282			•••	14,168
55 Kuthureea,	•••		62			•••	46,407
56 Kowsik, 57 Rathore,		•••	4,274	112 Loheyra,		•••	10,988 460
57 Rathore, 58 Rai Kowar,	•••	•••	1,380 1,577	113 Khurbind and Bi	nd,		15,335
59 Downwar,	·		941	115 Tharoo, (Nepal ar	d Turrai people)	•••	1,626
60 Moonish, 61 Oojain,		•••	28	116 Lodhe.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	4,552 24,684
62 Other Kshatryas,	•••	•••	16 62,73 2	117 Khutteek, 118 Thutehra,	•••		9,436
63 Khuttree,	•••	•••	297	119 Koondeyra		•••	3,096
			1,23,328	120 Auruckh			668 3,738
	Vaisyas.			121 Kusaira, 122 Kusghur,	•••	•••	917
64 Osval,		•••	Nil.	123 Nutt,	•••	•••	62 1,450
65 Ugurwal, 66 Goojratee,		•••	760	124 Khurwat,	•••		5,525
67 Burnwar,	•••	•••	Nil. 4,214	125 Kumungur, 126 Pullehdar,	•••	•••	147
68 Kusoundhan,		•••	21,832	127 Bhurthwal,	•••	•••	427 76
69 Kandoo, 70 Aguhuree,	•••		34,144	128 Sikh,	•••		91
71 Kisurwanee,	•••	•••	5,642 460	129 Rajbhat, 130 Soondee,	•••	•••	23
72 Rouneear,	•••		5,123	131 Chaee,	•••	•••	139
73 Puttunwar, 74 Ajoodhya Basee.		•••	9,304 113	132 Chumar,		•••	13,156 4,12,600
75 Other Bunniahs,			40,154	133 Rungowa, 134 Goudee,	•••	•••	420
			1,21,746	135 Dhanook,		•••	28,792 371
	Soodras.		- 1	136 Marwaree, 137 Doosadh,			64
76 Aheers,		•••	4,08,903	138 Ramjunnee,	•••		25,501
77 Talee,	•••		82,096	139 Dome,	•••	***	23 1,186
78 Koeree, or Moorao, 79 Kachee,	•••		1,63,839 Nil.	140 Rujbhar, 141 Mooreyree,	***		907
80 Kaisthas,	•••		39,664	142 Irakee,	•••	***	19
81 Ditto Bengalee,		•••	25	143 Chanaoo,		•••	1,103 3,684
82 Burhaie, 83 Lohar,	•••	•••	41,766 47,748	144 Beggars (Fukeers) 145 Tantawa,	,		17,829
84 Burhaie, or Tumbolee,		•••	41,526	146 Other Hindoos.			397
85 Burgah,	•••	•••	370	147 Varna Shunker,			6,920 10
86 Koormee, 87 Ditto Jaiswar,	•••	•••	1,71,005 11,560	Total,			23,72,386
88 Ditto Sainthwar,		•••	59,823	GRAND	TOTAL OF HINDOOS,		30,01,424
89 Koomhår, 90 Gururria,	•••	•••	61,646		Mahomedans.	•••	
90 Gururna, 91 Kulwar,		•••	22,682 46,739	148 Syud, 149 Moghul,	•••	***	12,771
92 Bhurbhooj,	•••	•••	16,780	150 Pathan	•••		1,099
93 Kahar, or Turaha, 94 Bhur,			67,426	151 Sheikh,		•••	38,028 76,999
95 Looneea,		•••	63,523 61,747	divisions),	s (not classed under the	above four	. 0,000
96 Sonar,	•••	•••	17,396	Total,	•••	•••	3,08,893
97 Naie (Hujjam,) 98 Baree,	•••	•••	55,508 9,460	153 Europeans,	***	•••	4,37,790
99 Dhobee,	,	•••	54,700	154 Eurasians and Nati	ve Christians.	•••	97
100 Soraheea, 101 Kungraheea,	•••	•••	4,253	155 Jews,	•••		188
or nungraneca,			259	GREA	T GRAND TOTAL,	•••	34,39,513
		A	ZIM	JURH.		•	
	Brahmins.			35 Nikoom,			
l Saruswat, 2 Kunoujea,	•••	•••	191	36 Burgvan ·	•••	•••	3,313
3 Gour,	•••	•••	78,586 17,775	37 Birooar, 38 Teteha,	•••	•••	451 3,910
4 Sakuldeepee,	•••	•••	1,707	39 Suharya,	•••	•••	531
5 Mahapatra,	•••	•••	1,098	40 Gurgbunsee.	***	•••	205
			99,352	41 Dhhosut, 42 Muharour,	•••	•••	2,473 20
	Kshatryas.			43 Khatee,	•••	•••	20
6 Sukurwar, 7 Dukhitwar,	•••	•••	1,570	44 Nurounee,	•••	***	10 240
8 Rajkoomar,	•••	•••	565 99	45 Oodmutia, 46 Surwar,	•••	•••	3,095
9 Goutam,	•••	•••	8,394	47 Suwahya,	•••	•••	60
10 Pulwar,	•••	•••	13,491	48 Muhoorya,	***	•••	30 25
12 Bisem,	•••	•••	22,755 4,546	49 Donowar, 50 Somebunsee,	***	•••	8,179
13 Nudwak	•••	•••	1,043	51 Bhuenhar,	•••	•••	557
14 Kurmwar, 15 Dhunes,	•••	•••	2,491	52 Seengale,	•••	•••	1,284 5,726
16 Bhrigoobung.	•••	•••	557 24	53 Surpukharya, 54 Lahoot,	•••	•••	1,105
17 Chouhan, 18 Rughoobuns,	•••	•••	2,753	55 Ametha,	•••	•••	35 400
19 Sungial	•••	•••	739 236	56 Ryecwar, 57 Dickhit,	•••	•••	1,024
20 Arikh.	•••	•••	30	58 Kakan,	***	•••	3,456
21 Nunwak, 22 Kuchhwah,	•••	•••	41	59 Surharva	•••	•••	990 578
23 Oojenee	•••	•••	1,171 453	60 Bunkutea, 61 Buruhya,		•••	28
25 Kingootee,	•••	•••	533	62 Puchotaria,	•••	•••	4,579
25 Kinwar, 26 Soorujbunsee,	•••	• •••	13	63 Sengur	•••	•••	8 5,639
2/ Jadubunace	•••	•••	38 49	64 Ghaghur, 65 Maharwar,	•••	•••	28
28 Punwar, 29 Doorgbuns,	•••	•••	762	66 Sikroura	•••	•••	50 159
30 Chundeil	•••	•••	1.071	67 Buryakoh	•••	•••	153 9
31 Gohlote.	•••	•••	6,952 112	68 Surneth, 69 Mynpoory,	•••	•••	42
32 Lathour, 33 Kousick,	•••	•••	2,318	70 Konar,	•••	•••	36 108
34 Chouput Khumbh,	•••	•••		71 Bhooenhar,	•••	•••	106 46,642
		•••	92			-	1,71,480
		* Shown un	der the head	of "Soodree "	igitized by	416	

AZIMGURH.-(Concluded.)

		Bys.			133	Kamahya,	•••	•••		
		-3				Luhera,	•••	•••	***	251
72 Ugurwals	L	•••	200	1,014		Lotora,	•••	•••	•••	103
73 Khuttree,			†••	427		Mull,**			***	4
74 Burnwar,		••••	•••			Rungooa,	•••	•••	***	2,572
		•••	•••	6,293			•••	•••	***	641
75 Golwara,	***	•••	•••	116		Dubgur,	•••	•••	•••	321
76 Agurharr	•	•••	•••	3,387		Chanchra,	•••	•••	•••	15
77 Kusondan		•••	•••	296		Sonar,	•••	•••	•••	7,236
78 Rustoogee	·,	•••	•••	506	141	Byragee,	•••	•••	***	634
					-					
				12,039	1					9,06,055
		Soodras.			1			Total of Hindoos,	•••	12,04,642
79 Kyusth,	•••	•••	•••	15,716				Mussulmans.		
		Untej, or inferior Castes.			142	Syud,	•••	•••		¥ 040
30 Koeree,		••		68,406		Sheikh,			***	8,868
Konhar,	•••	•••	•••			Mirza,	•••	•••	•••	41,250
	•••	•••	•••	23,607			•••	•••	•••	599
2 Lohar,	•••	•••	•••	23,738		Mullik,	•••	•••	***	705
33 Kandoo,	•••	***	•••	28,823		Moghul,	•••	•••	***	953
34 Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	8,673		Pathan,	•••	•••	•••	24,736
5 Baree,	•••	•••		2,879		Durzee,	•••	•••	•••	4,643
6 Dhurkar,	•••	•••	•••	2,916		Jolaha,	•••	•••	•••	51,973
7 Aheer,	•••	***	•••	2, 10,868		Dhoonia,	•••	•••	•••	16,050
8 Pasee,	***	•••	•••	12,789	151	Fukeer,	•••	•••	•••	4,938
9 Chumar,	•••	•••	•••	1,95,419	152	Choorihara		•••	•••	2,265
0 Hujjam,	***	•••	•••	15,050		Duffalee,	,	•••	***	954
I Kahar,		•••	•••	43,918		Koonjra,	•••	•••	•••	_
2 Talee.	•••	•••	•••	23,618		Mochee.	•••	•••		1,105
3 Tumbolee,	•••					Bhutiara,			•••	189
4 Ateeth,		•••	***	9,930		Rankee,	•••	•••	•••	1,105
	•••	•••	•••	4,012			•••	•••	100	1,703
5 Kulwar,	•••	***	•••	19,867		Nanbaiee,	•••	•••	•••	135
6 Nooniah,	•••	•••	•••	46,818		Koondigur,	•••	•••	***	145
7 Gururriah	•	•••	•••	6,388		Neareea,	•••	•••	•••	I_2
8 Burhaie,	•••	•••	***	7,546		Kussab,	•••	•••	•••	1,740
9 Bhar,	•••	***	•••	69,781	162	Nalbund,	•••	•••	•••	29
0 Moashar,	•••	•••	•••	313		Meerassee,	•••	***	***	195
1 Khutteek,	•••	•••	•••	2,439	164	Guddee,	•••	•••	•••	683
2 Dome,		•••	•••	2,791		Dhabaa	•••	***	•••	4,022
3 Mullah,		•••	•••	7,971		Halalkhore		•••	900	1,454
4 Malee.			•••	1,762		Malee,	•••	•••	•••	11404
Buheylia.	••,•	•••		451		Dhak				
	•••	•••	•••	1,881		Pawanreea,	•••	•••	***	1,674
	•••	•••	•••				•	•••	***	545
7 Nutt,	•••	***	•••	882	170		•••	•••	***	1,53
8 Hulwaiee,	•••	•••	•••	2,598		Jogee,	•••	***	•••	614
Koormee,	•••	•••	•••	27,389			•••	***	•••	143
Kewut,	•••	•••	•••	8,045		Munnihar,	•••	•••	•••	54
Puthheear	ı,	•••	•••	801			•••	•••	•••	139
? Thutehra,	•••	•••	•••	1,484			•••	•••	•••	113
Gundhee,	•••	•••	•••	25	176	Bunjara,	•••	•••	•••	162
Jat,	•••	•••	•••	17		Vanian'	•••	•••	•••	27
· M., j., : h.,	•••	•••	***	37		17:14 - 1	•••	•••	•••	36
Kondela,	•••		•••	32		Doldon	•••	•••		40
Kusera.		•••		151		Atushbaz,			•••	69
Oumar,‡	•••	•••	•••	153	181	Hujjam,		•••	•••	8,950
Kuthar,	•••	•••	•••		100		•••	***	•••	
Kuthuck,	•••	•••	•••	310			•••	***	•••	3,215
Tawaef,	•••	•••	•••	683			•••	•••	•••	22
Bind,	•••	•••	•••	21		Cashmeree,		•••	•••	501
Becar,	•••	***	•••	100		Meersheeka		•••	•••	60
Tooraha,§	•••	•••	•••	506	186	Teergurh,	•••	•••	•••	16
Chaeen,	•••	•••	•••	139		Tawaef,		•••	•••	461
Deserti	•••		•••	3,949		Sikulgurh,	-	•••		376
Dheemur,		•••		98		Δ1 ·				:3
Roomann	•••	•••	•••		133	G AUGUE,	•••	•••	•••	
Rooneear,	•••	•••	•••	4 90	l			Tonit on Massesses		1 01 105
Sindoorhar Bhundur,∥	а,	•••	•••	28	l			TOTAL OF MUSSULMANS,	***	1,81,175
, Khundur II	•••	•••	•••	327	١.	~				
Dianau,				286	1 100	Christians,				55
Kutooah,		***	***		1 100	CIII IS VIBILIS,			•••	•••
Kutooah, Kumkar, Kumkar,	•••	•••	•••	3,471	130	CIII IS VIALIS,	•	GRAND TOTAL.	•••	13,85,872

^{*} Shown under "Kshatryas." † Classified under "Vaisyas" in the General Statement. ‡ Classified under "Brahmins" in the General Statement. § Shown in the column of Dheemur, or Kuhar under "Soodras." || Shown in the column of Bhudree or Dukouth under "Brahmins" ¶ Shown under the head of "Vaisyas." ** Shown under the head of "Vaisyas."

JOUNPORE.

Hini	doos—Brahmins.			5 Penday,		•••	19,35 21,4
	Gour.		,	6 Opadhya,		•••	11.25
l Gour,		•••	26	8 Misser,		•••	29,77
			,	1			1,65,63
	Kanoujeea.		,	1	Sakuldeepee.		1,60.5
1 Ditchit,	100	•••	6,309	1			
2 Trigonaet,	•••	•••	727	1 Sakuldeepee,	•••	•••	(
3 Trephalla,	•••	•••	13	i	201.11		
4 Awasthee,	•••	***	16	ı	Mithil.		
			7,065	1 Ojha,	***	•••	2,5
	Saroureea.		-,,,,,,	1	Sarroswat.		
l Doobey,	***	•••	21,445	1			4
2 Chowbey,	•••	•••	15,285	1 Sarroswat,	•••	•••	
3 Patuk,	***	•••	15,731	í		•	1,75,41
Tewaree,	•••	***	31,320	(. دونه بوا

JOUNPORE,—(Concluded,)

	Maha-brahmins.			Sood	ras.		
1 Maha-brahmin,	•••	•••	772	1 Kaeth,	•••	***	14,972
			1,76,188	2 Agurharee,‡	•••	•••	6,514
			1,70,100	3 Kasarwanee,‡ 4 Barnwar,‡	•••	•••	505 4,80 3
	m.			5 Kowlapooree,‡	•••	•••	2,993
	Bhats.			6 Kasandhan,‡	•••	•••	4,763
1 Dasoundhee,	•••	•••	3,159	7 Oomar,‡ 8 Kaserah,	•••	•••	7,934 190
•				9 Thatera,	•••	•••	1,085
	Kshatryas.			10 Oonai,‡	•••	•••	1,163
	Mentali yus.			11 Halwayee, 12 Soonar,	•••	***	8,495
1 Soorujbunsee,	•••	•••	55	13 Kalwar,	•••	•••	4,824 9,578
2 Goutum,	•••	•••	5,623	14 Bhoonja,	•••	•••	10,431
3 Rajkoomar, 4 Rughobunsee,	***	•••	6,512 3 0,49 3	15 Patwa, 16 Talee	•••	•••	279
5 Baes,	•••	•••	35, 536	17 Aheer,	•••	•••	13,241 1,07,482
6 Beesaen,	•••	•••	4,579	18 Garurria,	•••	•••	12,417
7 Chundail, 8 Somebunsee,	***	•••	4,231	19 Lohar,	•••	•••	15,867
9 Doorgbunsee,	•••	•••	1,870 1 2, 489	20 Kahar, 21 Komhar,	•••	•••	15,351
10 Rathore,	***	••	205	22 Koeree,	•••	•••	15,34 4 36,270
11 Dhanwast, 12 Kousik,	•••	•••	6,192	23 Burhaie,	***	•••	2,962
12 Kousik,	***	•••	31 66	24 Baurhare or Tumbolee, 25 Baree	•••	•••	3,405
14 Gour,	• •••	•••	6	26 Dharkar,	•••	•••	2,06 6 2,491
15 Bachgattee,	***	•••	23, 988	27 Koormee,	•••	•••	29,833
16 Bachhalguttee, 17 Bach,	***	•••	163 1 854	28 Kawat,	***	•••	11,046
18 Beejhoneea,	***	•••	1,854 1,59 5	29 Noonees, 30 Pasee,	•••	•••	16,355
19 Sokarwar,	•••	•••	187	31 Bhar,	•••	•••	20,619 5,725
20 Mounis, 21 Rickbunsee.	•••	***	1,051	32 Nutt, •••	•••	•••	877
22 Neekomb,	***	•••	444 12,505	33 Malee, 34 Mosahar,	•••	•••	1,055
23 Soorwar,	•••	•••	3, 716	35 Malla,	•••	***	2,114 5,266
24 Deekhit,	•••	•••	153	36 Chumar,	•••	•••	1,01,289
25 Sonik, 26 Guherwa,	•••	•••	76	37 Khutteek, 38 Kathak	•••	•••	1,690
27 Soolunkee,	•••	•••	1,241 52	38 Kathak,	•••	•••	746
28 Nunwag,	•••	•••	22,806	40 Kunjur,	•••	•••	8,729 150
29 Patsareea, 30 Pawar,	***	•••	735	41 Dhobee,	•••	•••	6,618
30 Pawar, 31 Horayeea,	•••	•••	1,513 3,113	42 Kasmeera, or Ramjana, 43 Bahelia,	•••	•••	129
32 Chowputkhum,	***	•••	15,158	43 Banena, 44 Chheepeegar,	•••	•••	269
33 Bhanwag,	***	•••	4,216	45 Goureca,	•••	•••	21 22
34 Bhatthareea, 35 Palwar,	•••	•••	1,029	46 Durzee,	•••	•••	2,110
36 Belkhareea,	•••	•••	4 97 59	47 Atith, or Goosaen, 48 Byragee,	•••	•••	963
37 Kasrayea,	***	•••	277	40 Dylagee,	•••	•••	106
38 Patsaheea,	•••	•••	61				5,21,157
39 Kanpooreea, 40 Singha,	•••	•••	119 13	TOTAL OF HIND			
41 Mohareea,	***	•••	40	TOTAL OF HINDS	JOB,	***	9,28,345
42 Khorayea,	•••	•••	25	A.	Tahomedans,		
43 Torokman, 44 Chowhan,	•••	•••	2	. C 1			
5 Khajaee,	•••	•••	936 3	1 Syud, 2 Moghul,	•••	•••	10,078
66 Bhaleh Soolt an ,	•••	•••	7	3 Pathan,	•••	•••	409 7,071
17 Sonwan,	***		9,810	4 Sheikh,	•••	•••	25,509
18 Rajwar, 19 Gargbunsee,	•••	•••	417 53	5 Jolaha, 6 Hajam,	•••	•••	21,125
io Kachhowa,	•••	•••	2,480	7 Dhobee,	•••	•••	2,243
1 Rondbal,	***	•••	140	8 Rungrej,	•••	•••	770 489
2 Chananeea, 3 Baghel	•••	•••	5,3 55	9 Daffalee,	•••	•••	1,118
4 Belpareea,	•••	•••	14 88	10 Dhooneea, 11 Durzee,	•••	•••	6,466
5 Achulha,	•••	•••	28	12 Atasbaj,	***	•••	301 215
6 Raikowar,	•••	•••	18	13 Chooreehar,	***	•••	1,422
7 Basarha,	***	•••	13	14 Koonjra, 15 Hijra,	•••	•••	2,320
			2,23,938	16 Tawaef,	•••	•••	58 859
				17 Bhateearah,	•••	•••	85 3 745
	Bhoinhar.			18 Kussab, 19 Dharee,	•••	•••	883
	Dioiniar.			20 Bhand	•••	•••	113
Bhoinhar,	•••	•••	3,333	21 Sekilgurh,	•••	•••	. 248 . 307
				22 Mochee,	•••	•••	380
	Kshatryas.			23 Kamangur, 24 Rankee,	•••	•••	10
	y			25 Dabgar,	•••	•••	88 42
Kshatryas,	***	•••	168	26 Manchar,	•••	•••	766
				27 Halalkhor, 28 Fakcer,	•••	•••	795
	Vaisyas.			28 Fakeer, 29 Ghosee, Aheer,	•••	•••	1,634
	y -				•••	•••	550
Ugurwal,	•••	***	80	TOTAL OF MA	HOMEDANS,	•••	87,008
Sarawag*	***	•••	107				
			187		Christians.		
					•		
	DL			Christian -			
	Bhareyrea.			Christians,	•••	***	74

^{*} Shown at the bottom in the General Statement.

[†] Classified under the head of "Brahmins" in the General Statement.

[‡] Classified under the head of "Vaisyas" in the General Statement.

TABLE NO. IV.—(Continued.)

MIRZAPORE.

		Hindoo, I.—Brahmins	•		17 Burgahee,	•••	•••	••• 1,058
	Tewaree,	***	. •••	29,697	18 Lohar, 19 Burhaie,	•••	•••	19,982
_	Doobey, Chowbey,	•••	•••	21,392 10,087	20 Malee,	•••	•••	••• 629 ••• 609
	Pandey,	•••	•••	19,923	21 Puthar,	•••	•••	••• 419
	Patuck,	•••	•••	15,539	22 Koonbee, 23 Koeree,	•••	•••	••• 54,305
	Oopadhya, Shookul,	•••	•••	7,482 3, 504	24 Kachee,	•••	•••	··· 41,258
8	Dikchit,	***	•••	2,856	25 Kandoo,	•••	***	••• 1.204
	Misr, Sanadhya,	•••	•••	8,932 496	26 Kulwar, 27 Bhoonja.	•••	•••	29.541
11	Saraswut,	•••	•••	822	28 Gour,	•••	•••	••• 5,½60 ••• 6,522
	Malvee,	•••	•••	7,342	29 Gururria,	•••	•••	ee 24,09 <u>2</u>
13 14	Bajpaye, Abusthee,	•••	•••	2,802 1,975	30 Buheyia, 31 Talce,	•••	•••	2,045
.15	Kouhulee,	•••	 .i.	1,082	32 Durzee,	•••	•••	••• 3,973 ••• 1,897
16	Pushkurna,	•••	•••	121	33 Mullah,	•••	•••	••• 10,994
	Ojha, Ootkul,		•••	62 43	34 Kewut, 35 Nooneea,	•••	•••	••• 41,632 ••• 9.633
19	Mithul,	***	•••	162	36 Bind,	•••	***	••• 9,633 ••• 9,517
20	Shukuddeepee,	-\	•••	88	37 Kohar,	•••	•••	••• 16,129
21 22	Nagoo (Kashmeere Kool ditto,	r),	•••	31 4	38 Dhobee, 39 Dhangur,	•••	•••	••• 4,746 ••• 674
	Maharasht,	***	•••	62	40 Kolee,	•••	•••	••• 26,022
24	Tailung,	***	•••	6	41 Khurwur,	•••	•••	••• 11,431
25 26	Drabir, Goojratee,	•••	•••	· 4	42 Biar, 43 Baiswar,	•••	•••	••• 8,501 ••• 1,565
	Nagur,	•••	•••	28	44 Mujhwar,	•••	•••	••• 11,569
		٠	•		45 Cheroo,	***	•••	••• 3 ,125
	Chatterjea, Benerjea,	•		6 22	46 Punika, 47 Bhorenan,	•••	•••	••• 3,8•5 ••• 1.40
3 0	Mookerjeea,	Bengalee Brahmins.	\	• 9	48 Mooshur,	•••	***	••• 3 ₅ 311
	Diluttachargee,]	3	49 Kunjur, 50 Kamaneegur,	•••	•••	••• 230
	Chukrabutee, Ghoosal,			5 6	50 Kamaneegur, 51 Teergur,	•••	•••	••• 77
	Dusoundhee,	•••	•••	2,095	52 Manjhee,	•••	•••	33
		Total,		1,36,704	53 Koree, 54 Bhur,	•••	•••	••• 43° ••• 2.36
			•••	2,00,704	55 Puhree,	•••	•••	••• 2.90 ••• 1.1h
		IIKshatree-Rajpoot.			56 Pasee,	•••	•••	19.86
	Gihurbar, Bughel,	•••	•••	26,892 1,606	57 Khuteek, 58 Chumar,	•••	•••	••• 2,915 ••• 1,14,775
	Chowhan,	•••	•••	498	59 Doosadh,	•••	•••	••• 5,525
	Chundeil,	•••	•••	5,622	60 Dhurkar, 61 Domra,	•••	•••	5,973 2,552
	Bais, Rughoobunsee,	•••	•••	602 2, 041	or Doma,	•••	Total,	• 06 131
	Bisen,	•••	•••	1,142	1 Goosaeen,			211.3
	Sengur,	•••	•••	692 806	2 Byragee,	•••	•••	ee 1%
	Drigbunsee, Monus,	•••	•••	15,986				2,524
11	Nunbuk,	•••	•••	601			.	
12	Koour,	•••	•••	213	1		Total,	7,05,013
12	Buchh				į			
14	Buchh, Bunaphu r ,	•••	•••	189 3, 774			,	9,85,666
14 15	Bunaphu r, Pulwar,	•••	•••	189 3, 77 4 992			·	
14 15 16	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya,			189 3, 774	1 Europeans and	Eurasians.	Christian.	
14 15 16 17 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar,	*** *** *** ***	•••	189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922	1 Europeans and 2 Native Christia		·	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar,	•••	•••	189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628			Christian.	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar,	 		189 3,774 992 292 4,72 2,922 6,628 4,241 519	2 Native Christia		Christian.	9,85,666 929 150
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooracya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam,	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178	2 Native Christia 1 Syud,	ins,	Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 929 1\infty 417
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha,	***		189 3,774 992 292 4,72 2,922 6,628 4,241 519	2 Native Christia		Christian Mahomedans.	9,85,666 229 180 417 6,344 7,473
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooracya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam,	•••		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan,	ins,	Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 229 15e 417 6,241 7,470 154
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha,	 		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza,		Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 929 18e 417 6,344 7,474 194 4,907
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree,	 Total,		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha,		Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 229 180 417 6,344 7,470 194 4,907
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooracya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree,	Total,		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia,		Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 229 180 417 6,344 7,473 194 4,907 246 19,774
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree,	 Total,		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam,		Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 229 180 417 6,344 7,473 194 4,907 246 291 19,74 261
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Ugurwala Aguruhree,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee,	s,	Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 229 150 417 6,344 7,470 154 4,907 246 291 19,74 10, 11
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee,		Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 229 180 417 6,344 7,470 194 4,907 19,17 19,11 19,174 11,101 11,424 11,707 14,199
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Ugurwala Aguruhree,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez,	s,	Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 229 180 417 417 417 4,907 194 19,747 19,7
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur,		Christian	9,85,666 229 128 417 417 418 4190 119 119 119 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 11,70 1142 1142 1142 1142 1142 1142 1142 114
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee, Khundewal,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez,		Christian	9,85,666 929 155 417 6,344 7,470 144 937 246 1,071 1,071 4,097 261 1,071 4,097 3,322 66
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunnekpooree,	Total, III.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbuteeyara, 18 Duffalee,		Christian Mahomedans	9,85,666 229 180 417 6,344 7,470 1194 4,900 246 291 11,700 4,449 3,522 66 11,444 468 27,547
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 1 2 2 3	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee,	Total, 111.— Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509 8,030	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee,		Christian	9,85,666 229 120 1417 6,344 7,470 124 19,77 19,11 1,07 1,07 1,07 1,07 1,07 1,07 1,07 1
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 22 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunnekpooree,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbuteeyara, 18 Duffalee,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomaie, Rustogee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun,	Total, III.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509 8,030 507	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bhuteeyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja,		Christian	9,85,666 229 128 417 417 418 4190 119,774 119,71 1
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusundhun, Bunurwar,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509 8,030 507 1,164 1,003	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbuteeyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusundhun, Bunurwar,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 6,155 483 2,219 509 8,030 507 1,164	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear,	Total,		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509 8,030 507 1,164 1,003	2 Native Christia 1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bhutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509 8,030 507 1,164 1,003	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 4 7 1 8 9 10 11 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boorwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Khutee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Kaeth, Bhoorteea, Jat,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 8,030 507 1,164 1,003 44,326 1,3208 2,067 601	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukce, 29 Mookery,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusandhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Kaeth, Bhoorteea, Jat, Goojur,	Total,		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509 8,030 507 1,164 1,003 44,326	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukee, 29 Mookery, 30 Heejra,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 1 2 2 3 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boorwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Khutee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Kaeth, Bhoorteea, Jat,	Total, Total, III.—Vaisyas		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 8,030 507 1,164 1,003 44,326 1,3208 2,067 601	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukce, 29 Mookery,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 1 8 9 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Rustogee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Kaeth, Bhoorteea, Jat, Goojur, Aheer, Soonar, Chheepee (Sadh),	Total, Total, III.—Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 8,030 507 1,164 1,003 44,326 1,3208 2,067 601 24 86,620 4,927 167	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukce, 29 Mookery, 30 Hecjra, 31 Bahkuta, 32 Dubgur, 33 Nutt,		Christian	9,85,666 229 180 417 417 418 41907 246 11,707 41,907
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 18 19 19 10 11 11 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Iat, Goojur, Aheer, Soonar, Chheepee (Sadh), Kuthuk,	Total, 111.—Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 8,030 5,07 1,164 1,003 44,326 1,3208 2,067 601 24 86,620 4,927 167 676	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bhutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukce, 29 Mookery, 30 Heejra, 31 Bahkuta, 32 Dubgur, 33 Nutt, 34 Killhan,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Kustogee, Muheshree, Kunudewal, Marwaree, Kunudewal, Marwaree, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Kaeth, Bhoorteea, Jat, Goojur, Aheer, Soonar, Chheepee (Sadh), Kuthuk, Kusera, Koondera, Koondera,	Total, Total, III.—Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 6,15 483 2,219 509 8,030 507 1,164 1,003 44,326 1,3208 2,067 601 24 86,620 4,927 167 676 676 24,149 219	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukee, 29 Mookery, 30 Heejra, 31 Bahkuta, 32 Dubgur, 33 Nutt, 34 Killhan, 35 Koonjra, 36 Kusab,		Christian	9,85,666 229 180 417 6,344 4,907 19,74 11,707 4,499 3,352 6,144 431 431 431 431 431 431 431
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Ilooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Goutam, Khudewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusundhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Ist, Goojur, Aheer, Soonar, Chheepee (Sadh), Kuthuk, Kusera, Kusueka, Kuhuk, Kusera, Chheepee (Sadh), Kuthuk, Kusera, Kunhaera, Thatehra,	Total, IV.— Soodra.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 8,030 507 1,164 1,003 44,326 1,3208 2,067 601 24 86,620 4,927 167 676 24,149 219 280	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukce, 29 Mookery, 30 Hecjra, 31 Bahkuta, 32 Dubgur, 33 Nutt, 34 Killhan, 35 Koonjra, 36 Kusab, 37 Jogee,		Christian	9,85,666
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hulwar, Hulooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Kaeth, Goojur, Aheer, Soonar, Chheepee (Sadh), Kuthuk, Kusera, Koondera, Fhatehra, Hulwaee,	Total, III.—Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 6,15 483 2,219 509 8,030 507 1,164 1,003 44,326 1,3208 2,067 601 24 86,620 4,927 167 676 676 24,149 219	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukee, 29 Mookery, 30 Heejra, 31 Bahkuta, 32 Dubgur, 33 Nutt, 34 Killhan, 35 Koonjra, 36 Kusab,		Christian	9,85,666 229 180 417 417 418 4,907 246 11,707 44,909 256 27,707 267 27,707 27,707 28,
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 2 3 4 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Doonwar, Bhoonhcear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomur, Oomur, Coonie, Rustogee, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Bunurwar, Rawaneear, Khuhuk, Kusera, Koondera, Thatehra, Hulwace, Kuhar, Kuhar, Naie,	Total, III.—Vaisyas.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624 809 3,207 5,179 16,693 1,014 1,835 1,059 615 483 2,219 509 8,030 507 1,164 1,003 44,326 1,3208 2,067 601 24 86,620 4,927 167 676 24,149 280 17,893 17,385 15,695	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukce, 29 Mookery, 30 Hecjra, 31 Bahkuta, 32 Dubgur, 33 Nutt, 34 Killhan, 35 Koonjra, 36 Kusab, 37 Jogee,		Christian	9,85,666 229 180 417 6,344 4,907 19,74 19,74 11,707 4,79 11,707 4,79 11,707 4,79 11,707 4,79 11,707 12,75 13,75 14,75 15,75 16,75 17,75 18,75 1
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Bunaphur, Pulwar, Hulwar, Hooraeya, Kusraya, Soorwar, Boonwar, Bhoonheear, Gurg, Goutam, Kolha, Khutree, Oswal, Ugurwala Aguruhree, Oomaie, Rustogee, Muheshree, Guhaee, Khundewal, Marwaree, Kunuckpooree, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusurwanee, Kusondhun, Banurwar, Rawaneear, Kaeth, Goojur, Aheer, Goojur, Aheer, Soonar, Chheepee (Sadh), Kuthuk, Kusera, Kusera, Hulwaee, Hulwaee, Kuhar,	Total, IV.— Soodra.		189 3,774 992 292 472 2,922 6,628 4,241 519 18,178 2,115 2,601 99,624	1 Syud, 2 Sheikh, 3 Moghul, 4 Pathan, 5 Mirza, 6 Malik, 7 Jolaha, 8 Dhoonia, 9 Bhat, 10 Hujjam, 11 Durzee, 12 Dhobee, 13 Talee, 14 Rungrez, 15 Sikilgur, 16 Choorihar, 17 Bbutceyara, 18 Duffalee, 19 Malee, 20 Mochee, 21 Mehtur, 22 Khoja, 23 Puthar, 24 Ghosee, 25 Miryasee, 26 Mudaree, 27 Pourceya, 28 Raukce, 29 Mookery, 30 Hecjra, 31 Bahkuta, 32 Dubgur, 33 Nutt, 34 Killhan, 35 Koonjra, 36 Kusab, 37 Jogee,		Christian	9,85,666 229 180 417 417 418 4,907 246 11,707 44,909 256 27,707 267 27,707 27,707 28,

BENARES.

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		B1 ahmins.			Hajjam,	•••	344	•••	12,349
					Tumbolee,	•••	•••	•••	3,370
Doobey,	•••	•••	•••	5,156 24 ,334	Durzee, Putwa,	•••	***	•••	3,077
Missir, Copadhi a,	•••	•••	•••	16,519	Bind,	•••	***	•••	1,151 10,388
Panday,	•••	***	•••	15,501	Kahar,	•••	•••	•••	13,030
Sookul,	•••	•••	•••	7,572	Halalkhore,	•••	•••	•••	1,500
Chowbey,	•••	•••	•••	4,270	Kulwar,	•••	•••	•••	17,099
Tewary,	•••	***	•••	3,455	Aheer, Dhobee,	•••	•••	•••	67,560
Patuck, Ditchit,	•••	•••	•••	2, 290 960	Gundeyreea,	•••	•••	•••	6,914 11,567
Ojha, or Maeth	il.	•••	•••	237	Khutteek,	•••	•••	•••	3,531
Bhooinhar,	•••	•••	•••	21,460	Bhoonja,	•••	•••	•••	2,568
Reybhut,	•••	***	•••	258	Talee,	•••	•••	•••	17,215
Bajpa vee,	•••	•••	•••	579	Buryce,	•••	•••	•••	1,590
Awusthee,	•••	***	•••	25 13	Koree, Chumar,		•••	•••	737 86,706
Palna, Tylung,	•••	•••	•••	641	Burhaee,	•••	•••	•••	717
Nagur,	•••	•••	•••	558	Kular,	•••	•••	•••	203
Gundhurb,	•••	•••	•••	677	Dome,	•••	***	•••	1,082
Bhundeyrees,	•••	•••	•••	388	Kandoo,	•••	***	•••	3.618
Kuttuk,	•••	•••	•••	78	Passee,	•••	. •••	•••	3,970
Goozratee,	•••	•••	•••	3,662	Ramjuna,	•••	•••	•••	54 2
		Total,		1,08,633	Bhat,§ Buhelia,	•••	•••	•••	2,165 66 6
		10681,	•••	1,00,000	Dhurkar,	•••	•••	•••	1,556
					Punoreca,	•••	•••	***	218
		Kshatryas.			Goojur,	•••	•••	•••	12 4
_		·			Thutheyra,	•••	•••	900	1,162
Punwar,	•••	•••	•••	299	Bunjara,	•••	•••	•••	531
Goutam,	•••	•••	•••	4,104	Gundhee,	•••	•••	•••	549
Rajpoot, Kowsick,	•••	•••	•••	4, 346 65	Aubheer, Nutt,	•••	•••	•••	4,461 595
Bissain,	•••	•••	•••	864	Barce,	•••	•••	•••	1,449
Rickbunsee,	•••	•••	•••	716	Puhree,	•••	•••	***	620
Soorwar,	•••	•••	•••	. 18	Doosad,	•••	•••	•••	4.122
Nunwug,	• • •	•••	•••	430	Moossuhur,	•••	•••	•••	1,627
Soolinkee,	• ••	•••	•••	42	Dhanook,	•••	•••	•••	4
Guhurwar,	• • •	•••	•••	9	Dhangur,	•••	•••	***	86 332
Soambunsee, Bhunwug,	•-•	•••	•••	83 1	Kurwul, Sandhura,	•••	***	•••	332 14
Nunkoach,		•••	•••	38	Sikulghur,	•••	•••	•••	4
Pulwar,	• ••	•••	•••	8	Lingeea,	•••	•••	•••	291
Moonis,	• ••	•••	•••	31	Jat,	•••	•••	•••	81
Bayis,	• • •	•••	•••	67	Chheepee,	•••	. •••	•••	313
Chundeele,	•••	•••	•••	9	Luhera,	•••	***	•••	285
Horeca, Rajkoomar,	•••	•••	•••	80 10	Neyareeah, Khuradee,	•••	•••	•••	524
Cowsikh,	•••	•••	•••	17	Soyree,	•••	•••	•••	30 2 2,87 2
Dirgbunsee.	•••	•••	•••	7	Kurnatuck,	•••	•••	•••	16
Suzgyan,	•••	***	•••	13	Teerghur,	•••	•••	•••	44
Oojyan,	•••	•••	•••	15	Komtee,	•••	•••	•••	227
Buchgotee,	•••	•••	•••	13	Lodhur,	•••	***	•••	8
Sukurwar,	•••	•••	•••	4	Lowhur,	•••	•••	***	302
Bunafur, Rughoobunsee,	•••	•••	•••	25 42 121	Goorkha,	•••	•••	•••	199
a-gaoobansco,	•••	•••	•••	43,131	Mohoree,	•••	•••	•••	12 2 54
		Total.	•••	54,445	Mudrajce,	•••	•••	•••	8
		•		<u> </u>	Nowluckha,	•••	•••	•••	262
		 .			Paija,	•••	•••	•••	195
		Vaisyas.			Mulla,	•••	•••	•••	8,053
Kaeth,*				10.450	Tanteea, Ooditch,	•••	•••	•••	112 79
Uggurwalah,	•••	•••	•••	10,45 2 2,654	Bhur,	•••	•••	•••	33,059
Surowgee,†	•••	•••	•••	198	Soondee,	•••	•••	•••	714
Augrahree,	•••	***	•••	1,358	Rarah,	•••	***	•••	506
Rustogee,	•••	•••	•••	456	·				
Moheshuree,	•••	••• `	•••	185			Total,	•••	5 ,10 ,440
Kusurwanee, Bunurwar,	•••	•••	•••	1,318			Hindoo-Fukeers.		
Kooneear,	•••	•••	•••	856 364	Goosaen,	•••		•••	4,370
Bear,*	•••	•••	•••	2,801	Bairagee,	•••	••••	•••	795
Bunniah,	•••	•••	•••	9,458	Oodassee,	•••	•••	•••	32
Marwaree,	•••	•••	•••	1,935	Jungum,	•••	***	•••	822
Oomur,	•••	•••	•••	394	Dundee,	•••	•••	•••	312
Khutree,‡	•••	•••	•••	2,546	Nanucksahee,	•••	***	•••	693
Bhatea, Rora,‡	•••	***	•••	98 3 06	Sadhoo, Jogee,	•••	•••	***	341 214
Sonee,‡	•••	•••	•••	218	Bharthee,	***	•••	•••	502
Putele, 1	•••	•••	•••	1,098	Bunhkutta,	•••	***	•••	50
Khunwanee,	•••	•••	•••	5	,			•	-
Khereywar,	•••	•••	•••	209			Total,	•••	8,131
Jowhuree.	•••	•••	•••	128			16.1		
Sonar ,* Kushe yra,*	•••	•••	•••	6,107	Symd		Mahomedan.		2,081
wasnek Lat.	•••	•••	•••	1,590	Syud, Moghul,	•••	•••	•••	2,081 62 4
		Total,	•••	44,734	Pathan,	•••	•••	•••	6,921
		,			Mirza,	•••	•••	•••	587
 .		Soodras.			Sheikh,	•••	•••	•••	18,395
Hulwaee,	•••	•••	•••	4,299	Jolaha,	•••	•••	•••	23,711
Malee,	•••	•••	•••	1,606	Dhoonia,	•••	•••	•••	3,416
Kahar, Koiree,	•••	•••	•••	13,342 35,921	Buckur Kusab, Choorihara,		•••	•••	1,089 1,258
Gond,	•••	•••	•••	10,993	Rungraje,	•••	•••	***	609
Noneea,	•••	•••	•••	11,641	Meeammar,	•••	•••	•••	236
Koonbe e,	•••	•••	•••	75,418	Hubshee,	•••	•••	•••	9
Lohar,	•••	•••	•••	18,016	Bhutheehara,	•••	•••	•••	839

[•] Classified under the head of "Soodras" in the General Statement.



[†] Shown after "Soodras" in the General Statement.

Classified under "Kshatryas" in the General Statement.

[§] See under the head of "Brahmins."

TABLE NO. IV.-(Continued.)

BENARES,-(Concluded.)

Nanbaee,	•••		•••	134			Mahomedan, Fukeers.		
Koonjra,	•••	***	•••	1,037					
Dharee,	***	***	•••	148	Fukeer,	***	•••	100	974
Hijrah,	•••	•••	•••	147	Madareca,	•••	•••	•••	182
Dupalee,	•••	•••	•••	1,828	•				
Towaeff,	•••	***	•••	132			Total,	***	1,156
Rowtara,	•••	•••	•••	291			•		-11.00
Meereeassun,	***	•••	•••	9					•
Millick,	•••	•••	***	6			Christians.		
tushbaz.	•••	•••	•••	20					
Rangee,	•••	•••	•••	85	Christians,	•••	•••	•••	1,23
Mookree,	•••	•••	•••	11	Unknown Tr		•••	•••	81
		Total,	•••	63,623			GRAND TOTAL,	***	7,93,27

GHAZEEPORE.

				,			
	Brahmins.			38 Koerees,	•••	•••	94.
				39 Koormees,	•••	***	16,
1 Brahmins,	•••	•••	1,19,582	40 Kaeths,	•••	•••	23.
2 Bengalee,	•••	•••	416	41 Kahar	•••	•••	17,
3 Marhatta	***	•••	21	42 Kuttooah	•••	•••	
4 Nagur,	•••	•••	50	43 Kulwar,	***	•••	24,
5 Bhat,	•••	•••	3,744	44 Khutteek,	•••	***	,
,				45 Kuhar	•••	***	58.
	Total,	***	1,23,813	46 Lohar,	•••	•••	23
	•			47 Mullah	•••	•••	29
	Kshatryas.			48 Malee,	•••	•••	1
	•			49 Mooshur,	•••	•••	1
6 Raipoot,	***	•••	2,06,262	50 Nooniah,	•••		21
7 8ikh,	•••	•••	1	51 Nutt,	***	***	
8 Khutree,	•••	•••	395	52 Pasee,	•••	•••	4
o manoo, m	•••	•••		53 Putwah	***	•••	1
	Total,		2,06,658	54 Sonar,	***	***	19
	20001,			55 Tawaef,	•••	•••	1
	Vaisyas.			56 Tantoo,			j
•	, alegaet			57 Tumbolee.	***	•••	•
9 Agrubree.			962	70 M 1			3
	***	***	1,387	58 Taiee, 59 Thutchrah.	•••	***	٠
0 Ugurwallas,	100	•••	2,590	by Indienran,	***	***	_
1 Burnwar,	•••	•••	907		Total,		-
2 Bukaul (Bunnias),	•••	•••	2	i	10681,	•••	8,4
3 Bunj aras*	•••	•••	38.005		Mahomedans.		_
4 Kandoos,	•••	•••	,	CO C3			
5 Kusurwanee,	•••	•••	4,514	60 Syud,	•••	•••	:
6 Mandwaree,	•••	***	205	61 Moghul,	•••	•••	
7 Mookeree,*	•••	•••	192	62 Puthan,	•••	•••	1.
			40.504	63 Sheikh,	•••	•••	2
	Total,		48,794	64 Bhuttearahs,	•••	~	
				65 Bhand,	•••	•••	
	Soodras.			66 Chooriharas,	•••	•••	:
8 Aheer,	•••	•••	1,68,308	67 Dupalees,	•••	***	
9 Baree,	•••	•••	3,146	68 Durzee,	~~	***	:
0 Burhaie,	•••	•••	8,983	69 Dhooniah,	•••	•••	
l Bind,	***	•••	28,240	70 Fukeers,	. •••	***	
2 Bhurroahs,	•••	•••	734	71 Heejra,	•••	•••	
3 Bhur,	•••	•••	5 6,5 43	72 Jolahas,	•••	***	4
4 Bhunderiah,†	•••	•••	76	73 Koonjras,	•••	•••	
5 Buheylia,	***	***	96	74 Kunjur,	•••	•••	
6 Carpenter.	***	•••	4,484	75 Kussaubs,	***	***	
7 Chumar,	•••	•••	1,28,177	76 Rungrez,	•••	•••	
8 Doosad,	•••	•••	22,998	77 Toork Koeree,	4	***	
9 Dubgur,	•••	•••	154	78 Toorha	***	•••	
O Domes,	***	•••	1,528	79 Urgui (Rankees)	•••	***	
1 Dhobee,		•••	10,041	80 Punwareeah,	•••		
2 Dhurkar,	***	•••	1,526	00 1 41 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	•••	•••	_
3 Fukeers, &c.,	•••	•••	8,442		Total.		1,
	•••	•••	8.75 6	i	1000,	•••	•,
4 Gururrias,	•••	•••	2,168	81 Christians,			
5 Hulwaies,	•••	•••		Of Chitamans,	•••	•••	_
6 Hulalkhore, 7 Hujjam,	•••	•••	2,214 18,441		GRAND TOTAL.		13,4
	•••						

[·] Classified in the General Statement under "Soodras."

AJMERE.

			Ajmere.	Mhairwar- rah.	Total.				•	Ajmere.	Mhairwar- rah.	Total.
Hi	ndoo Brahmuns.					7	Suraogees, *	•••	•••	4,696	204	4,9%
1 Brahmur	18,	•••	19,549	1,030	20,579	8	Ouswals,	***	•••	13,608	5,032	18,6€
2 Cashmer		***	30		30	9	Beeja Burgees,	,	•••	591	28	61.
	•					10	Khundailwals,	•••	•••	334	41	37
	Total,	***	19,579	1,030	20,609	11	Dhoosurs,	•••	***	173	37	21
	•					12	Juttees,	•••	•••	219	36	253
	Kshatryas.					l			•			
3 Rajpoot	8,	•••	16,974	565	17,539	1		Total,	***	32,925	6,566	39,491
4 Kshattr	ec s,	•••	555	129	684	ļ						
							Soodra	u.				
	Total,	•••	17,529	694	18,223							
						13	Kaeths,	•••	***	1,496		1 636
	Byswas.					14	Koonbees,	•••	•••	1,346		1,54
5 Augurw	allahs,	•••	6,363		7,301	15	Mallees,	•••	***	11,516		12.500
6 Muhesr	ees	•••	6,941	250	7.191	16	Hujjams,	•••	***	5,063	994	6,057

^{*} Shown after "Soodras" in the General Statement.

[†] Classified in the General Statement under the head of "Brahmins."

TABLE NO. IV-(Concluded.)

AJMERE .—(Concluded.)

				Ajmere.	Mhairwar rah.	Total.					Ajmere.	Mhairwar- rab.	Total.
17	Fukcers,	•••	•••	6,981	1,529	8,510		Mahomeda	ns-Sheikh.				
18	Dhobees,	•••		1,719	290	2,009	1						
19	Khatees,	•••		5,221	690	5,911	57	Sheikhs.	***	•••	13,579	981	14,560
20	Chakurs,	***	•••	6 ,801	265	7,066	58	Fukeers.	***	•••	1,411	211	1,622
21	Koomhars,	•••	•••	13,449	2,484	15,933	59	Bhistees,	•••	•••	223	•••	223
22	Talees,	•••	•••	3,258	639	3,897	60	Dhobees,	***	•••	236	4	240
23	Sikhs,	•••		19	•••	19	61	Durzees,	•••	•••	144	6	150
24	Jats,	•••	٠	· 30,057	1.534	31,591	62	Sikulgurs.	•••	•••	20	•••	20
25	Aheers,		•••	1,382	194	1,576	63	Tawaets.	•••	•••	198	17	215
26	Soonars,	•••	***	2,694	530	3,224	64	Nudaffs, or C	otton-cleaner	8,	1,050	28	1,078
27	Durzees,	***	•••	1,809	2 36	2,045	65	Bhurbhoonjas	,	***	250	30	280
28	Tumbolees,	•••	•••	201	7	208	66	Jolahas,	.,	•••	422	•••	422
29	Kullals,	104	***	1,084	387	1.471	67	Lukheyras.	•••	•••	700	15	715
30	Kuhars,	•••	•••	5,045	359	5,404	68	Koonjras,	•••	•••	19	•••	19
31	Marhattas,	***	•••	536	•••	536	69	Ghosecs,	•••	•••	75	•••	75
32	Goojurs,	•••	•••	30,808	1,462	32,270	70	Butchers,	444	•••	465	47	512
33	Dakouts,*	•••	***	1,471	418	1,889	71	Masons.	•••	•••	365	•••	365
34	Bhats.*	•••	•••	1,481	44	1,525	72	Mhairats and		•••	4,941	14,173	19,114
35	Thorees and Ab		•••	3,267	801	4,068	73	Meerasees,	•	•••	57		57
36	Sikulgurs,		•••	44		44	74	Rungraize,	***		240	17	257
37	Thutteyras,	•••	•••	186	19	205	75	Hujjams,	•••	•••	490	60	550
38	Sansees and Ku		•••	1,210	260	1,470	76	Mochees,	***		822	106	928
39	Mochees, Chuma			24 ,285	2,649	26,934	77	Lohars,	•••	. •••	912	102	1,014
40	Chheepas.	,		2,110	231	2,341	••	Douars,	•••	•••			-,
41	Bunjaras,	•••	***	107	67	174			Total.		26,619	15,797	42,416
42	Khakrobes,	•••	•••	2,680	384	3,064			I Utal,	•••	20,015		
43	Khutteeks,	•••	•••	2,268	310	2,578					_		
44	Bansphores,	***	•••	1,094	310	1,404	78	Synd,			4,147	85	4,232
45	Lohars.	•••	•••	783	1,121	1.904	10	Syau,	•••	•••	2,220	00	1,002
46	Dhobees,	***	•••	4,184	2,64 5	6,829	79	Moghul,			924	42	966
47	Bullahees,	•••		23,983	8,932	32,915	13	mognat,		•••			
48	Beldars,	•••	•••	23,563 1 73	325	498							
49	Mhairs,	•••	•••	15.505	35.065	50.570		D	athan.				
50	Meenas,	***	•••	8,548	2, 230	10,778		F	amun.				•
51	Nutts.	•••	•••	334	2,230 42	376	80	Affghans,			5,952	492	6,444
52	Kunchnees.	•••	•••	20		20	ου	Tuknana'	•••	•••	0,000	702	
53	Bhurbhoonias.	•••	•••	9	15	20		Toner or 1	TAHOMEDANS,		37,642	16,416	54,058
-		•••	***	63	100	163		TOTAL OF D	TAUCHEDANS	•••	01,032	10,110	
55	Lukheyras,	***	•••	9									
= =	Ghossees,	***	***		•••	9	01	Motol Ma a	Frances		545	13	5 58
56	Masons, or Raj,	•••	•••	75	•••	75	81		f Europeans, Iative Christi	•••	545 21	28	49
	Tot	tal,	•••	2,24,374	68,840	2,93,214	82 83	Ditto of F		ans,	61	5	66
	TOTAL OF HINDO	08,	•••	2,94,407	77,130	3,71,537		GRAND T	COTAL,	•••	3,32,676	93,592	4,26,268

^{*} See under the head of "Brahmins."

TABLE NO. V.

NOTE NO. 3: OF OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE NO. V.

				D	EH:	RAH	DOG) N .							
Agriculturists,		48,063	Maha-Brahmi	ns,		62	Bakers,				25	Herdsmen,		•••	949
Servants.	•••	6,840	Dyers,		•••	35	Merchant	8,		•••	110	Firework-ma	kers,		12
Beggars,	•••	2,891	Druggists,		•••	55	Darners (Ruffo	gurs),	•••	48	Fishermen (Jhinwars).	•••	1,764
Purohits.	•••	Nil.	Pan-sellers.		•••	79	Silver and	l Gold	amiths.	•••	528	Corn-grinder	8,	•••	89
Laborers,	•••	16,954	Barbers.		•••	897	Milk-selle	ers,			231	Pensioners		and	03
Shroffs.	•••	22	Perfumers.	_	•••	8	Blacksmit	ths.		•••	1,900	other Regi	ments).		490
Cloth Merchants,	***	500	Wood-sellers.	•	•••	30	Putwas (Neckla	ce-maker	rs),	15	Leech-applie	rs,	•••	17
Bunecahs.	•••	2,109	Washermen.		•••	834	Pedlars,			•••	67	Shikarees,	•	•••	35
Carpenters.		2,752	Doctors.			53	Sweepers			•••	1,746	Surgeons, or	Jurrahs,	***	و
Koonjrahs (Greengro	ocers).	140	Boatmen,		•••	9	Innkecper	rs.			42	Prostituter,	•		178
Shoe-sellers,		145	Tailors.		•••	827	Hooka-sn		akers.	•••	17	Government	emplo	v és	
Sahookars.	•••	152	Oil Manufact	urers.	***	863	Bookbind	ers,		•••	2	(Native),	•		400
Weavers.		1,519	School-maste		•••	55	Basket-m			•••	92	Police,			181
Confectioners,		100	Flour-sellers		•••	75	Artheas (Agen	ts),	•••	30	Petition-wri	ters,	•••	3
Temple Priests,		658	Glass-makers	3.	***	49	Butchers		•	•••	132	Niarea (col	ectors of	dust	•
Tobacconists.		45	Grain-parche	rs.	•••	305	Sellers of	spirit	В,	•••	97	from sil	ver and	gold-	
Saddlers (including	workers		Water-carrie		•••	70	Tanners,	-	•	•••	270	smiths' sh	ops),		5
in leather other the			Vakeels and			21	Watchma	kers,		•••	25	Native Chris	stians,	•••	
makers).		1,300	Shoemakers.		•••	272	Sellers o	f bhu	ng and ch	ıur-		Europeans,	•	•••	15¢ 750-
Letters-out of Bullo	cks	447	Farriers.		•••	40	rus,		•	•••	40				
Potters,	•••	1 107	Cheepees (C	alico-pri	nters).	30	Tinkers,		•	•••	30			٠.	
Masons,	•••	82	Colorists (pa		•••	15	Pugree-b	inders,	1	•••	15				
Cotton-cleaners,	•••	140	Singers and		•••	75	Drumme	rs, ·		•••	1,500		TOTAL,	•••	102,531
				81	E H A	RU	N PO	RE.				1			
Confectioners,	•••		noemakers,	•••	2,556		carriers,		20,773		lkmen,		1,51		
Drapers,	•••		erfumers,	•••	200	Washer		•••	5,638		wherds,		39	4	- 1
Druggists,	•••		ercers,	•••	247	Tailors,		•••	5,466		rriers,		7.		Į.
Money-changers,	•••		ap-boilers,	•••	8		cleaners,	•••	2,691		ttermen,		4	7	
Corn-sellers,	14		urners,	•••	105		archers,	•••	1,523		ick-make		11		
Betel-leaf sellers,	•••		raziers,	•••	1,298	Butche		•••	2,481				4	0	
Cattle-fodder sellers	,		oy-makers,	•••	165	Banker		•••	4,957				1	4	
Comb-makers,	•••		otters,	•••	10,981		Physicians 1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	,	348		rtune-tell		•••	3	-
Tobacconists,	•••		ime-sellers,		67	Masons			1,593		ibroidere			8	
Rope-makers,	•••		ruiterers,	•••	5	Priests,		•••	22,047		okers,	•	12	3	
Tinners,	•••	21 B	ooksellers,	•••	18		nakers,	•••	510	Fin	rework-m			7	- 1
Vegetable-sellers,	•••	378 P	ainters,	•••	96	Beggar		•••	25,289		k-sellers.	•		3	
Poultry-sellers.			ervants.	•••	33,604	Musicia	ins and Sir		448			rae-breakers).) <u>4</u>	

Shepherds, Thread-spinners,

Canvass-makers, Fishermen,

Temple sweepers,

Tanners,

Leechmen, Burnishers,

Midwives, Weighmen,

Beggars, ... Musicians and Singers,

Vakeels,

11

4 12

22,024 1,428 526

482

87

343

3,380

Servants, Agriculturists, Laborers,

Barbers,

Sweepers, Blacksmiths,

Dyers, Goldsmiths,

Carpenters, Weavers, Oil Manufacturers,

selling

Poultry-sellers, ... Native-saddle makers,

Shopkeepers, selling miscellaneous articles,

Pedlars, ...
Bakers, ...
Wood-sellers, ...
Distillers of liquor, ...
Hookah-snake makers,

Bookbinders,

Calico-printers,

314,249 232,152 10,519 48,260 11,783 12,779 17,846 6,037 3,003 3,922

33,604 314,249

•••

•••

•••

•••

...

...

...

To be deducted from 35 Servants,

...

•••

...

•••

...

448 4,172

242

466

100

196

138

134

Boatmen, Charcoal-sellers,

School-Masters,

Jugglers,

Glass-bracelet makers,

Ink-sellers,
Jockeys (horse-breakers),
Dancing Girls,
Dancing Boys,

TOTAL,

36,610

864

275

1,664 50

... 866,483

327

8 5

-685=179

- 39 = 23t

...

2,933 3,006

33,604

Hijra, 39, Tawaef, 685, In Caste Statement.

MOOZUFFERNUGGER.

1	Agriculturists,	207,848	38	Well-sinkers,	227	68	Milk-sellers	692	102	Tinkers,	
2	Servants,	25,360	39	Doctors,	328	69	Rope-makers,	157		Pugree-binders	1
3	Beggars,	14,879	40	Boatmen.	9	70	Blacksmiths	5,564		Bhands, or Jesters,	-
4	Purohits,	13,658	41	Tailors,	4,441	71	Putwas	79		Drummers	vi vi
5	Laborers,	122,205	42	Oil Manufacturers,	7,943	72	Koopaand scale-makers,			Cap-sellers,)]
6	Buhoras,	1,357	43	Flower-sellers, includ-	· /	73	Sellers of gold and sil-	Nil.		Herdsmen, included	} I
7	Shroffs,	1,355		ing Gardeners	3,546		ver lace,	IVu.		with Laborers,	1
8	Jewellers,	Nil.	44	Stone-sellers,	Nil.	74	Pedlars, ")		108	Firework-makers	•
9	Cloth Merchants,	1,532	45	Paper-makers,	60	75	Sellers of brass and		109	High Priests,	2,4
10	Buneeas,	33,858	46	Corn-sellers,	1,016		copper utensils,	508	110	Makers of idols' crowns,)
11	Goldsmiths,	4,128	47	Schoolmasters (Govern-		76	Sweepers,	27,610	111	Porters,	} 4
12	Carpenters,	8,653		ment servants 140, Pri-		77	Innkeepers,	510	112	Cutlers,)]
13	Koonjras (Greengro-	1		vate 207),	347	78	Hooka-snake makers,	139	113	Saltpetre-makers,	
	cers),	286	48	Flour-sellers,	Nil.	79	Lime and brick-burners,	726	114	Punkha-makers,	- 4
14	Pundits,	208	49	Glass-makers, including		80			115	Brokers,	- 3
15	Shoe-sellers,	457		Munears,	656		Moonj string,	218	116	Weighmen,	
16	Sahookars,	2,727		Sweetmeat-hawkers,	535	81		846	117	Bullock-sellers,	} /
17	Weavers,	29,604	51	Grain-parchers,	1,978	82			118	Contractors,	<i>y</i>
18	Confectioners,	366	52	(į	83		Nil.	119	Acrobats,	4
19	Temple Priests (Pooja-			hars 4,000, Bhistees	i	84			120	Repairers of wells,	4
	rees),	95		7,200),	11,200	85		305	121	Fishmongers,	. 7
20	Tobacconists,	202	53	Actors (Byropeas),	5	86			122	Corn-grinders,	l M
21	Saddlers,	13	54	Vakeels and Mookhtars,	49	87		Nil.	123	Lace-makers,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
22	Letters-out of Carts,	345	55	Shoemakers,	3,896		Laborers,)		124	Pensioners,	. "
23	Lettersout of Camels,	127	56	Farriers,	38	88		520	125	Sellers of strainers,	} 4
24	Potters,	9,201	57	Calico printers,	656	89		2,693	126	Cuppers,	,
25	Masons,	974	58	Colorists (Painters),	157	90	Control of Children, 111	624	127	Leech-appliers,	- 3
26	Cotton-cleaners, Maha-Brahmins,	2,459	59	Singers and Dancers,	476	91		Nil.	128	Shikarees,	
27		442 367	60	Bakers,	44	92	,	1,808	129	Surgeons,	- 12
28 29	Ironmongers, Dyers	3,393	61	Merchants,	6,649	93		22	130	Prostitutes,	7
30	Domonostoto		62	Booksellers,	14	94		9,434	131	Eunuchs,	
31	Snuff-sellers, included	1,075	63	Darners (Ruffoogurs),	23	95)	132		- 2
31	- Al M. L	NiL	64	Necklace-sellers,	2	96		Nil.	133		
32	Dam callens	408	65	Goor and Sugar-sellers,	Nil.	97			134		1,000
33	Dunmiana	424	66	Silversmiths, included with Goldsmiths	Nîl.	98		,	135	Grocers (Purchoons),	160
34	Danhona	10,090	67		Ivu.	99	chumus	184	136		72,981
35	Domfumore	89	0/	Midwives (profession carried on by women		100	N C-11 #!	184 21	137	Dana Holacto,	245
36	Wood collows	17		of Chumar and Khut-		100		. 21	138		813 -
37	Washermen,	4,156		40 ala	Nil.	1 10	ail makens	1 010			682,212
		-,	1	teek castes),	14 ll.	1	Bit makers,	1,219	10	Total,	0114,414

* Revenue 214, Criminal 23, Civil 74.
† 5 Inspectors, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 87 Head Inspectors, 20 Mounted Constables, 550 Constables, and 1 Superintendent,

TABLE NO. V.—(Continued.)

	Action		 :M:	EER	TT.	. ∇	.—(0	ontine	<i>sed.</i>) 3
2 3	Servants,					11			
-	Probite "	. 30,192			74 Ped 75 Sel	llars, lers of bra	••• • 4mn	4,51	3
5 ნ	A Dorora				I co	DDer utensi	ass and	Nil.	Included
	Baltiorus (Money-lenders),	-			1 10 DWE	epers, keepers,	•••	42,719	Included in No. 33,
3	Shroffs "	. 3,114				vechers,	•••	Nil.	Included in No. 60. These are sin
•	- C Wellers	5			78 Han	ka-snake m	٠		the Bhuttearas, who are also the S or Inn-keepers and Bakers of the to
	Cloth Merchants,	6,404 42 ,099			19 TIM	e and brick.	akers, -burn-	346	and Dakers of the to
<u>.</u>	Carpentors	7,132			ers	ers of ban		114	• •
3	Conirae	14,750 2,921	Fruit and vocatable	- 1	ino	OD1 etwina		27	
	Share sellers	6,183	Fruit and vegetable sellers.		81 Misc 82 Book	ellaneous de binders	•	451	
3	B Dookara (Rankom)	298 98			83 Copy	ista.	•••	39 20	
•	Confectioners	45,355	•		85 Arth	et-makers, eas (Agenti		142	
•	■ Cople Priest (Poois	5,126			86 Stone	e-cutters,	s),	1,026 4	These are
•	Tobacconists.	<i>Nil.</i> 821	Included in No. 14.	1	87 Spinr	ers.			These are only emigrants from De and Agra, where the trade flourishes
	Sacidiers.	82			88 Fruit 89 Butch	erere	•••	556 Nil.	Included in Name of the trade flourishes
	Letters-out of Carts, Letters-out of Camels,	1,280 <i>Nil</i> . 1	Included in No		90 Seller	8 of enimies	•••	5,891	Included in No. 13.
		4766. 1	Included in No. 1. There are no ple who live entirely by hiring camels. The Moghul landed propose keep camels and hire them out, j the Jats hire out costs.	g out	91 Salt I 92 Tanne	Merchanta i	•••	268 Nil. 6,756	Included in No. 10. These are all Chumars, who won at other trades or documents.
	Potters,	19,355	the Jats hire out carts.	ust as	93 Stamp	-vendors,	•••	34	at other trades, or do other labor b sides tanning hides.
	Masons,	3,877			94 Blank	et-sellers, vers in wood		3,263	
	Muha-Brahming.	5,465 1,427		:	make	TB Of mould	and sfor		
,	Dyers	449			8Weet	meats,	***	Nil.	Included in No. 12. There are no me
•	Druggists.	20 5 2,637			96 D	1			following wood engraving as a separat
	Snuff-sellers,	Ńil. T	here are no snuff-sellers as a sepa		96 Drum-	-	•••	Nil.	Drums are imported a
]	Pân-sellers, Braziers,	875	trade—the tobacconists sellit. Vide N	0.20.	98 Wirem	makers,	•••	17	chiefly; none made in Meerut.
	Dt	914 23,472 Th	iese harbora		99 Sellers	of bhung	and	Nil.	Wire is imported from Delhi.
	- •••		nese barbers are wonderful men perform many services. They form	and 10	onurri -Onium	18, sellore	•••	163	
		t	the country there company	of to	II Brass	and oom	er-	7 I	icensed dealers.
		· t	hey carry secret marria	ges;	utensii 2 Tinkers	makers,	•••	Nil. I	cluded in No. 33.
		i	n our own country and it	erly	3 Pugree-	binder,	•••	104	
		b	oth as Hindoos and Museulan	ınd,				- 1	his man lives in the Cantonment. There was a city man too, but he has taken Government employ on he has taken
	Perfumers,	29	owns and villages.	1 109	4 Bhaut, o	r Jesters,	•••.		Government and nas taken
,	Wood-sellers, Washermen,	1,827 7,037		' 10€	6 Can-galla	200	•••	315 179	o resident Jester can be found.
3 7	Well-sinkers,	Nil. Inc.	luded with Agriculturists. The	107	7 Herdsme 3 Firework	en,		,057	,
		cl	lass of beldar or well-sinkers has o	dis- 109	Hugh P	riests (Go		820	
. 1	Doctors,	ď	ppeared. Zemindars and their labor othe well-sinking themselves.		Makera c	of crowns &		Vil. In	cluded in No. 14.
J	Boatmen,	432 279	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		idols,	· CLUWIIS f(−− Vil,	arue 17,
3 (Ju Manufacturers 19	9,119		111	Porters,				There are a few in the larger bazaar,
3 E	lower-sellers	2,907 79	i	- 1	Cutters,	•	••	··· }	
1 S	tone-sellers,	15 <i>Nil</i> , It is	6 Ourions Land of		Saltnetre	makers		207	Laborers, No. 5.
	7 100 4	m	s curious, but there are no pape akers in Meerut. Except what is ma-	Pr- 115	Punkha-n Brokera	nakers,		448 29	
			the Jail, all paper is imported fro elhi and Muttra.	m 116	Weighmen	a,	•	14 il 1	l. 1 3 c
S	Chool-mactons	,844				•••	. 47	··· Inc	luded in No. 10. They are all of the
Ŀ	'lower-sellers.	547 141		117	Bullock-se	llers,	. 4	78 BI	ommon tradesmen class, and keep mall shops.
S	lass-makers, Weetmest-makers	28		119	Contractor Acrobate	18,	1	86	
	(Khoncha-wallas)	601		120	Repairers	of wells,	Ni Ni	44 L Incl	ndas su se
V	rain-parchers, 3,	,610		121	Fishmongo	. m a		Auci	uded in Nos. 5 and 25. It is fol- wed as a separate trade.
3 A	Ctors (Byroness)	,565 Vil. None	in Meerut District.	122	Corn-grind	Org .	Nii	5 I	uded in No. 5.
5 5	akeels and Mookhtars, hoemakers, 14.	33 685		124	Lace-make Pensioners		1		мен ш №0. 5.
; F	arriers,	315		125	Sellers of and sifter	Strainers	78		
	alico-printers (Cheepees), 3,6	028			u sifter	8,	Nil,		trade is not followed as a sepa-
3 C	olorists (Painters), 4,7	782			•			rat Kh	ie one. The wives of Chumars and
B		584 302 The o	only men who follow the profes-		Suppers,	•••	24	of:	fowls, make and sell breeders
	-,-				eech-applic	ers	Nil.	Inclu	ded in 76 The Moham
3.	consh and a		the Serai Bhuttearas, and a few liv- n the Bazaar.	120 8	hikarees		480	o foll	low this occupation.
В	Ook-sellers.	48 9		1 100 F	urgeons, or rostitutes,	Jurrah,	Nil.	Inclu	ded in 24
D	arners (Ruffoogurs),	98		131 E	nnnche		Nil. 89	Inclu	ded in No. 50 Property
N	ecklace-sellers, Nil	. There	are no sellers of necklaces as a		overn me ployés,	ent em-			the credit of being of loose morality.
_	one and Summer 19	Pedla	ate trade. They are included under irs. Vide No. 74.	133 P	olice, etition-writ	***	3, 378	}	
- 51	versmiths. Nil	Include	d in No. 11	135 G	rocers (Pu	choons).	26 Nil.		
M	i.leviuu	6 Increas	reonly six reconded to co.		hangy-bear				cluded under No. 10 as Bunceas, ommon tradesmen.
		the w	ives of the land. In the country,	1			11,512	They	are now disapposite
		nuk"	or "Bhungee" official and Tha		lass and g				ing merged into the laborer class.
M	ilk-sellers, 1,694	_	themselves professionals.	138 Me	edicinam / A	ttars),	2,32 8 10 3		
$-\mathbf{R}\epsilon$	pe-makers, 210)		-00 (.0)	tton-sellera areay (Gold	•	240		
Pu	ilwa (necklace-	2	,	V	er analyse-	•	33		
n Ke	nakers), 2,714	Ļ	j	rar Kar	n-mailie (Ea	ar-clean-			
n	iakers.		1	142 Bu	ggy-maker	s,	6 49		
Sel	lers of gold and sil-			144 Enc	upper-mak	ers,	111	Q1 ==	
٧.	er lace, Nil.	Included	under No. 123. The finer	105 Sirl	kee, Chic	k, &c	105	Seal Er	gravers.
			of valuable lace is imported from by the cloth merchants.	m		Digitize <u>d b</u>	743	000	ile
			down merchants.		TOTAL,		99,593)
							,000		

TABLE NO. V.

DEHRAH DOON.

Agriculturists,	•••	48,063	Maha-Brahmins,		62	Bakers,	•••	25	Herdsmen,	••	949
Servants,	•••	6,840	Dyers,	•••	35	Merchants,	•••	110	Firework-makers,		12
Beggars,	•••	2,891	Druggists,	•••	55	Darners (Ruffoogurs),	•••	48		1	1,764
Purohits.	•••	Nil.	Pan-sellers,	•••	79	Silver and Gold-amiths,	•••	528	Corn-grinders,	••	89
Laborers,	•••	16,954	Barbers,	•••	897	Milk-sellers,	•••	231	Pensioners (Sirmoor an	ıd	•
Shroffs,	•••	22	Perfumers,	•••	8	Blacksmiths,	•••	1,900	other Regiments),	•••	490
Cloth Merchants,	***	500	Wood-sellers,	•••	30	Putwas (Necklace-maker	rs),	15	Leech-appliers,	•••	17
Buneeahs.	•••	2,109	Washermen,	•••	834	Pedlars,	•••	67		•••	35
Carpenters,	***	2,752	Doctors.	•••	53	Sweepers,	•••	1,746	Surgeons, or Jurraha,	•••	9
Koonjrahs (Greengro		140	Boatmen,	•••	9	Innkeepers,	•••	42		•••	178
Shoe-sellers,	,,,	145	Tailors,	•••	827	Hooka-snake makers,	•••	17	Government employé	8	.,.
Sahookars,	•••	152	Oil Manufacturers,	•••	863	Bookbinders,	•••	2		•••	40 0
Weavers.		1,519	School-masters,	•••	55	Basket-makers,		92		•••	181
Confectioners.		190	Flour-sellers,		75	Artheas (Agents),	•••	30		•••	5
Temple Priests,	•••	658	Glass-makers,	•••	49	Butchers,	•••	132	Niarea (collectors of du	ist	
Tobacconists,		45	Grain-parchers,	•••	305	Sellers of spirits,	•••	97	from silver and gol	id-	
Saddlers (including v	rorkers		Water-carriers,	•••	70	Tanners,	•••	270		•••	5
in leather other tha			Vakeels and Mookhtars,		21	Watchmakers,	•••	25	Native Christians,	•••	158
makers),		1,300	Shoemakers,		272	Sellers of bhung and cl	ıur-		Europeans,	•••	753
Letters-out of Bulloc	ks,	447	Farriers,		40	rus,	•••	40			
Potters,	• •••	1,107	Cheepees (Calico-printe	rs),	30	Tinkers,	•••	30	i	_	
Masons,	•••	82	Colorists (painters),	•••	15	Pugree-binders,	•••	15			
Cotton-cleaners,		149	Singers and Dancers,	•••	75	Drummers,	•••	1,500	Total,	10	12,31

SEHARUNPORE,

							-					-
Confectioners,	998	Shoemakers,	•••	2,556	Water-carriers,	•••	20,773	Milkmen,	•••	1,515		'
Drapers,	816	Perfumers,	•••	200	Washermen,	•••	5,638	Cowherds,	•••	394		
Druggists,	690	Mercers,	•••	247	Tailors,	•••	5,466	Farriers,	•••	75		
Money-changers,	446	Soap-boilers,	•••	8	Cotton-cleaners,	•••	2,691	Buttermen,	•••	47		
Corn-sellers,	14,553	Turners,	•••	105	Grain-parchers,	•••	1,523	Chick-makers,		117		
Betel-leaf sellers,	71	Braziers,	•••	1,298	Butchers,	•••	2,481	Pioneers, or Diggers,	•••	40		
Cattle-fodder sellers,	184	Toy-makers,	•••	165	Bankers,	•••	4,957	Leather-vessel makers,	•••	14		•
Comb-makers,	340	Potters,	•••	10,981	Native Physicians,	•••	348	Fortune-tellers,	•••	3		
Tobacconists,	418	Lime-sellers,		67	Masons,		1,593	Embroiderers,	•••	8		
Rope-makers,	813	Fruiterers,	•••	5	Priests,	•••	22,047	Brokers,		123		
Tinners,	21	Booksellers,	•••	18	Brick-makers,	•••	510	Firework-makers,	•••	67		1
Vegetable-sellers,	378	Painters,		96	Beggars,	•••	25,289	Ink-sellers,		3		
Poultry-sellers,	11	Servants,		33,604	Musicians and Sing	ers,	448	Jockeys (horse-breakers)	24		
Native-saddle makers,	4	Agriculturists,	•••	314,249	Shepherds,		4,172	Dancing Girls,	•••	864	-635=1)
Bookbinders,	12	Laborers,	•••	232,152	Thread-spinners,	•••	242	Dancing Boys,	•••	275	-39=2	36
Shopkeepers, selling		Carpenters,	•••	10,519	Canvass-makers,	•••	466	Boatmen,		8		
miscellaneous articles,	22,024	Weavers,	•••	48,260	Fishermen,	•••	100	Charcoal-sellers,	•••	5		
Calico-printers,	1,428	Oil Manufacturers,		11,783	Temple sweepers,		196	Glass-bracelet makers,	•••	1,664		i
Pedlars,	526	Barbers,		12,779	Tanners,		599	School-Masters,	•••	50		1
Bakers,	482	Sweepers,	•••	17,846	Leechmen,		138	Jugglers,	•••	327		
Wood-sellers,	3,380	Blacksmiths,		6,037	Burnishers,	•••	134	55 ,				
Distillers of liquor,	87	Dyers,	•••	3,003	Midwives,	•••	8	Total,	•••	866,483		
Hookah-snake makers,	343	Goldsmiths,	•••	3,922	Weighmen,	•••	110			•		
Vak	eels,	•••		73	To be deducted i	rom	35 Servai	ıts,	•••	36,6	10	-

Vakeels, 73 To be deducted from 35 Servants,

73 Vakeek. 2,933 3,006 33,604

Hijra, 39, Tawaef, 685, In Caste Statement.

MOOZUFFERNUGGER.

1	Agriculturists,	207,848	38	Well-sinkers,	227		Milk-sellers,	692		Tinkers,	•••	6
2	Servants,	25,360	39	Doctors,	328	69	Rope-makers,	157	103	Pugree-binders,	•••	NL
3	Beggars,	14,879	40	Boatmen,	9	70	Blacksmiths,	5,564		Bhands, or Jesters,	•••	*
4	Purohits,	13,658	41	Tailors,	4,441	7 l	Putwas,	79	105	Drummers,	•••	777
5	Laborers,	122,205	42		7,943	72	Koopaand scale-makers,	۱ ا	106	Cap-sellers,)	
6	Buhoras,	1,357	43	Flower-sellers, includ-		73	Sellers of gold and sil-	Nil.	107	Herdsmen, include	ed}	NL
7	Shroffs,	1,355	ł	ing Gardeners,	3,546		ver lace, (114.)	
8	Jewellers,		44	Stone-sellers,	Nil.		Pedlars,))	108		***	55
9	Cloth Merchants,	1,532	45	Paper-makers,	60	75	Sellers of brass and	,	109	High Priests,	•••	2,641
10	Buneeas,		46		1,016		copper utensils,	508	110	Makers of idols' crow	ns,)	
11	Goldsmiths,	4,128	47	Schoolmasters (Govern-			Sweepers,	27,610	111	Porters,	}	NL
12	Carpenters,	8,653	ŀ	ment servants 140, Pri-	- 1		Innkeepers,	510	112	Cutlers,)	
13	Koonjras (Greengro-		Į.	vate 207),	347	78	Hooka-snake makers,	139	113	Saltpetre-makers,	•••	51
	cers),		48	Flour-sellers,	Nil.	79	Lime and brick-burners,	726	114	Punkha-makers,	•••	NIL
14	Pundits,		49	Glass-makers, including	1	80			115	Brokers,	•••	72
15	Shoe-sellers,		!	Munears,	656		Moonj string,	218	116	Weighmen,	000	575
16	Sahookars,	2,727	50	Sweetmeat-hawkers,	535		Miscellaneous dealers,	846	117	Bullock-sellers,	}	NŁ.
17	Weavers,		51	Grain-parchers,	1,978	82	Bookbinders,)		118	Contractors,	∫	-
18	Confectioners,	366	52	Water-carriers (Ku-	, ,	83	Copyists, }	Nil.	119	Acrobats,	•••	153
19	Temple Priests (Pooja-		i	hars 4,000, Bhistees	l,	84	Basket-makers,)		120	Repairers of wells,	•••	Nil
	rees),		l	7,200),	11,200	85	Arthees,	305	121	Fishmongers,	•••	કડ
20			53	Actors (Byropeas),	5	86	Stone-cutters, 7)	122	Corn-grinders,	}	NZ.
21	Saddlers,		54	Vakeels and Mookhtars,	49	87	Spinners, included with	Nil.	123	Lace-makers,	j	-
22	Letters-out of Carts,		55	Shoemakers,	3,896	1	Laborers,)	124	Pensioners,	•••	110
23	Lettersout of Camels,		56	Farriers,	38	88		52 0	125	Sellers of strainers,	}	N^{j} .
24	Potters,		57	Calico printers,	656	89		2,693	126	Cuppers,	j	
25	Masons,		58	Colorists (Painters),	157	90		624	127		•••	86
26	Cotton-cleaners,		59	Singers and Dancers,	476	91	Salt Merchants,	Nil.	128	Shikarees,	•••	N-L 83
27	Maha-Brahmins,		60	Bakers,	44	92	Tanners,	1,808	129		•••	633 Ve
28	Ironmongers,		61	Merchants,	6,649	93		22	130	Prostitutes,	•••	46 633
29	Dyers,		62		14	94	Blanket-sellers,	9,434	131		•••	311
30	Druggists,		63	Darners (Ruffoogurs),	23	95)	132	Government employe	33,	676
31	Snuff-sellers, included		64		2	96	2>1 442 441044040, 111	Nil.	133		•••	9/0
	with Tobacconists,		65	Goor and Sugar-sellers,	Nil.	97	Watch-makers,	(1vu.	134	Petition-writers,	•••	1.095
32	Pan-sellers,		66			98)	135	Grocers (Purchoons),	•••	
35	Braziers,	424	1	with Goldsmiths,	Nil.	99	Sellers of bhung and		136	Betel-leaf sellers,	pe	103
34	Barbers,	10,090	67	Midwives (profession		l	churrus,	184	137	Land-holders,	72	2,981
35	Perfumers,		1	carried on by women		100		. 21	138	Gunny or Tent-maker	S ₁	245 813
36		. 17	1	of Chumar and Khut-		101	Brass and copper-uten-		139	Travellers,	·	
37	Washermen,	4,156		teek castes),	Nil.		sil makers,	1,219		Total	69	32,212
35 36	Perfumers, Wood-sellers,	. 89 . 17	"	carried on by women of Chumar and Khut-	Nil.	101	Sellers of opium, Brass and copper-uten-		138	Gunny or Tent-maker	69	

^{*} Revenue 214, Criminal 23, Civil 74.
† 5 Inspectors, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 87 Head Inspectors, 20 Mounted Constables, 550 Constables, and 1 Superintendent.

TABLE NO. V.—(continued.) MEERUT.

				ME	E I	י ס ג	r.	•		3
2 2	Agriculturists, Servants,	•••	521,890 48,298			1 7	4 Pedlars,			
3 Ł	Seggars.	•••	30,192			1 %	5 Sellers of bra	ss and	4,51	3
5 I	rohits, aborers,	•••	16,21 3 186,354				copper utensil Sweepers,	ls,	Nil.	
5 F	Sahorus (Money-l	end-	•			77	Inn-keepers,	•••	42,719 Nil.	9
7 5	ers), hroffs,	•••	3,114 8,550			1	- ,	1	_,,,,	the Bhuttearas who are almost
s J	lewellers, Cloth Merchants,	•••	5			78	Hooka-snake ma	akers,	346	The same according to the same
, 1	Buneeas.	•••	6,404 42,099			1	Lime and brick-			
3 (Carpenters,	•••	7,132 14,750			80	Sellers of ban	and	114	
3]	Koon jras.	•••	2,921	Fruit and vegetable sellers.		81		alers.	27 451	
5 🤅	Pundits, Shoe-sellers,	•••	6,183 298			82 83	Bookbinders,	•••	39	
5 5	Sahookars (Banke Veavers,	T8),	98			84	Basket-makere	•••	20 142	
8 C	Confectioners.		45,355 5,126			85 86	Artheas (Agents Stone-cutters,	s) ,	1,026	
9]	recs),	oja-	-	Included in No. 14.		i	_	•••	4	The are only emigrants from D.11
υŢ	Cobacconists.	•••	821	included in No. 14.		87	Spinners, Fruiterers,	•••	556	and rigita, where the trade flourishes.
2 I	Saddlers, etters-out of Cart	 S.	1,280	•		89 90	Butchers, Sellers of spirits,	•••	<i>Nıl.</i> 5,891	Included in No. 13.
3 I	etters-out of Came	els,	Nil.	Included in No. 1. There are no	Den.	91	Salt Merchants.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	268 Nil.	Tools 1 1 1 m
				camels. The Moghal landed	out	92	Tanners,	•••	6,756	Included in No. 10. These are all Chumars, who work
					etors st as	ı				
4 J	otters,		9,35 5	the Jats hire out carts.		93 94	Stamp-vendors, Blanket-sellers,	•••	34	sides tanning hides.
6 (Cotton-cleaners.		3,877 5,465			95	Engravers in wood	land	3,263	
7	Iuha-Brahmins.	•••	1,427				makers of mould sweetmeats,	s for	Nil,	Tuelo 3, 3, 4, 55
a I	Oyers.	•••	449 205				-7 ,	•••		Included in No. 12. There are no men following wood engraving as a separate
0 I	Oruggists,	:	2,637	Thomas are a second as a secon		96	Drum-makers,	•••	Nil.	
	•	••		There are no snuff-sellers as a separ- trade—the tobacconists sellit. Vide No.	ate	97	Watch-makers			Drums are imported from Rohilkund chiefly; none made in Meerut.
73 I	Braziere.	••	875 914	vide No.	.20.	98	Wire-makera	•••	17 <i>Nil.</i>	
	Pambana .			hese barbers are wonderful men a	ا د		Sellers of bhung churrus,	and	163	Wire is imported from Delhi.
				perform many services. They form "Light Parcels Delivery Company"		100 (Opium-sellers, Brass and copp			Licensed dealers.
							Illensii makowa			•
				the rustic barber-surgeons	are	102 7	Cinkers, Cugree-binder,	***	134	Included in No. 33.
							agree-binder,	•••	1	This man lives in the Cantonment. There
,, ,				both as Hindoos and Mussulmans, in a towns and villages.	all	104 I	Shaut, or Jesters,			Government employ and he has taken
35] 36 \	Perfumers, Wood-sellers,		29 ,827	5	- 1	100 T	Jrummers.	•••.		No resident Jester can be found.
37	Washermen,	. 7	037		- 1	107 F	ap-sellers, Ierdsmen,	7	179 ,057	,
י פנ	Well-sinkers,	. Λ		cluded with Agriculturists. The oclass of beldar or well-sinkers has di	. 1	108 F	irework-makers, ligh Priests (Go		820	,
-							roos).	,	Vil. 1	Included in av
19]	Poctors,		432	do the well-sinking themselves.		110 V	fakers of crowns i	for	_	Included in No. 14.
	Boatmen, Failors,		279 119		- .			··· I	Vil.	There are a form to
12 (Dil Manufacturers	12,	907		- 1			•••	}	There are a few in the larger bazaar, but they were not distinguished from
13 H	Flower-sellers, Stone-sellers,		79 15		- 1 1	112 C	utters,		207	Laborers, No. 5.
	aper-makers,	N	il. It	is curious, but there are no paper	1	14 P	inkha-makers.	•••	448 29	
				at the Jail, all paper is imported for		15 B	rokers,	•••	14	
46 C	Corn-sellers,	e c] 3 44	Delhi and Muttra.	"	••	, o	<i>I</i> V	il. I	common tradesmon the are all of the
47 S	School-masters,		547	·		17 Bu	illock-sellers,		478	common tradesmen class, and keep small shops.
49 (flower-sellers, Glass-makers,	1	141 28			IR CO	ntractore		186	
50 S	weetmeat-makera	-					pairers of wells,	N	144 ïl. т.,	re de saludad
51 C	(Khoncha-wallas), rain-parchers,	3,6	501 510		1		hmongom			cluded in Nos. 5 and 25. It is followed as a separate trade.
52 V 53 A	Vater-carriers,	7,5 Ni	65	ne in Meerut District.	12	22 Co	rn-grinders.	<i>N</i>		cluded in No. 5.
54	akeels and Mookhtars,	,	33	Meerut District.	1:	23 La 24 Per	ce-makers, nsioners.	1	116 187	
56 F	hoemakers,	14,6 3	8 5 1 5		1 12	25 Sel	lers of strainer	18		
57 (Calico-printers (Cheepees),					al	na sitters,	. Ni	1	nis trade is not followed as a sepa-
58 C	Colorists (Painters).	3, 03 4, 78					•		j	Khutteeks, who are sweet and have
59 8	Singers and Dancers,	2,58	84	only man to co	12	6 Cup	opers,	. 2	,	A TOMIS, HISKP and goll giorge
	Jakers,	2,00	010	only men who follow the profes- on separately of baking native bread			ch-appliers		. Inc	ese are all of the Kunjur class.
			CO I	e the Serai Bhuttearas, and a few liv- g in the Bazaar.	12 12		karees		80 1	tonow time occupation.
	ferchants,		8	o viic Dazusi.	13	u Pro	geons, or Jurrah, stitutes,	Nil Nil		cluded in 34.
63 L	Book-sellers, Darners (Ruffoogurs),		9		1 133	l Eur	uchs, vernment em		444	cluded in No. 59. Every dancing-girl nas the credit of being of loose morality.
64 N	ecklace-sellers,	Nil.	Ther	re are no sellers of necklaces as a		Dia	OVES.			or loose morality.
			60	parate trade. They are included under dlars. Vide No. 74.	134	Poli Peti	ce, tion-writers	. 1,59	99	
56 5	oorand Sugar-sellers,	Nil.	4	ided in No. 11.	135	Gro	cers (Purchoons),	. Nil	26 . Ali	included under N-
67 X	lidwives,		6 Ther	eare only six recorded in Contours	136		ngy-bearers,		. 0	included under No. 10 as Bunceas, or common tradesmen.
			as	OI LINS Drotession In the second				•	Th	ey are now disappearing and are be
			nul	k" or "Blungee" officiate with a	ì	80	s and glass-ring lers,			oming merged into the laborer class.
68 N	filk-sellers,	1,694	Can	ling themselves professionals.	138	Med	iciners (Attars), on-sellers,	10	3	
69 H	ope-makers	210)		140	`Near	eay (Gold and sil-	24	0	
n P	Blacksmiths, outwa (necklace-	11,992	2	. 1		ver	analysers, mailie (Ear-clean-	•	3	
	makers),	2,714	,			era).		6	
	makera.	95		1	143	Chur	ry-makers,	4	9	
73 S	ellers of gold and sil-				144	Engr	avers.	11 10	5 Seal	Engravers.
	ret race,	Nil.	Inclu kina	ded under No. 123. The finer ds of valuable lace is imported from	100	oirke mal	e, Chick, &c.,	74;		agle
			Del	hi by the cloth merchants.			Digitized	DV		ZIC .
							TOTAL,	1,199,593	3	

TABLE NO. V.—(Continued.)

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

				ł		4							-
1	Agriculturists,	•••	393,050	32	Braziers,	69	64	Blacksmiths,	2,153	91	Pugree-binders,		
2	Servants,	•••	39,902	33	Barbers,	12,682	65	Necklace-makers	747	92	Jesters.		4
3	Beggars,		16,152	34	Perfumers,	91	66	Sellers of gold and sil-		93	Drummers		
4	Family Priests,	•••	5,480	35	Wood-sellers.	424		ver lace,	80	94	Can-sellers		
5	Laborers.	•••	118,976	36	Washermen	5,725	67	Pedlars,	210	95	Herdsmen	-	
6	Money and Grain-les			37	Wall aimhann	40	68	Sweepers,	18,869	96	Firework-makes	•••	-
7	Shroffs.	•••	324	88	Doots	503	69	Innkeepers,	1,437	97	High Priests.	•	
8	Cloth Merchants,	•••	1,712	39	Dantman	487	70	Hooka-snake makers,	453	98	Makers of crowns for	• 3	1
9	Buneeas,	•••	5,236	40	Tailor '	4,217	71	Lime and Brick-burners	569	•	idols,		
10	Goldsmiths,	•••	1,095	41	():) Manuel- stronger	6,996	79	Sellers of ban and	000	99	Cutlers.		7
11	Carpenters,	•••	9,068	49	Floren11	857	۰.	mooni string	152	100	Saltpetre-makers,		•
12	Vegetable-sellers,	•••	1,011	43	Dames	2		Miscellaneous dealers,	3,433	101	Brokers,		-
13	Pundita,	•••	2, 642	44	O	1,197	74		36	102	Weighmen.		-
14	Shoe-sellers.	-	756	45	Cahaal	248	75	Commisso	60	103	Bullock-sellers.		
15	Bankers.	•••	2,525	46	Olass	464	76	Basket-makers	327	103	Contractors.		
16	Weavers.	•••	28,705	47	Sweetmeat-hawkers,	123	77	Chama andhama	3	105	Acrobats.		24
17	Confectioners,	•••	1,907	48		3,173	78	O-i	575	106	Repairers of wells,		2
18	Temple Priests,	•••	264	49	Grain-parchers,	13,345	79	Thurst authors	43	107	Fishermen.		33
19	Tobacconists,	•••	355	50	Water-carriers, Actors	2	80	Database	4,016	108	Corn-grinders.		9 '
20	Saddlers.	•••	314	51	Vakeels and Mookhtars,	225	81	AA-	1,001	109	Pensioners,		84 °
21	Letters-out of Carts	• • • • •	858	52	OL 1	3,699	82	O. Ilanu ad aminisa	244	110	Sellers of strainers an	, 1	3: :
99	Letters-out of Came	3,	54	53		71	83	Cala Manahanta	328	110	sifters.		L
23	Potters.		9,376	54	Farriers,	1.902	84	T	3.518		Leech-appliers,		K þ
24	Masons.	•••	1.425	55	Calico-printers,	306	85	C	31	112	Shikarees,		23
25	Cotton-cleaners,	•••	5,382	56	Colorists (Painters),	949	86	Dlankat sallam	4,007	113		•• 1	9
	Maha-Brahmins, or	•••	0,382	57	Singers and Dancers,	10	87	Engravers in wood and	4,007	114	Surgeons, or Jurrahs, Prostitutes.		
20			1- 000		Bakers,		01	makers of moulds for		115			?.
27	ceivers of gifts at fo	unera		58	Merchants,	501			25		Eunuchs,		Ŋ,
28	Ironmongers,	•••	5,798	59	Booksellers,	21		sweetmeats, Watchmaker	20	116	Government employés		
28 29	Dyers,	•••	1,665	60	Darners,	11	88		. 1	117	Police,	83	
29	Druggists,	•••	1,188	61	Silversmiths,	2,272	89	Sellers of bhung and	ا ۔۔	118		10	
30	Snuff-sellers,	•••	16	62	Midwives,	164		churrus,	35	119	Grocers,	28,33	ń
31	Pan-sellers,	•••	291	63	Milk-sellers,	966	90	Tinkers,	12		m .		-
											Total,	800,41	<i>(</i> !
													-

ALLYGURH.

Europeans—		•		Barbers,	14,957	Betel-sellers,	•••	242	Hookah-makers,	•••	94
Civil,	•••	19		Blacksmiths,	3,530	Thuthiyaras, or we	rkers		Money-changers,	•••	213
Military,	•••	12		Traders,	4,532	in brass and copp	er,	1,154	Brokers,	•••	994
_Independent,*	•••	35		Bankers,	5,348	Tanners,		4,048	Nuts,	•••	lit
Eurasians—				Shepherds,	3,781	Bhats,	•••	263	Grindstone-sellers,		;
In Govt. employ	7,	25		Bricklayers,	2,342	Milk-sellers,	•••	451	Firework manufact	urers,	1):
Independent,*	•••	49	•	Scavengers and Swe	epers, 8,635	Liquor-vendors,	•••	179	Sikleegurs, or inst	tru-	
Native Christians	_			Shoemakers,	2,222	Vegetable-vendors,	•••	948	ment-cleaners,	•••	51
	•••	67		Tailors,	5,412	Purohits or Family	Priests,		Scent-sellers,	•••	27
Agriculturists,	•••	398,908		Courtezans,‡	646	Thread-vendors,	•••	260	Bhung-vendors,	•••	+
Land-holders,	•••	4,033	_	Saltpetre Manufact	urers, 519	Grain-loaders,	•••	2,137	Arutheeas, or Agent	ts,	574
Service,	•••		12+25=55,560	Dancing-girls and th	heir re-	Basket-sellers,	•••	165	Ear-pickers,	•••	19.
			2,645 = 52,915	tainers,	441	Hackery-drivers,	•••	1,396	Paper manufactur	rers	
Laborers,	•••	196,660		Innkeepers (Bhutte	earas), 778	Weighmen,	•••	663	and sellers,	•••	19
Pundits,	•••	5,034		Dyers,	1,408	Tobacco-sellers,	•••	303	Cloth-beaters (Koon	idee-	
Carpenters,	•••	13,853		Cotton-spinners,	••• 639	Farriers,	•••	54	gurhs),	***	3
Washermen,†	•••	9,315		Cattle-grazers,	417	Flower-sellers,	•••	269	Doms, or drum-best	ten	
Shopkeepers,	•••	57,207		Painters,	••• 92	Hawkers	:	30	at festivals,		99
Choorce-sellers (gl	155			Mimics,	272	Maha-Brahmins, or 1			Boatmen,	•••	:6
bracelet),	٠	2,581		Musicians,	271	ers of gifts at fund	rals,	10	Tinkers, or Kullygh		8 7
Mendicants,	•••	18,504		Butchers,	2,136	Saddle makers,	•••	99	Kazees, or perform		
Water drawers,	•••	18,635		Goldsmiths,	3,870	Wood-sellers,	. •••	165	of marriage ceremon		14
Cotton-cleaners,	•••	5, 905		Chunam-makers,	371	Physicians and Drug	gists,	167	Glass-makers, or Si	bee-	
Oil-makers and selle	ers,	9,339	ļ	Putwas, or workers of		Comb-sellers,		128	shagurs,	•••	at •-
Potters,	•••	10,382		thread,	532	Leaf-workers (maki			Weavers,	•••	\$5.676
Grain-parchers,	•••	2,038		Cheepees, or Cloth-pr	rinte rs, 2, 262	plates for Hindoo	easts),	148	_	_	
						Į.			TOTAL,	9	925.53

By Independent must be understood those not in Government employ.
Shown in the General Statement under the head of "Independent means."
1,065 in Caste Statement.

Vakeels and Moohtars, Petition-writers, ... Eunuchs, ... School-Masters ... Government employés, Police, ... 128 7 77 428 1,087 995 ••• 2,722

KUMAON.

Cloth Merchants, or Buzages, Hucksters, or Bisatee, Sweetmeat-sellers, or Hul-	595 162	Oil-makers (Telees), Carpenters (Barai), Blacksmiths (Lohars),	233 2,921 2,783	Silk Merchants, or Putwas, Herdsmen (Aheer, Gudu- reea, &c.),	269 <i>Nil</i> ,	Boatmen (Mullahee), Butchers (Mahomedan Kussaee),	156 29
waees, Atta Dal sellers (Purchoonee), Drug Merchants (Punsaree),	78 486 51	Land-holders (Zemindaree), Cultivators (Kashtkaree), Money-dealers (Beohora), Goldsmiths (Sonars),	179 3,39,227 65 722	Bangle-makers, Chooree-wallas, Dyers (Rungrez), Cutlers (Seekleegurs),	210 8 91	Innkeepers, or Bhutees- ras, Butchers (Hindoo Khuteek), Cotton-printers (Cheepees),	N: [†] . 18 N: [‡] .
Dealers in copper, &c., (Basuns), Money-changers (Surrofee), Servants, Pundits (Punditaee),	125 13 6,165 1,538	Merchants and general dealers, ers, Brick-makers, Lime-burners, Barbers (Hujamut).	98 Nil. Nil. 636	Varnishers (Kumungers), Saltpetre Manufacturers, Cotton-spinners, Tubecbs (Doctors and Bayds),	5 Nil. Nil. 439	Distillers (Kullars), Fowlers (Cheereemar, or Buhelias), Cooks (Nanbaee), Petty Shopkeepers,	N.L. 17 320
Beggars (Fundtaee), Beggars (Fukeeree), Tailors (Durzees), Weavers (Jolahas and Korrees),	1,521 486	Torch-carriers (Barce or Mushalchee), Washermen, or Dhoobees, Potters, or Koomhars,	Nil. 85 227	Cattle-dealers (Bunjarahs), Shoemakers, Tanners, Sweepers,	Nil. 35 198 278	Gunpowder and Firework- makers, Farriers, Perfume-sellers, or Gun-	Nil. 19 Nil.
Cotton-cleaners (Dhoona), Water-carriers (Bhistees, Kahars), Day-laborers (Muzdooree),	, 13 36 11,231	Masons, or Raj Meymars, Tobacconists, or Tumolee, Flower and vegetable sel- lers Malees, (Koongras),	2,976 54 23	Gram-roasters, Midwifery, &c. (Dhanoknee,) Weighmen (Toulahs), Dancers,	Nil. 13 89 1,089	dhees, Miscellaneous, Total, 3	9,673 385,793

GURHWAL.

				1		1	
Cloth Merchants, or Bu-		Tailors (Durzees),	7,188	Masons or Raj Mayemars,		Dancers,	267
zajes,	119	Weavers (Jolaha and Korees).	8,101	the Masons' and Carpen-		Boatmen (Mullahee),	500
Hucksters, or Bisatees	١	Cotton-cleaners, or Dhona,				Butchers (Mahomedan Kus-	
(Pedlars),	14	Water-carriers (Bheestees,		ways by the same person),		saee),	2
Sweetmeat-sellers, or Hul-		Kuhars),	Nil.	Tobacconists, or Tumbolees,	67	Distillers (Kullars),	352
waees,	23	Day-laborers (Muzdooree),		Flower or Vegetable-sel-		Gunpowder and Firework-	
Atta, Dal-sellers, or Pur-		Oil-makers (Talees),	1,454	lers (Malees, Koonjras),	76	makers,	10
choonee, (Grocers),	349	Carpenters (Burai),	1,973	Silk Merchants, or Putwas		Basket-makers, or Rooriyas,	3,084
Drug Merchants, or Punsa-		Blacksmiths (Lohars),	9,565	(Braiders),	18	Badees, or Rope-dancers,	158
ree, ···				Bangle-makers, or Choo-		Choonaras, or wooden vessel-	
Dealers in Copper, &c,		Money-dealers (Beohra),	•	ree-walas,	251	makers,	350
Basins (Braziers),	1,029	Money-lenders,		Cutlers (Sikleegurs),	35	Khairas, or Quarriers of	
Money-changers (Surrafee),		Goldsmiths (Sonar),	2,761	Varnishers (Kumungers),	24	stone,	68
Servants (including 265 Go-		Merchants and general deal-		Tubeebs (Doctors and Bayds),		Bards, or Bhats,	115
vernment servants and 28		ers,	1,943	Shoemakers, Tanners,		Priests, or Poorohitaee,	1,019
Policemen),	909	Barbers (Hajjams),	53	(these trades always found		Drummers,	805
Pundits (Punditace),	. 131	Washermen, or Dhobees,	11	united in this district),	1,169	Gold-washers,	66
Beggars (Fukeeree),	252	Potters, or Koomhars,	2,110	Sweepers,	42	TOTAL,	248,742
				<u> </u>]	,

BIJNOUR.

1 Cultivators (Kashtkars) 979 95	Includes Malgoozars, or Revenue-	38 Bards (Bhat),	157
1 Cuttivators (Mastrixate), 272,500	payers and Zemindars.	39 Shoe-sellers (Kufshfur-	10,
2 Shopkeepers (Dokan-	Retail-vendors (includes Cloth-	rosh),	675 '
dars), 30,05		40 Hawkers (Bisatee),	12
3 Traders and Merchants		41 Liquor-makers and sel-	
	6 Wholesale dealers.	lers, Kulal,	855
	6 Brahmins assisting at the perform-	42 Rope-dancers (Nut),	7
2		43 Trick-performers, (Ba-	400
7,28	- ing the Poorans, or interpreting	zeegur),	136
		44 Workers in Leather (Mo-	210
		chee), 45 Money-dealers (Dad Se-	210
6 Laborers (Musdoor), 155,95 7 Beggars and Mendi-		tudwala),	500
cants (Faquers, Guda-		46 Glaziers (Sheeshagur),	382
gur, and Jogee), 16.21	7	47 Weighmen (Wuzukush),	44 5
8 Servants (Nowkur),† 33,79	9 Mohurrirs, Vakeels, Gomashtas,	48 Loom-makers, (Ruch-	•
•	Peons, Sepoys, Door-keepers,	bundha),	266
	Khidmutgars, Menials, and all	49 Masons (Mymar),	435
	sorts of servants.	50 Betel-sellers (Tumbolee),	46
9 Cotton-cleaners (Nuddaf), 7,32		51 Comb-makers (Shane-	•••
10 Washermen (Dhobee), 5,17	U	gur),	109
11 Potters (Koomhar and	•	52 Rice-cleaners (Dhan Keo-	995
Koozgur), 7,40		ta and Ghoja and Koota),	225
12 Sweepers, Bhungee, 9,03 13 Oilmen (Telee) 7,85		53 Brick-burners (Khisht-	328 Also brick makers.
20 011		54 Firework-makers (Atish-	Jacobs Stive makula.
14 Tailors (Durzee), 5,03 15 Cloth Weavers (Jola-	•	baz),	83 Also gunpowder manufacturers.
has and Kolees), 53,41	5	55 Sheep-graziers (Mesh	be and be be well managed to the
16 Grain-parchers (Bhoorji), 84		Churwahas),	821
17 Carpenters (Budhyee	-	56 Porters (Pullehdar),	157
and Khuradee), 10,30	2	57 Parched-grain sellers	
18 Barbers (Hujjam), 11,70	3	(Chubane furosh),	49
19 Cloth-dyers, Rungraze, 2,99	2	58 Hooka-snake makers	
20 Gardeners (Baghbans), 53)	(Nichabund),	341
21 Blanket-weavers or ma-	_	59 Leather-tanners (Run-	100
kers (Geleembaf), 3,83	9	gia),	136
22 Water-bearers (Bhistee	•	60 Polishers of Arms (Sik-	11
and Kahar), 5,67	•	leegurs),	**
23 Players on the Nukkara	2	61 Hunters and bird-sellers (Shikaree and Janwur	•
(Nukarchee); 1,15 24 Physicians (Hukeems), 35		furosh),	46
24 Physicians (Hukeems), 35 25 Blacksmiths, (Lohars), 2,03		62 Waternut-growers (Sing-	20
26 Lime-burners (Choons-	•	haria),	163
puz), 54	2	63 Mat-makers (Boreabaf),	155
27 Bakers (Nanbace), 9	3	64 Flower-sellers (Gool fu-	
28 Workers in thread (Put-		rosh),	166
wa), 28	These people make ropes and string	65 School-masters (Moullim),	82
••	of cotton and silk and prepare	66 Confectioners, or Sweet-	
	the native jewels as far as thread-	meat-makers and sel-	950
00 36	work is required in them.	lers (Hulwaee),	250 6
29 Musicians (Gane Baja-	Includes dancing girls, eunuchs,	67 Farriers (Nalbund), 68 Acharuj, Brahmins re-	v
nawalla), 89 -470		ceiving gifts at funeral	
=427 =427		ceremonies,	49
_ 327	F-mj 0 0	69 Palanquin-bearers (Pal-	•
30 Clothprinters (Cheepee), 5,303		keeburdar),	184
31 Vegetable-s e l l e r s		70 Cattle-graziers (Muves-	•
(Koonjrs), 679	•	shee Churwahars),	114
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		71 Shawl-menders (Ruffoo-	
32 Milk sellers (Sheerfu-		gur),	289
rosh), 289		72 Hide, or leather-sellers	£0
•• •		(Chirm furosh),	53 .
83 Bow and arrow-makers		73 Gum-sellers and gather-	15
(Kummungur),		ers (Gond-furosh), 74 Perfumers (Utter furosh),	86
34 Chooree makers and	The Munnihars make choorees of	75 Spiritual Guides (Peer),	28 These men are Mahomedans.
sellers (Munnihar), 686	the glass they purchase from the	o Spiritual Guides (reci),	professing to guide their dis-
	Sheeshagur, or Glaziers.		ciples to the right way of
35 Butchers (Kussab), 1,853	Of these 83 are goat and sheep		worshipping the Creator.
	butchers.	76 Native Surgeons (Jurraha),	40
36 Boatmen (Mullah), 125	•	77 Workers in Brass (Thut-	
37 Fishermen (Maheegeer), 1,77	1	tera),	457

^{*} This item includes 629 Bankers and 64 Brokers.
† Including 742 Government Employès and 561 Policemen; also 112 Mookhtars, 30 Vakeels, and 337 School-masters.

BIJNOUR.—(Concluded.)

78 Hemp Manufacturers, (Sunbaf),	43	They make hemp ropes and hemp		Ink-makers and sellers, (Roshnaefurosh),	18	
79 Camel drivers (Shooter-		matting.	88	Painters (Mossuvvir),	5	
ban),	11		89	Leechmen (Jokhera),	4	
80 Cuppers (Seengeewala).	15		90	Brokers (Dullals),	81	
81 Mule-breeders and sel-			91	Workers in bamboo		
lers (Khucherfurosh)	41		!	(Bansphore),	239	They make bamboo-baskets
82 Sheep-breeders and sel-			1	•		chiefly.
lers, and wool-sellers				Book-binders (Jildbund),	53	•
(Bheree and Oonfurosh),	714		93	Chowdrees of some of		
83 Seive-makers and sellers			1	the professions,	14	
(Chulneesaz),	16		94	Gold-washers (Nyaria),	103	
84 Carpet-makers(Durrebaf),	6		95	Workersin leaves (Baree),	2	
86 Embroiderers (Zurdoz), .	2		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
86 Tin-workers (Kuliyegur),	11		1	6,9	90,975	

MOORADABAD.

Agriculturists,	***	6,64,320	Glass-makers,	700	1,877			
Servants,	•••	44,862		Choncha-	-	kers of moulds for s		
Beggars,	•••	12,854	lawal).	•••	2,305	meat,	***	50
Purohits,	•••	2,439	Grain-parchers.	•••	1,929	Drum-makers,	•••	70
Laborers.	•••	1,33,595	Water-carriers.	•••	7,343	Watch-makers.	***	17
Bahoras (Money-lenders).	•••	Nil.	Actors (Byroopeeas),	•••	9	Wire-makers,		12
Shroffs.	***	1.017	Vakeels and Mooktars,	•••	338		chur.	1.
Jewellers.	•••	Nil.	Shoemakers.	•••	1.737	rus.		59
Cloth Merchants,	•••	2,157	Farriers.	•••	50		•••	16
Bunniahs.	•••	Nil.	Calico-printers (Chheepee),		4,673	Brass and copper ut		18
Goldsmiths,		3,892	Colorists (Painters).	•••	100	makers.		315
Carpenters,	•••	7,140	Singers and Dancers.	•••	956	Tinkers,	•••	219
Kooniras (Green-grocers).	•••	936	Bakers.		108	Pugree-binders.	•••	13
Pundits.	•••	2,921	Merchants.	***	8.281	Bhands, or Jesters.	***	13 240
Shoe-sellers.		677	Hook-seilers.	•••	24	Drummers,	•••	1,393
Merchants.	•••	805	Darners (Ruffoogurs),		55	Cap-sellers.	***	1,35
Weavers.		61,879	Nacklace-sellers.		Nil.	Herdsmen.	•••	244
Confectioners.	•••	29	Goor and Sugar-sellers.	•••	145	Firework-makers,	•••	10
Temple Priests (Poojare es),	•••	186	Silversmiths.	•••	Nil.	High Priests (Gooroos		180
Tobacconists.	•••	884	Midwives.	•••	184	cluded with Priests),	, in-	*113
Saddlers.	•••	875	Milk-sellers.	•••	1,218	Porters,	•••	•
Letters-out of Carts.	***	1,600	Rope-makers,		126	Cutiers.	•••	5,297
Letters-out of Camels.	•••	1,000	Blacksmiths.	•••	2,747		•••	176
Potters.	•••	6.246		•••	432	Saltpetre-makers,	•••	17
Masons,	•••	1,551	Putwas (Necklace-makers), Koopa and Scale-makers,		48	Punkah-makers,	•••	176 730
masons, Cotton-cleaners,	•••	6,084			68	Brokers,	***	130 406
	•••	550	Sellers of gold and silver la	we,	261	Weighmen,	•••	
Maha-brahmina (Priests),	***	291	Pedlars,	•••	201	Bulloek-sellers,	•••	165
Ironmongers,	•••	1.914	Seliers of brass and copper		Nil.	Acrobats,	•••	485
Dyers,	***		utensils,	•••		Fishmongers,	•••	58
Druggists,	•••	2,349	Sweepers,	•••	7,456	Corn-grinders,	•••	190
Snuff-sollers,	•••	Nil	Inn-keepers,	***	596	Lace-makers,	•••	•
Pan-sellers,	***	237	Hooka-snake makers,	•••	75	Pensioners,	•••	206
Braziers,	***	420	Lime and Brick-burners,		699	Sellers of strainers and	i sif-	
Barbers,	•••	8,885	Sellers of ban and moonj str		538	ters,	. •••	248
Perfumers,	•••	48	Miscellaneous Dealers (Shop	keepers),	2,014	Cuppers,	***	33
Wood-sellers,	•••	211	Book-binders,	•••	81	Leech-sppliers,	•••	9
Washermen,	•••	5,088	,	•••	297	Shikarees,	•••	308
Well-sinkers,	•••	337	Artheas (Agents),	•••	2,224	Surgeons, or Jurrahs,	•••	135
Doctors,	***	612	Stone-cutters (Lapidaries),	•••	5	Prostitutes,	•••	980
Boatmen,	•••	111	Spinners,	•••	1,962	Eunachs,	***	166
Tailors,	***	4,496	Fruiterers,	•••		Government Employee	s,	1,296
Oil Manufacturers,	•••	6,354		•••	5,214	Police,	•••	833
Flower-sellers,	•••	761	Sellers of Spirits,	•••	515	Petition-writers,	•••	2
Paper-makers,	•••	28 9	Sait Merchants,	•••	293	Grocers (Parchoon),	•••	38,507
Corn-sellers,	•••	1,013	Tanners,	•••	1,898			
School-masters,	•••	512	Stamp-vendors,	•••	76			
Flour-sellers,		50	Blanket-sellers,	•••	2,802	Тотаї		10,95,300

BUDAON.

Agriculturists,		6,30,528	Saddlers,	***	110	Indian Pipe-makers (Nehchayl	bun-	
Dookandars,	•••	33,531	Brass-founders,	•••	74	dee),	•••	
Service,	•••	1,20,937	Public Drummers,	•••	254	Steel-polishers	•••	
Begging,	•••	10,255	Blanket-weavers,	•••	911	Eunuchs,	•••	
Weaving,	•••	24,180	Water-carriers,	•••	2,753	Arackh-distillers,	•••	
Sweeping,	•••	3,761	Hunters,	·	44	Wholesale grain-sellers,	***	
Washermen,	٠	5,535	Cart-drivers,	•••	221	Juglers and Tight-rope dancers.	•••	
Saltpetre Manufacturers,	•••	1,376	Cotton-spinners,	•••	180	Grain Weighmen,		
Barbers,	•••	6,834	Eating-house keepers,	•••	481	Gardeners,	•••	
Cotton-corders.	***	3,802	Butchers,		1,359	Brick-makers,	•••	
Carpenters,	•••	4,427	Corn-sifters,	•••	107	Tat-weavers,	•••	
Tailors,	•••	3,043	Bricklayers.		611	Farriers,	•••	
Potters.	•••	4,790	Lace-makers,	•••	123	Prostitutes,		
Public Singers, &c.,	•••	607	Betel-leaf sellers,	•••	130	Grocers,		
Money-changers,	•••	5,097	Sugar-makers,	•••	174	Cloth-dealers,	•••	
Physicians,	•••	217	Boatmen,	•••	222	Confectioners,		
Painters,	•••	675	Lime Manufacturers,	•••	139	Druggists,		
Oilmen,	•••	5,615	Vegetable-sendors,	•••	560	Pedlars.	•••	
Blacksmiths.	•••	2,755	Gold-dust cleaners.	•••	34	Cap-sellers,		
Professional Pundits,	•••	2,408	Pyrotechnists,	•••	88	Agents (Artheas),		
old and Silversmiths.	•••	1,563	Milk-sellers,	•••	32	Government Employees,		1
Frain-parchers,	•••	2,513	Bone-setters,	•••	45			_
Bangle-makers,	•••	718	Tinmen,	•••	7	GRAND TOTAL,		8,50

^{*} Shows Mahomedan priests who profess "Peeree Mooreedee," and thereby obtain their livelihood.
† In my demi-official to the Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, I stated 80 Eunuchs were in the Caste list, I find 63 was entered. I rest the serial number inadvertently; three more have now been added and deducted from the Sheikhs.

BAREILLY.

			1							•
1	Merchants, .	•••	19,011	45	Washermen,	9,035	85	Signet-ring sellers (Lap	idary),	48
		•••	6,683	46	Sugar-boilers,	1,818	86	Braziers,	•••	625
		•••	159	47	Shepherds,	2,374	87	Cotton-sellers,	***	78
4	Physycians,	•••	565	48	Sweepers,	7,038	88	Torchmen (Porters),	***	209
		•••	615	49	Tailors,	9,154	89	Lace-sellers,	•••	171
6	Betel-sellers, .	•••	579	50	Potters,	6,800	90	Lime-sellers,	•••	541
7	Weighmen, .	•••	826	51	Dyers,	2,2 37	91	Silk-workers,	***	234
8		•••	327	52	Carpenters,	8,381	92	Bed Manufacturers,	•••	52
9	Firemen (Tinkers,).		218	53	Goldsmith,	6,934	93	Leather-workers,	• •••	960
10	Water-carriers, .		3, 575 ;	54	Sweetmeat-sellers,	2,9 27	94	Glaziers,	•••	37
11	Bakers, .	•••	298	55	Bankers,	3,426	95	Bone-setters,	***	81
12	Paper-makers,	•••	202	56	Pundits and Priests,	4,239	96	Conveyancers,	•••	3
13	Calenderers, .	•••	38	57	Vintners,	1,160	97	Cocoanut-sellers,	***	110
14		•••	688	58	Hookah-snake	· 1	98	Farriers,	•••	111
15	Shop-keepers, .	•••	20,188		makers,	108	99	Poulterers,	***	478
	Landownow		8,094	59	Musical Instrument-	l	100	Drum-makers,	•••	21
17	Green-grocers,	•••	864		makers,	1)	101	Saddlers,	•••	79
18		•••	379	60	Gold-lace-makers,	282	102	Portrait Painters,	•••	4
19	Fishmongers, .	•••	5,802	61	Tape-makers,	68	103	Workers in metals (Met	al-bangle	
20	Twine-makers,		397	62	Gardeners,	1,772		maker),	***	56
21	Calico-printers, .		1,191	63	Musicians,	1,160	104	Mursiakhan,†	•••	15
22	Midwives,	•••	89 1	64	Prostitutes,	2,428	105	Watchmakers,	•••	10
23	Tobaccanicta	•••	1,598	641	Eunuchs,	106	106	Cane-chair-makers,	***	104
24	Acharuj,* .	•••	172	65	Conjurors,	799	107	Sacking Manufacturer,	•••	92
25	Fuel Merchants,		494	66	Braiders (Putwahs),	2,269	108	Seal Engravers,	•••	43
26	Cart-makers,		88	67	Shoe Merchants,	271	109	Turban-makers,	***	8
27	Cartmen,	•••	179	68	Blanket-makers,	1,788	110	Metal-polishers.	•••	118
28	Pedlars,		1,(96	69	Blacksmiths,	5,467	111	Ironmongers,	•••	37
29	Bards, or Minstrels,		258	70	Bricklayers,	2,544	112	Fletchers,		19
30	Wire-makers,	•••	394	71	Butchers,	4,315	113	Druggists,	•••	76
31	Saltpetre-makers,	•••	138	72	Cattle-dealers,	2	114	Carriers,	•••	3,908
32		•••	25	73	Carpet-makers,	420	115	Brick-makers,	•••	580
33	Astrologers,	•••	106	74	Lace-makers,	963	116	Earthen-pot makers,	•••	43
34	Cultivators,		9,22,289	75	Attorneys and Advo-		117	Chowdries,	•••	6
35	Service,	•••	62,880		cates,	- 270	118	Cotton-spinners,		1,079
36	Oil-sellers,	•••	10,973	76	Perfumers,	578	119	Rice-cleaners (Millers).		1,235
37		•••	12,037	77	Sieve-makers,	181	120	Lodging-house keepers	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ÉO
38	Weavers,	•••	65,895	78	Beldars (Navvies),	166	121	No occupation,	,	070
39	Cloth morehants	•••	1,772	79	Firework Manufac-		122	School-masters,		19
40		•••	89,452		turers,	95	123	Government Employee	B,	832
41				80	Book-binders,	41	124	Police,	•••	1,309
		***	2,427	81	Grass-cutters,	304		•	•••	-,000
42		•••	15,368	82		54				
43	Barbers,	•••	10,078	83	Horse-breakers,	82				
44	Crain nanahasa	•••	6,999	84	Book-sellers,	87		Tor	TAL.	13,81,334
			1				ţ		,	-0,02,004
_			# A low cla	ee of	brahmin, whose peron	icitor are the elether	of th	a dood		

A low class of brahmin, whose perquisites are the clothes of the dead.
 No English translation. The man who reads at the Mohurrum and the Taltaba.

SHAHJEHANPORE.

1	Agriculturists,	•••	745,246	47	Sweetmeat-hawkers (Khoncha-		90	Drum-makers,	132
2	Servants,	•••	36,643		walla),	51	91	Sellers of bhung and churus	52
3	Beggars,	•••	10,975	48	Grain-parchers,	6,584	92	Brass and copper utensil-makers,	1,110
4	Priests,	•••	634	49	Water-carriers	194	93	Pugree-binders,	8
5	Labourers,	•••	70,259	50	Vakeels and Mookhtars,	326	94		33
6	Bahoras (Money-lenders),	•••	2,474	51	Shoe-makers,	796	95	Drummers,	366
7	Shroffs,	•••	154	52	Farriers,	84	96	Cap-sellers,	52
8	Cloth Merchants,	•••	1,961	53	Calico-printers (Cheepees),	38	97	Herdsmen,	165
9	Bunniahs, or Parchoons (Gr	ocers),	11,463	54	Colorists (Painters),	155	98	Firework-makers	172
10	Goldsmiths,	•••	3,617	55	Singers and Dancers,	1,500	99	Porters,	230
11	Carpenters,	•••	7,378	56	Bakers,	379	100	Cutlers.	698
12	Koonjras (Green-grocers),	•••	1,251	57	Merchants,	5,314	101	Saltpetre-maker,	649
13	Pundits,	•••	116	58	Book-sellers,	38	102		315
14	Shoe-sellers,	•••	3 83	59	Darners (Ruffoogurs),	54	103	Brokers.	357
15	Sahoukars (Bankers),	•••	412	60	Necklace-sellers (ornament-sellers),	8	104	Weighmen.	748
16	Weavers,	•••	26,178		Goor and Sugar-sellers,	129	105	Contractors.	178
17	Confectioners.		1,081		Midwives,	268	106	Renairers of Wells	113
18	Temple-priests (Poojarees),	•••	98	63		1,315	107	Corn-grinders	
19	Tobacconists,	•••	747	64	Rope-makers,	78	108	Pensioners.	48 78
20	Saddlers.	•••	353	65	Black-smiths,	2,605	109	Sellers of strainers and sistems	76 297
21	Letters-out of Carts.	•••	891	66	Putwas (Neclace-makers,)	712	110	Leech-annliere	37
22	Potters,	***	1,842	67	Koopa and Scale-makers,	7	111	Shikarries.	37 42
23	Masons,	•••	254	68		30	112	Surgeone or Justohe	
24	Cotton-cleaners,	•••	6,579	69	Pedlars,	318	113	Prostitutes	88
1 25	Muha-brahmins.	••	132	70	Sellers of brass and copper uten-	•.•	114	Eunnche	350
26	Ironmongers,		638	10	oile	69	115	Government Employees,	78
27	Dyers,	•••	961	71		1,834	116	Police	1,337
28	Druggists.	•••	192		Inn-keepers (these are also fisher-	.,001	117	Potition-writers	710
29		•••	30	í Z	mon)	2,850	118	Grocers (Punsaries), or Spice-sellers	58
30	Paun-sellers,	•••	835	73	Hooks snake makens	587	119	Horse-brookers	
31		•••	406	74		85	120	Sugar-Manufacturore	16
32	Barbers,	•••	5,253	75	~	111		O1 ' (T 1')	3,083
33	Perfumers.	•••	130	76	Missellaneous Declere	25	121	ment-makeral	
34		•••	206	77	Daale hindows	6	122	Tinners (Oalacques)	2,252
35			6,699	78	Conviete	29	123	Manch bearing (Mr. 1. 1. 1.	72
36	Well-sinkers	•••	54	79	Daglacta makene	32	120	Coolies.	
- 37		•••	280	80	Amthona (Amonto)	85	194	Tatputtee-makers,	169
38			54			1,097	125		84
39		•••	5,291	81 82		130	126	Sellers of bhoosa (fodder), Sellers of sirki mats.	87
40		•••	8,360				127		87
	Flower-sellers (Mallee), Gar	oran -	0,000	83	Collors of Crimits	2,036 319	127	Dealers in fowls, Kite-makers.	12
	ers.		231	84		475	128		10
49	Stone-sellers (Precious),	•••	8	85	(Paramara)	962		Sellers of native pen and ink, Niarias (seekers of precions	6
1 4	Paper-makers,	•••	106	86	Stomm wondows		130	(Paccious	
1 4	Corn-sellers,	•••	4,262	87	Stamp-vendors,	42	1	metals),	26
4	School-masters,	•••		88		1,722	1	_	
1 4	Flour-sellers,	•••	320	89		00-		m -	
1	actics ab	•••	33		moulds for sweetmests,	205	I	Total,1	0,16,844

TURRAI.

1	Agriculturists,	•••	56,620		Washermen,	•••	568	31	Moollahs (Priests),	•••
2	Cowherds,	•••	948	17	Workers in iron Blacksmiths	,	1,116		Sikulgurs,	•••
3	Chummars (Currier),	•••	564	18	Shepherds,	***	429	33	Munihar's, work (glass-ban	igle,
4	Labourers and Agriculturists,	•••	14,988	19	Carpenters,	•••	1,550		&c.),	•
5	Porohits, &c., &c.,	***	296	20	Butchers,	•••	111			•••
6	Gold and Silversmiths,	•••	251	21	Water-carriers,	•••	390		Bhoorji (Grain-Parchers),	
7	Government Employees,	•••	160	22	Koomhars (Potters),	•••	165		Paun-sellers,	•••
8	Servants,	•••	2,230	23	Mehters, or Sweepers,	•••	319	37	Native Doctors,	
9	Weavers,	•••	1,350	24	Dyers,	•••	103		Matters (Mehters),	
10	Oil Manufacturers,	•••	1,745	25	Dancers and Fiddlers,	•••	53	39	Brick-makers,	
11	Corders (Cotton-cleaners),	•••	318	26	Tailors.	•••	772			
12	Shopkeepers,	•••	1,202	27	Weighmen,	•••	9	41	Writers,	
13	Barbers,	•••	655	28	Gardeners,	•••	28	42	Catechue-makers,	
14	Beggers,	•••	1,199	29	Spirit-sellers,	•••	40		•	•
15	Traders (Merchants),	•••	2,556	30	Fishermen,	•••	254		T(T)L	•

MUTTRA.

Agriculturists.		4,38,715	Flour-sellers.	•••	16	Stamp-vendors,	
Servants.	•••	37,118	Glaziers.	•••	1,782	Blanket, or Cover-sellers,	•••
Beggars,	•••	25,316	Khonchawallas (sweetmeat-ha		65	Moulders, or Tinners,	•••
Purohits.	***	5,167	Bhurbhoonjas (Grain-parcher		1.508	Drum-makers.	•••
Labourers.	•••	1,06,057	Water-carriers,	•••	7,714	Watchmakers,	•••
Bohoras (Money-lenders),	•••	2,225	Byroopeas (Actors),	•••	3	Wire-makers.	•••
Shuraffs (Money-changers),	***	1,259	Mookhtars and Wakeels,		121	Sellers of churus and bhung.	•••
Jewellers.	***	13	Shoemakers.	•••	2,240	Sellers of Opium.	•••
Cloth Merchants,	•••	3,624	Farriers,	***	54	Makers of brass and copper u	ten-
Bunniahs (Grocers).	•••	30,024	Chheepees.	•••	1,052	sils,	•••
Goldsmiths,		3,771	Rungsaz (Painters).	•••	102	Tinkers.	•••
Carpenters.		9,151	Bakers.		184	Pugree-binders,	***
Koonjras (Green-grocers),	•••	1,355	Singers and Dancers.	•••	335	Bhands, or Jesters,	***
Pundits.		2,686	Merchants.	•••	2.088	Drummers,	•••
Shoe-sellers.	•••	1,994	Book-sellers.	•••	147	Cap-sellers,	
Sahoukars (Bankers),	•••	344	Darners.	•••	14	Herdsmen.	•••
Weavers.	•••	21,201	Sellers of Necklaces.	•••	617	Blanket-sellers.	•••
Hulwaees (Confectioners),	•••	3,344	Sellers of goor and sugar.	•••	77	Makers of Fireworks,	•••
Poojarees,	•••	2,480	Silversmiths.	•••	3	Gooroos.	•••
Tobacconists,	•••	606	Midwives.	•••	47	Makers of mookuts or crowns	 for
Saddlers.	•••	122	Milk-sellers.	•••	998	idols.	
Hirers of carts and camels,	•••	1,338	Cord-makers (Rope-makers)	•••	100	Loadsmen, or Carriers,	•••
Koomhars (Potters),	•••	7,948	Blacksmiths.		2,305	Sikleegurh (Cutlers).	•••
Masons.	•••	995	Putwas (Necklace-makers).	•••	2,303	Saltpetre Manufacturers.	•••
Dhooneeas (Cotton-cleaners),	•••	3, 536	Kopa and Scale-makers,	•••	5	Makers of moodhas and punk	·haa
Maha-brahmins	•••	139	Sellers of lace—gold and silv	***	25	Brokers.	.1183,
Ironmongers.	•••	79	Pedlars.	er,	318	Weighmen,	•••
Rungrez (Dyers),	•••	1,548	Sellers of brass and copper ut	oneile	53 3	Bullock-sellers.	•••
Punsaries.	•••		Sweepers.			Contractors,	•••
Snuff-sellers.	•••	1,517 10	Bhutteearas.	•••	7,771	Acrobats.	904
Fumbolees (Paun-sellers),	•••	10 413		•••	704	Pulladars (Porters),	•••
Braziers.	•••	413 385	Nychabunds (Hookah-snak		0-	Shopkeepers (General Merchan	
Barbers.	•••		Lime and Brick-burners,	•••	25	Repairers of Mills.	
Uttars (Scent-sellers),	•••	11,111	Sellers of ban and moonj s	***	442	Fishmongers.	•••
	•••	83	Missellaneous Deslers		93		•••
Wood-sellers, Washermen.	•••	401	Miscellaneous Dealers,	•••	3,154	Grinders of Corn (Millers),	•••
	•••	5,545	Book-binders,	•••	2	Loee-makers,	•••
Divers,	•••	72	Copyists,	•••	7	Pensioners,	•••
Hukeems (Physicians),	•••	416	Basket-makers and sellers,	•••	709	Renters of Houses,	•••
Mullahs (Boatmen),	•••	83	Artheas (Agents),	•••	549	Sellers of strainers and sifters	,
Tailors,	•••	4,079	Stone-cutters,	•••	127	Cuppers,	•••
Tehlees (Oil-sellers),	•••	5,512	Spinners,	•••	371	Sportsmen, or Shikarees,	•••
Flower-sellers,	•••	250	Fruiterers,	•••	255	Surgeons, or Jurrahs,	•••
Stone-sellers,	•••	30	Butchers,	•••	1,327	Prostitutes,	•••
l'aper-makers and sellers,	•••	545	Sellers of Spirits,	•••	101	Eunuchs,	•••
School-masters,	•••	230	Salt Merchants,	•••	115		•
Corn-sellers,	•••	1,408	Tanners,		665	GRAND To	TAL.

AGRA.

Priests,	•••	581	Dolie-bearers,		296	Bullock-dealers,	
Oil-sellers,	***	7,197	Cotton-growers,	•••	3,429	Glass-bracelet makers.	444
Cloth-printers,	***	1,456	Tailors.	•••	5,030	Shoe-sellers,	•••
Grain-sellers and Cari		5,755	Money-lenders.	•••	3,445	Cotton-dealers.	***
Potters.	•••	8,394	Glass-bracelet sellers.	•••	2,155	Lime-sellers.	
Shepherds,	•••	2,110	Sieve-sellers.	•••	1,350	Green-grocers,	***
Laborers.	•••	1,24,859	Leaf-pottle makers,		390	Firework-makers,	•••
Shopkeepers,	•••	50,614	Blacksmiths,	•••	2,071	Actors,	•••
Grain-parchers,	•••	2,338	Stone Masons.	•••	1,330	Bhang-sellers,	***
Cloth-weavers,	•••	28,620	Goldsmiths and Silver-	•••	2,000	Kheesgur,	•••
Cultivators,	•••	5,64,740	smiths.	***	3,650	Rice-sellers.	•••
Servants,	•••	*59,747	Cutlers.	***	297	Thread-spinners,	•••
Reggars,	•••	17,989	Apothecaries (Doctors),	•••	644	Thread-sellers.	•••
Sweepers,	•••	7,253	Cloth-sellers,	***	1,633	Grain-dealers,	***
Pundits,	•••	3,323	Hooka-makers.	•••	138	Mussuck-makers.	
Basket-makers,	•••	677	Carpenters,	•••	9,608	Leather-dyers.	•••
Dancing Girls,	•••	481	Mookhtars (Pleaders),	•••	231	Conjurers,	***
Prostitutes,	•••	1,989	Shoemakers,	***	1,316	Singers,	***
Cloth-dyers,	•••	1,914	Carters.	•••	2,338	Masons,	***
Water-carriers,	•••	12,225	Paun-sellers,	***	426	Brick-makers,	
Hindoo Putwah,		655) Windingsilk	Confectioners,	•••	864	Sheltering travellers,	•••
Musaulman Illaqua	-	> on	Sherbet & Sweetmeat-makers,	•••	61	Stationers.	•••
bundee,		321) Jewelry.	Money-changers,	•••	488	Flower-sellers.	•••
Barber,	***	12,349	Spice-sellers, &c.,	•••	414	Messengers,	•••
Washermen,	••	8,037	Copper and brass vessel	•••		Itinerant Victualers.	•••
Midwives,	•••	218	dealers,	•••	63	Water-carriers,	•••
Weighers,	•••	565	Tobacco-sellers,	•••	533	Horse-dealers,	•••

^{*} Including Government Employees, Police men,

6,00,321

					" (<i>11977 111 1</i> 1		
inerant Musician	в,	134	1		(Concluded.)		•
IIT-CIRWere	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Gardeners,		_		
ancing Euppoh		756	Silk-cleaners	•••	219	Overssers,	
neat-grinders	•••	173	Silk-spinners,	•••	64	Court Court	27
om ners.	•••	151	Contractors,	•••	154	Comb-makers,	15
ddlera	•••	29	Ring-stone mal	•••	124	Lille-burnera	54
ative Saddle aloth		708	lenido-i- mal	kers, or		DROOSA-Sellera	
tchers and Sacri	marers	, 81	lapidaries,	***	70	I Hatching-grass dealows	18
rugget-makers,	ncers,	3,906	Gold-lace sellers,	• •••	317	OH BR-NCHOTO	
ine-sellers,	•••	700	Gold and Silver-d	lealers	20	Tent-makers	•
lms-takers,	•••	295	Calcia Arenta	•••	96	Ear-cleaners	
odiemos 4-11		111	Thatch-makers,	•••		Lac-workers	• • •
edigree-tellers,	•••	28	Grave-diggers		1,086	Vakeels.	•
en who flatter for	gain.	226	Leather-bucket of	ellera.	97	Amanuenses,	
an petre-makere	•••	52	1 47cmers-out of Po-	nies	167	Hempen Mat-sellers,	• •
leeder,		1	- Dutter-spling		231	Fishermen,	•
etters-out of came	ls for	1	Dealers in into	rianti	199	Carpet-makers,	71
mme.		. 101	i urugs.	Aicating		Homnon M.	18
ctty Dealers,	•••	121	Watchmakers,	•••	30	Hempen Mat-makers,	4
rooms (not being an		3,074	Tinmen,	•••	31	Hooka-sellers,	6
agabonio.		261	Book-binders,	•••	105	Cap and Turban-sellers,	9
oatmen,	•••	1	Scribes,	•••	58	AG(~EC) PPQ	,, 5
lilkmen,	•••	765	Gold 41	•••	31	Gold and Silver-leaf beat-	Ü
emindare,	•••	1,047	Gold-thread sewer	s,	93	ers,	
Shee selt-	•••	5,443	Frecious stone	valuers	20	Cuppers,	4
ihee-sellers,	•••	45	and dealers	***	10	Syces,	32
loolie-burners,	***	3โ	Bankers.		19	Leach-appliers,	827 ·
ouplet-makers,	•••	37	Sweetmeat-sellers	•••	496	Trappers,	2
arched grain_sollers	•••	- •	Fruit-sellere	***	153	Ice-makers,	185
ar-Diercera	-	68	Gold-beaters (into	- 43	467	Well-sinkers,	14
ensioners.	***	18	metals),	otner		Charmer,	17
l littlera	•••	91	Teachers,	•••	13	Charmers	4
humrace (Tanners),	***	50	Darners,	•••	44	Aggur scent-makers,	39
Blanket-sellers,	•••	882	Stone	•••	80	MOOFCHIFFRE	
Elephant-drivers,	•••	2,179	Stone-setters,	•••	41	Ketail-vendore	35
Coolies,	•••	15	Wood-sellers,			Aus-sellers.	626
Paras - 11	•••	8	Wired cord-sellers,	•••	185	Cund-sellers	35
Papur-sellers,	•••	8	Guee-Ducket maker	١.	14	Informer	6
Kansa ornament-sellers		8	arouse-leage-re		9	Carriers (by Anticolar)	7
ACAMIET-TODE TOUR DO		667	Pugree-winders	•••	64	False metal-makers,	157
niedicine Vendom	•••	137	rowi-dealers	•••	7	Hereditary servants or	30
rcent-makers	•••		Cheese-sellers	•••	10	Durgah What or	
Brokers,		26	Grass-cutters,	•••	17	Durgah Khadims,	116
r riegig.	•••	1,581	Coachmen,	•••	22	Brass-vessel makers,	34
Ring-stone setters	•••	285	Charcoal-sellers,	•••	16	Clergymen and Priests,	
Caringae views	•••	8	Sirkee-sellers,	•••	133	Omce Cierca	103
Glass-makers,	••	84	Wined and	•••	215	CIVII Officere	25 2
lron Merchants,	••	415	Wired cord-makers,	•••	69	Merchanta	
Bird-killers,	••	7	Cooks,	•••	893	Pleaders,	11 0
Shoring C	••	197	Caste-mark painters,	•••		Tailor.	4 3 3
Shoeing Smiths, Bakers,		200	ren-sellers.	•••	51	Watchmaker	Board's of 1864.
Dukers,		275	Gilders,		3	Shoemaker,	1 \(\mathbb{Z} \)
Auttia Brahming		14	Rope-makers,	•••	49	Doctors,	1 } ~ ~ ~
DOOK-sellers			bilversmiths.	•••	53	Apothecaries,	8 24
1 aber-makers		48	Mudhuk-sellers,	•••	45	Soldiom	
Gunpowder-makers		238	Horse-painters,	•••	15	Soldiers,	ف, ا
I ICIUTE-Daintore	-	9	Wrestlers,	•••	16	Military Officers, includ-	52
COIOT-maker	•	48	Khidmutgars,	•••	2	LIE LOOSE IN CARRILLE	Nil. Nil.
Wire-workowa		264	Mud man's	•••	145	other occupations	
Gold-lace makers,		380	Mud-washers,	•••	17	Service.	2,084
Camel drivers,		91	Skin-sellers,	•••		Travellers of the Mail	84 J S
Camel-drivers,		244	Girth-makers,		10	I Arain.	
		~ 17	Jewel-cleaners,	•••	7		385
			1	•••	5		
			FURRU			TOTAL, 10,	28,544

•						,	10,20,04	• •
			FURRUCI	KAB	A D			
Cultivators,					L D.			
Dervice.	•••		39 Washermen,					
Teachers,	•••	•1,45,928	40 Sweeners	•••	11,244	77 Glass-makers		
Horse-breekens	•••	175	41 Acrobats (Nutts),	•••	6,320	77 Glass-makers,		•
rriesta	•••	8	42 Salt-makers (Saltpetre)	•••	1,231	78 Indigo-makers, 79 Dvers		
Carpet-makes-	•••	7,832	43 Dancers, (Saltpetre)	,	2,582	79 Dyers, 80 Painters,	••	
#IETChanta	•••	289	44 Potters,	•••	862	81 Firework-makens		*-
Monkeeness	•••	40,790	45 Tannova		7,501		•••	_
Drapers	•••	47,934	46 Kunjurs (Gipsies),	•••	823		***	
(irain_eollogg	•••	5,967	47 Sikleegurs,	•••	130	83 Butchers,	•••	
LOHOn and I	•••	3,941	48 Putwas,	•••	259	84 Farriers,	•••	-,0
#PWPHOwn	•••	285	49 Cotton-cleaners,	•••	239 416	85 Water-carriers,		11
Ink-gollone	***	38	50 Engravers,	***	8,577	86 Eunuchs,	•••	6;
DOOK-hindown	•••	22	51 Brick-makers,	***	23	87 Vegetable-sellers,	•••	18
DOOK-sellore	•••	39	52 Weavers,	•••	744	88 Bangle-sellers,	•••	1,91
Tent-makers,	•••	19	53 Tinsel-makers,	•••	15,305	89 Silk-makers,	***	2,27
Cap-acilore	•••	3	54 Milk-sellers,	•••		90 Salt-sellers,	***	
Unarcoal college	•••	187	55 Brokers,	•••	167	91 Conjurors,	•••	1,11
Ghee-sellers,	•••	6	56 Grain-weighers	***	365	92 Musicians,	•••	16
Money-lenders,	•••	147		•••	529	93 Paper-makers,	•••	53
Ull-96Hone	•••				357	94 Mat-makers (Hampon)	•••	5
Barbers,	•••	2 2 2 2 2 1		•••	3,735	JO DHOORA-REHARD	***	72
Carpenters,	•••			•••	2,336	96 Wire-makers	•••	74
Grain-parchers,	•••	12,593		•••	327	97 Medicine-sellers	•••	20
Tailors,	•••	10,215	61 Gold and silver embroider	era	15	98 l'icture-nainteme	.***	97
Confectioners,	•••			•	132	99 Hookah-makers	•••	65
Boatmen,	•••		63 Money-changers,	•••		100 Stone-cuttors	•••	137
Chinta	•••	,022	14 fillkeems on Doct.	***	1,512	101 durrales or Suna	•••	105
Chintz-stampers,	•••			•••	133	192 DITG-Catchova	***	47
Utensil-makers (Brass), Masons,	•••		6 Thread-makers,	•••	2,001	103 Labourers	•••	1,885
Blacksmiths,	•••	`	07 COOKS.	•••	9,837	04 Grain-orindore	***	1,11,289
Goldsmiths,	•••	• • • • •	8 Inn-keepers,	•••	201	05 Midwives	•••	2,281
Shepherds,	•••		9 Tobacco-sellers,	••• .	393 1	06 Bullock-drivers	•••	970
Boards,	***		U W 00d-sellere	•••	2,200 1	07 Cattle-tenders,	***	2,908
Betel-sellers,	•	27,013 7	I Darners.	•••		08 Thatchers	***	56
Lime-sellers,	•••		2 Fruit-sellers,	•••	15 1	09 Rope-makers	•4•	1,238
Bearers (Porters),	•••	345 7.	3 Plate-tinners	•••	27 1	10 Makers of stools,	•••	317
	•••	30,730 7.	Alimmics	•••	215 1	11 Beggars,	100	30
Gardeners,	•••	1,252 78		•••	185 11	12 Bards,		12,912
	•••	6,691 70	Perfume-sellers,	***	2.312		•••	3,193
				***	1,042		_	
			ncluding Government Servan		. 1	TOTAL	:	9,15,943

Including Government Servants, Police men, Wakeels, Mookhtars, 1,975 1,092 51 64

MYNPOORY.

					
1 Agriculturists,	4,46,316	Collector's Establish-		59 Inn-keepers,	355
2 Servants (2,248 men employed	-,,	ment, 355		60 Makers of hooks snakes.	26
as Government servants in the		Post Office, 48		61 Lime and Brick-makers.	••• 245
district included),	29,171	Magistrate's Establish-		62 Miscellaneous Dealers,	••• . 3
3 Beggars,	10,365	ment, 23		63 Spinners,	
4 Priests,	899	Judge's, 34	i	64 Butchers.	A100
5 Labourers,	82,721	Ganges Canal 46		65 Sellers of Spirits.	•
6 Shopkeepers (Bahoras), menwho	,	Jail Establishment, 16		66 Salt Merchants,	•
make advances to, and on account		Police		67 Tanners.	0.00
of the cultivators	3,596	Village Chowkeedars, 1,079		68 Sellers of intoxicating drugs,	
7 Ditto (Bunnish), a corn-chand-	0,000	Villago Onowaccusts, 1,015		69 Jesters.	
ler.	4,73 1	0	,248	70 Drummers.	
8 Money-changers (Shuroffs),	30		,240	71 Herdsmen.	150
O Tomollom	Nil	31 Wood-sellers	7	72 Blanket-sellers.	2,405
10 Cloth Monohanta	1,105	OO TITaahamman	4,307	73 Makers of fireworks,	*** {
11 Coldemithe	2,557	92 Dhysiciana (Unkaama)	101	74 Loadsmen,	12
10 Com outons	5,510	94 Doctmon	211	75 Polishers.	1
12 Vocatable college	433	or Mailana	2,322	76 Saltpetre Manufacturers,	230
14 Learned Brahmins (Pundits),	1,251	oc Oilman		77 Brokers.	888
15 Ohao callors	384		5,536 411	78 Weighmen.	4
16 Dankom (Cohombons)	222	37 Flower-sellers,	_	79 Bullock-sellers,	155
17 Woomen		38 Stone-sellers,	2	80 Elephant-drivers,	14
18 Confectioners (Hulwaie),	17,062	39 Paper-makers and sellers,	16	of Shorksoners (Declared and	1
	59 8	40 School-masters,	182	81 Shopkeepers (Dookundars), 82 Grinders of Corn,	26,386
19 Worshippers (Poojarees), Hin-	_	41 Corn-sellers,	7,790	83 Pensioners,]
doo Priests,	7	42 Flour-sellers,	1,389	84 House Proprietors.	B
20 Tobacconists,	312	43 Glaziers,	Nil.	or Sellem of state of the state	🧗
21 Hirers of carts and camels,	810	44 Grain-parchers,	2,536	85 Sellers of strainers and sif	tera, 🌿
22 Potters,	3,710	45 Water-carriers,	85	86 Cuppers,	··· •
23 Masons,	370	46 Pleaders and Attorneys,	80	87 Sportsmen,	15
24 Corders,	3,953	47 Shoe-makers,	60	88 Surgeons (Jurrahs),	··· [6
25 Brahmins who officiate at fune-		48 Farriers,	48	89 Torch-bearers,	
rals, and are first fed after the		49 Printers of cloth (Chheepees),	22	90 Seal-makers,	\$
mourning for a dead person		50 Painters,	295	91 Chick-makers,	t
(Maha-brahmins),	31	51 Bakers,	58	92 Bards,	**
26 Dyers,	572	52 Singers and Dancers,	* 1,378	93 Bearers (Kahara),	5,50
27 Druggists,	331	53 Midwives,	154	94 Indigo Planters,	
28 Betel-leaf sellers,	53 6	54 Blacksmiths,	1,279	95 Taut puttee-makers,	
29 Braziers,	519	55 Stringers of pearls (Putwa),	243	96 Perfumers,	
30 Barbers,	6,432	56 Pedlars,	407	97 Sellers of glass-bracelets (Mu	nnihar), Ļ
(Detail of Servants.)		57 Sellers of brass and copper		98 Bhoosa-sellers,	1
Moonsiff's Establishment, 68		utensils,	202		
Principal Sudder Ameen's, 22		58 Sweepers,	1,739	GRAND TOTAL,	7,00,29
				·	
		 			

* Eunuchs, ... 108
Prostitutes, 1,280

N. B.—When the census was taken at Mynpoory there were 266 prisoners in the Mynpoory Jail, who have been included under their respective contion.

ETAWAH.

			Pergunnah Etawah.	Pergunnah Bhurtna.	Pergunnah Bidhoonah.	Pergunnah Dulelnugger,	Pergunnah Phuppoond.	Total
ı	Agriculturists,	•••	92,162	93,576	79,147	61,028	59,905	3,85,818
2	Servants,	•••	9.104	4,479	3,356	5,004	3,530	25,473
3	Beggars,	•••	2,138	1,716	1,509	975	1,371	7,709
4	Purohits,	•••	990	261	469	20	248	1,988
5	Labourers,		18,426	14,691	11,042	12,702	9,716	66,57
6	Bahoras (Money-lenders),	•••	826	1,068	286	389	238	2,75
7	Shroffs,	•••	128	•••	111	78	42	359
8	Jewellers,	•••		•••	•••	3	•••	
9	Cloth Merchants,	•••	1.119	267	266	468	428	2,54
0	Bunnishs,	•••	2,004	11,699	•••	1,010		14,713
1	Goldsmiths,	•••	645	•	595	726	545	2,51
2	Carpenters,	•••	1,797	184	949	942	679	4,55
3	Koonjras (Green-grocers),	•••	527		19	134	47	72
4	Pundits		753	688	40	1.054	116	2,65
5	Shoe-sellers,	•••	63		-	166	499	72
6	Sahoukars	•••	243	•••	•••	45		28
7	Weavers	***		448	2,103	3.039	2,525	17,02
8	Confectioners	•••	8,911 377	21	185	124	2,020 86	793
9	Temple-priests (Poojarees),						44	624
0	Tobacconists.		340	204	•••	36 27	18	147
ì	Saddlers,	***	102	•••	•••			1,269
2	Tattoms and of Conta	•••	€96	•••	263	95	215	1,20
3	Tattom out of Cample	•••	93	***	***	12	35	31
4	Dottom	***	***	***	10		23	
5	Masons	•••	1,380	229	528	807	472	3,416 621
6	Cotton alconom	•••	403	14	49	87	68	
7	Make backmine	• •••	1,370	56	749	798	481	3,454
8	Teremoner	•••	11	***	•••	•••	15	26
9	Descent	•••	17	28	826	746	551	2,168
_	Dyers,	•••	452	2	53	101	73	681
0	Druggists,	•••	252	•••	38	143	69	502
1	Snuff-sellers,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	**
2	Paun-sellers,	•••	305	•••	100	192	74	671
3	Braziers,	•••	19	***	•••	196	40	255
4	Barbers,	•••	[2,244	1,528	1,541	1,717	981	8,011
5	Perfumers,	•••	34	•••	•••	13	•••	47
6	Wood-sellers,	•••	54	•••	•••	•••	5	59
7	Washermen,	•••	1,561	1,048	856	913	655	5,033
8	Well-sinkers,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	18	18
9	Doctors,	•••	83	20	6	68	26	203
0	Boatmen,	•••	16	42	11	68	• • • •	137
1	Tailors,	•••	824	74	52 0	366	356	2,140
2	Oil Manufacturers,	•••	2,134	99	876	1,251	700	5,060
3	Flower-sellers,	•••	312	19	43	29	90	493
4	Stone-sellers,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
5	Paper-makers,	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	,
6	Corn-sellers,	•••	53	••:	•••	3	46	102

ETAWAH .- (Concluded.)

Total Plane Sellers	n Pergunnah Pergunnah Pergunnah Bhurtnah, Bidhoonah, Dullelnuggur,	Pergunnah Etawah.									Pergunnah Bhurtnah.	Pergunnah Bidhoonah.	Pergunnah Dullelnuggur.	Pergunnah Phuppoond.	Total.
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20	46	•••	•••	·s,	School-master		18,	•••	46	36			r nappoond.	
5.0 Severment-unkern (Klonechavallas), 1275 1902 1903 294 5.0 Crain-parteries, 1275 1,022 1,086 859 502 5.3 Actors (Byroposeath), 1,275 1,022 1,086 859 502 5.4 Vakeela and Mochitary, 638	30 13					Glass-makers.									. 165 163
10	350 297			nchawallas),	kers (Khonch	Sweetmeat-ma		kers (Khonchawallas).			·				1,487
1.00	101 388 296	819				Water-carrier				819	101				10 2,041
Second S	1,000	•			peeahs)	Actors (Byroc		preeahs)		•	•	•			4,752
Second College Perinter (Chickpeas)	***	458		•••	lookhtars,			lookhtars,		458					 4 58
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	***			•••		Farriers,		•••					•••		69
10 12 20 20 20 20 20 20	***			• •	(Chheepees),	Calico-printers		(Chheepees),			•••				59 93
20	12					Singers and D							12		63
Color Colo	2/6		•••						•••		•••				995 105
Section of the content of the cont	2,338 1,975 2,871	•			•••	Book-sellers,	_	•••		•	•	1,975			12,829
Silvermine Sil	***					Darners (Ruffo				•••					7 14
Sellers of the same and copper utensile, 126 127 134 136 137 138 139	*** *** ***					Goor and Suga									
Section of the section 126	17	430				Silversmiths,				430					 447
10	⁵⁵⁵ 250 146	126 •				Milk-sellers,	3			126		25 0			1,146
Putwa (Neckhae-makers)	•••	***								•••				***	• • 26
Second Scalemakers	107			 s).	ace-makers).	Putwas (Neckl	l	ace-makers).				•••	•••		209
Federal Sellers of briss and copper utensils, S72	01				le-makers.	Koopa and Sca	z	le-makers.						90	474 46
15 Sellers of brase and copper utensils, 1,050 689 607 551 397 758	***				•••	Pedlars.	4					•••,	•••		4b •••
1,050 689 697 521 297 521 397 541 396 110 541 396 120 541 396 140 541 396 140 541 397 39		•••		er utensils,	and copper ut	Sellers of brass		and copper utensils,		•			_	90	519
Section Sect	689 507 521				***	Inn-keepers.	7	444			689	507	521		3,024
Soliton and Detectorrens 13				,	akers,	Hooks-snake m	8	akers,						110	702
Book-binders,	25 22		•••	 strings	k-burners, and mooni strir	Sellers of han a	0	c-burners,	•••	. 131	•••			_	26 186
Soler of the properties of t	***				Dealers,	Miscellaneous I)ealera						29	29
Sellers of blung and churrus Sellers of polium Sellers of polium Sellers of polium Sellers of polium Sellers of polium Sellers of polium Sellers of polium Sellers of polium Sellers of sellers Sellers of sellers Sellers of sellers Sellers of Sellers	721	32	•••			Book-binders, Convists.	3	•••	•••	32		•			2,946 32
Somewhaters	***				•••	Basket-makers,	•	•••						•••	13
Spinners	•••				••		6	••							103 97
Butchers,	**					Spinners,	<i>i</i>							•••	8
Sellers of Spirits,	110						•				•••				639
Same Same				``	s	Sellers of Spirit	,	s						207	704
Stamp-vendors, 3 118 32 332 118 158 11	38			•		Sait Merchants, Tanners.	2	•					38		233 97
Solitable-sellers,	444	,		•		Stamp-vendors.	•	•		,				332	1,633
Sweetmeats,	***	•••	for	akers of moulds fo	ood and maker	Bianket-sellers, Engravers in w		ood and makers of moulds &	for	•••				_	54
Watch-makers,	•••	•••				sweetmeats,				•••	•••				
Wire-makers,	•••			-		Watch-makers.	, i	-							•••
Sellers of opjum,	•••	•••	•••	Ī	•••	Wire-makers.	, 1	•••		•••				•••	•••
## Brass and copper utensil-makers, ## 48	36				ì,	Sellers of opium		l,							88
1	•••	48		nekoro	r utensil-make	Brass and coppe	1	r utensil-makers		48					••• 48
Drummers	112 96				•••	Pugree-binders.	1					112			443
Cap-sellers,	•••	28				Bhands, or Jest		ers,		28					 32
Firework-makers,	***					Cap-sellers,	C								30
High Priests (Gooroos), can be included with Priests,	0.0	717						•••		717					9
Veriests,		30	rith	an be included with	ooroos), can b	ligh Priests (Go	Ī	oroos), can be included with	ith	30	•••				1 ,358 78
Porters,	***	•••			***	Priests,		***		•••	•••	•••	•	K	5
Cutters,	***			**	-	orters,	P	***				•••	•••	•••	•••
Punkha-makers,	***	29	•••	•••					•••	29	•••		· ·		22 6 4 2
Brokers,	38 155 13				•	unkha-makers,	P					155	13		441
Bullock-sellers,	101	49	•••	••				•••	•••	49	•••				 150
Contractors, 10 28 110 Acrobats, 194 139 240	282 56 143					ullock-sellers,	В					56		283	839
Repairers of Wells,	28	10	•••	•••				***	•••	10	•••				392 148
Fishmongers, 53	139 240				la	epairers of Wel	\mathbf{R}	la.			=	240		•••	573
Lace-makers,	•••	53	•••	•••				•••	•••	53					211 64
Pensioners,	40					ace-makers,	L	•••				. •••	40	•••	44
Cuppers,	***	114			s and sifter	ensioners, ellers of strainer	S	s and siftana		114	•••	•••	•••		 121
Color Colo	211 101				•	uppers,	C	·				_			1,028
Surgeons, or Jurrahs, 8 23 Prostitutes, 122 91 264 12 90 Eunuchs, 10 3 5 Government Employees, 968 69 63 45 70 1 Petition-writers, 592 119 68 72 42 Petition-writers,	30										•••		•••		 14
Prostitutes, 122 91 264 12 90 Eunuchs, 10 3 5 Government Employees, 968 69 63 45 70 1 Police, 592 119 68 72 42 Petition-writers,	28 23				aha	irgeons, or Jurr	Sı	aha.				•••	23	***	120
Government Employees,	91 264 12	122			•••	inuchs,	E			122			12		8 57 9
Petition-writers,	CO				oyces,	overnment Empl	G	OVCES						5	18
Grocers (Parchoon),	119 68 72				***	tition-writers,	Pe	***			119				1,215 893
Total 261 397 209 355 161 1		•••			1),	rocers (Parchoor	Gı	1),		•••					•••
TOTAL.			···	•••	гее,	ивзвиснее, от Ва	3 1	гее,	··						6,6 2 0 1 , 383
0,20	1,39,135 1,19,521 1,03,888	70,756 1,	1	TAL,	Total,			Total,	• 1,	1,70,756	1,39,135	1,19,521	1,03,888	93,144	6,26,444

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ETAH.

Cultivators, i. e., men cultiva	ting	Ì	Butchers,	•••	1,957	Load-carriers,	•••	289
land as tenants or owners,	•••	3,73,898	Betel-leaf sellers,	•••	111	Cartmen,	•••	781
Potters,	***	5,531	Saltpetre-makers,		1,486	Niarias (refiners of metal),	•••	58
Servants,	•••	*25,361	Boatmen,	•••	78	Shepherds,	•••	1.077
Bearers,	•••	7,364	Grain-sellers,	•••	1,322		•••	165
Laborers, men doing any work	on	•	Dyers,	•••	1,177	Travellers (unknown),	•••	3,666
hire—"coolies,"	•••	67,104	Blanket-weavers,	•••	591	Sirkecpal-sellers,	•••	140
Washermen,	•••	5,452	Putwa, or silk-thread dealers,		162	Bunjarah cattle-dealers,	•••	245
Weavers,		15,589	Pedlars,		38	Heejra (Eunuchs),	•••	14
Corders of cotton,	•••	3,537	Tobacconists,		417	Sugar-sellers,	•••	72
Beggars,	•••	11,135	Vegetable-sellers,	•••	130	Actors,	•••	35
Carpenters,	•••	6,265	Torchmen,	•••	94	Chunam-dealers,	•••	91
Blacksmiths,	•••	2,749	Weighmen,	•••	226	Hide-cleaners (Chummars),	•••	715
Dil-sellers,	•••	6,077	Masons,	•••	855	Tanners,	***	31:
Grain-parchers,	•••	2,380	Bards,	•••	320	Village-dealers (dealers in grain	n),	1,22
Barbers,	•••	6,818	Comb-makers,		43	Retail-vendors of wine,	•••	32
Foldsmiths,	•••	3,005	Nutts (Acrobats).	•••	137	Thread spinners,	•••	8
Craders,	•••	11,859	Sweetmeat-sellers,	•••	203	Grain-grinders,	•••	;
Glaziers (Munnihars), makers	of	•	Braziera,	•••	111	Inn-keepers,	•••	515
glass-bracelets,	•••	1,319	Native Doctors, or Hakeems,	•••	78	Cook,	•••	1
Hindoo Priests,		5,837	Kettle-drum players,	•••	141	Stone-cutters,	•••	:
Flower-sellers,	•••	525	Firework Manufacturers,	•••	37	Farriers,	•••	13
Sweepers,	•••	1,943	Furbishers (Sikleegurs),	•••	105	Ruffoogur, or cloth-menders,	•••	9
Shoemakers,	•••	899	Painters,	•••	61	Mat-makers,	•••	i
Γailors,	•••	2,845	Mahomedan marriage per	for-		Bhoosa-sellers,	•••	13
Dancing Girls,†	•••	1,316	mers,	•••	4	Camel-drivers,	•••	ì
Dancing Boys,	•••	106	Artists,	•••	42	Tautputtee-makers,	•••	209
Native Buglers,	•••	137	Fowlers,	•••	7	-		
Non-cultivating Landowners,		7,415	Shopkeepers,	•••	18,051	GRAND TOTAL,	•••	6,14,351

* Government Servants, 4,266
Police, 6,731
Vakeels, &c., 453
Servants, 13,911
† Of these, 1,174 are Prostitutes, and 26 are Eunuchs.

JALOUN.

Cultivators,		*2,08,765	Cotton-beaters (Corders),	•••	4,700	Bhurbhooja (Grain-parcher)		1,510
Service-holders,	•••	†29 , 388	Potters.	•			•••	12"
Labourers,	•••	4,7418	Oil-sellers,	•••	6,729	Weighmen,	•••	1.94
Shop-keepers and dealers,	•••	21,276	Putwagaree (Silk Manufac	turers).	335	Brokers,	•••	694
Carpenters,		4,237	Vegetable-vendors.	•••	656	Prostitutes,	•••	473
Merchants,	•••	673	Country-liquor vendors,	•••	813	Barees (Torch-bearers),	•••	456
Poojarees, or Priests,	•••	1,219	Doctors (Native),	•••	182	Bajawalas (Musicians),	•••	39
Shepherds,	•••	3,833	Butchers,	•••	751	Sikleegure (Sword-cleaners)	,	23
Weavers,	•••	19,807	Goldsmiths,	•••	3,307	Dubgurs (makers of ghee-po	ts),	54
Tailors,	•••	2,429	Beggars,	•••	8,988	Painters,	•••	71
Dyers,	•••	1,907	Blacksmiths,	•••	2,572	Niareas (Gold-searchers),	•••	1
Washermen,	•••	4,415	Punditye (Ecclesiastics),	•••	2,584	Gareewans (Cart drivers),	•••	259
Barbers,	•••	8,140	Brass pot-makers (280 ir	. Caste	-			
Shoemakers (Harness-maker	s 189),	4,208	Statement),	•••	377		TOTAL,	4,05,694
Sweepers,	•••	2,254	Bamboo basket-sellers,	·•••	1,028			
Betel-nut sellers,	•••	1,005	Spinners (Cotton-thread).	•••	1,350			

* Including 4,947 Boatmen. † Government Servants, 390
627 Printers. Police men, 650
45 Eunuchs. Servants, 28,217
Vakeels, 13i

JHANSIE.

1	Agriculturists,		1,67,221	29	Dyers,		1.804	58	Colourists (Painters),	
•	Servants.	•••	6,177	30	Druggists,	•••	9	59	Singers and Dancers.	•••
	Beggars,	•••	8,90 4	31	Snuff-sellers.	•••	- 1	60	Bakers.	•••
3		•••				•••	671	61		•••
•	Purohits,	•••	1,555	32	Paun-sellers,	•••	457		Merchants,	•••
5	Labourers,	•••	39,732	33	Braziers,	•••		62	Book-sellers,	•••
6	Bahoras (Money-lenders),	•••	•••	34	Barbers,	•••	6,810	63	Darners (Ruffoogurs),	***
7	Shroffs,	•••	1,491	35	Perfumers,	•••	3	64	Necklace-sellers,	•••
8	Jewellers,	•••	•••	36	Wood-sellers,	•••	684	65	Goor and Sugar-sellers,	•••
9	Cloth Merchants,	. • •	1,390	37	Washermen,	•••	4,412	66	Silversmiths,	•••
	Bunniahs (Grain-dealers),	•••		38	Well-sinkers,	•••	•••	67	Midwives,	000
11	Goldsmiths,	•••		39	Doctors,	•••	182	68	Milk-sellers,	•••
12	Carpenters,	•••	4,128	40	Boatmen,	•••	•••	69	Rope-makers,	•••
13	Koonjras,	•••		41	Tailors,	•••	1,645	70	Blacksmiths,	•••
14	Pundits,	•••	(Included	42	Oil Manufacturers,	•••	5,276	71	Putwas (Necklace-makers	1),
	•		in No. 4.)	4.3	Flower-sellers,	•••		72	Koopa and Scale-makers,	•••
15	Shoe-sellers,	•••	(Ditto 55.)	44	Stone-sellers,	•••		73	Sellers of gold & silver	lace,
16	Sahoukars,		2,524	45	Paper-makers,	•••	26	74	Pedlars,	•••
17	Weavers,	•••	24,972	46	Corn-sellers,	•••	2,216	75	Sellers of brass and co	pper
18	Confectioners,	•••	387	47	School-masters,	•••	•••		utensils,	•••
19	Temple Priests (Poojarces)		(Included	48	Flour-sellers,	•••	1,095	76	Sweepers,	•••
			in No. 4.)	49	Glass-makers.	•••		77	Inn-keepers.	•••
20	Tobacconists,		907	50	Sweetmeat-hawkers (Khone	ha-		78	Hooka-snake makers,	
21	Saddlers.	•••		-	wallas).	•••		79	Lime and Brick-burners.	•••
22	Letters-out of Carts.	•••		51	Grain-parchers,	•••	595	80	Sellers of ban and moonj st	ring.
23	Do. Camels.	•••		52	Water-carriers.	•••	4,987	81	Miscellaneous dealers,	900
24	Potters.	•••	0.401	53	Actors (Byroopeeas,)	•••		82	Book-binders.	•••
25	Masons,	•••	1 500	54	Vakeel and Mookhtars,		99	83	Copyists,	
26	Cotton-cleaners.		F 635	55	Shoemakers,	•••	15,282	84	Basket-makers.	•••
27	Muha-brahmins.	•••	•	56	Farriers.	•••		85	Artheas (Agents),	
28	Ironmongers,	•••		57	Calico-printers (Chheepees,	···		86	Stone-cutters.	
		•••	•••	1 01	Cance printers (Chicepees,	,	•••	30	Decirc-creaters)	

JHANSIE-(Concluded.)

			1							
87	Spinners,		105	Drummers,			122	Corn-grinders,	***	***
88	Fruiterers,	596	106	Cap-sellers,			123	Lace-makers,		1,272
99	Butehers,	448	107	Herdsmen,			124	Pensioners,		29
90	Sellers of Spirits,	1,099	108	Firework-makers,			125	Sellers of strainers and si	fters,	***
01	Salt Merchants,	681	109	High Priests (Gooroos, -	this can	be includ-	126	Cuppers,	***	
92	Tanners,			ed with Priests), incl	luded in	No. 4.	127	Leech-appliers,		
93	Stamp-vendors,	***		,,			128	Shikarees,		•••
-94	Blanket-sellers,		110	Makers of crowns for i	dols,		129	Surgeons, or Jurrahs,	***	
95	Engravers in wood and makers		111	Porters,			130	Prostitutes,		
20	of moulds for sweetmeats,	***	112	Cutlers,			131	Eunuchs,		
96	Drum-makers,		113	Saltpetre-makers,			132	Government Employees	(in-	111
97	Watch-makers,		114	Punkah-makers,				cluding 132 School-mast	ters),*	11,787
98	Wire-makers,		115	Brokers,		504	133	Police,	***	961
99	Sellers of bhung and churus,		116	Weighmen,	•••		134	Petition-writers,		
100	Sellers of Opium,		117	Bullock-sellers,			135	Grocers (Parchoon),	***	4,521
101	Brass and copper utensil-makers		118	Contractors,		128	136	Prisoners,	***	293
102	Tinkers,	14	119	Acrobats,		1	137	Oil-sellers,		153
103	Pugree-binders,		120	Repairers of Wells,			138	Sikleegurh,		82
104	Bhands, or Jesters,	•••	121	Fishmongers,	•••			Total, number of persons		3,57,442
12.7					, , ,			rotal, number of persons	,	0,01,412
	1.8									

* Net Government Servants, ... 1,102 Chowkeedars, Bulhars, and Putwarees, 1,322 Families, &c., of the above, ... 9,373

LULLUTPORE.

Kashtkaree,		145,817	Gold and Silversmiths,	•••	698	Saddler,	94
Service, including 2,076 Governm	nent		Brazier (Tinker),		115	Spinning Thread,	36
Employees, and 446 Policer	men,	7,628	Betel-leaf sellers,		624	Tinner of pots and pans,	1
Labourers,		38,681	Bajawalas,		60	Painter,	
Punsarut,		111	Sweepers,		454	Lime-maker,	228
Selling Attah,		1,907	Rope-makers,		315	Comb-seller,	
Itinerant sellers of grain,		4,947	Chooree-sellers,	***	456	Dealers in mixed metals (Bangles),	731
Traders in grain,		2,115	Temple Priests,		73	Putwas (softer of silk thread),	. 199
Weavers,		4,193	Mat-makers,		287	Bhung and ganjah sellers,	1
Barbers		2,562	-Cloth-dyers,	***	666	Architects (Masons),	
Shoemakers,	***	9,897	Whores (kusbees) 183 in the	Caste		Leaf-basket makers,	31
Nuddafee (corder of cotton),		1,630	Statement,		141	Dancers,	
Dealers in iron (Blacksmiths),	***	1,538	Plaster-sellers,	***	19	Niaria,	. 11
Making earthen pots (Koomhar),	***	1,580	Bhurbhoojah (Parchers),	•••	38	Sunouryaie, or a kind of theft (wan-	
Keeping Abkaree Shops,		375	Milk-sellers,		95	dering thieves),	. 23
Cloth Merchants,		367	Vegetable-sellers,		97	Jagheerdar,	. 135
Oil-sellers,		1,614	Surrafee, or Bankers,		193	Lumberdar,	
Sungturash, or stone mason,		134	Sikleegur,		57	Pensioners,	
Nujjaree, or Carpenters,		1,402	Confectioners, or sweatmeat-se	ellers	148	Travellers,	20
Beggars,		2,858	Physicians,		85	Washermen,	
Making bamboo work,		1,987	Singers,		108	Money-lenders,	2,996
Water-carriers,		907	Meat-sellers,	•••	313	Sodomites,	1 1 1
Punditaie, or Priests,		710	Corn-grinders,		3		
Sheep-grazier,		2,018	Beesatees (Pedlars).		76		-
sewing cloth, or Tailor,		1,234	Tobacco-sellers,		24		
lowherds,		982	Dullalee,	***	2	GRAND TOTAL,	2,48,146

CAWNPORE.

į		I	N PERG	HANNE.	Jajmow.		Akberpore.								Marian
Numbers.	Name of Occupation.	Jajmow.	City.	Civil Station.	Cantonment.	Total.	Pergnnnah Akbe	Bilhour.	Bhogneepore.	Derahpore.	Ghatumpore.	Russoolabad.	Sarh Salempore.	Sheorajpore.	GRAND TOTAL.
1 2	Agriculturists, Servants(including 1,118	82,369	13,045	104	600	96,118	55,263	68,484	67,192	91,274	97,937	75,019	67,253	98,273	7,16,813
5	Govt. servants and 678 Policemen), Clergyman (English), Carpenter, Oilman, Barber,	4,033 4,470 3,700 4,903	630 902	2,075 1 40 46 105	9,010 4 1,027 650 420	21,318 5 6,167 5,298 6,454	3,005 3,203 3,402 4,405	6,022 710 850 1,310	6,100 1,102 1,250 2,042	4,075 £08 1,254 2,000	3,801 1,303 842 2,107		3,065 350 901 2,200	3,107 1,202 1,903 2,304	52,593 5 14,659 16,201 23,522
7 8	Gram-parcher, Tobacco-seller,	3,500 1,570 1,935	-/	104 70 264	485 287 618	4,592 2,539	2,610 202	460 210	650 150	660 260	320 20	901 203 730	214 36 400	1,000	11,407 3,620 14,592
10	Potter, Blacksmith,	1,212 1,040	510 1,120	28	306 600	3,619 2,028 2,788	3,607 486 2,700	1,000 816 570	1,060 1,022 1,126	950 1,038 1,203	1,15 ₀ 840 1,261	246 1,484	726 507	1,100 1,509	8,302 13,148
13	Weighmen, Porter, Beggar,	314 3,618	276 160 1,500		320 106 548	706 580 5,840	162 560 944	604 505 2,407	740 1,636	418 626 1,380	770 1,074	500 450 628	280 1,524	716 613 1,722	3,204 5,124 17,155
15	Laborer, Torch-bearer,	25,056 404	12,605 18	2,503	7,205 18	47,369 454	14,100 256	2,407 120	5,108 350	6,103 268	5,021 314	6,813 120	16,705	24,616 376	1,28,242 2,588
18	Shoe-seller, Tanner, Sweeper,	310 552	1,010	1,282	132 230	4,014 450 1,928	234	406 301 225	8 300	42 396 400	312 72 535	300 166	520 150 602	138 204	5,558 1,815 4,426
20	Glass-bracelet maker, Sheep-seller,	512 40	166	3	22 15	703 55	225	362	400	350 4	400	288	402	436	3,566 59

TABLE NO. V.—(Continued.)

CAWNPORE,—(Continued.)

		Is	Paret	HANWI.	Jajnow		erpore.			•				1	_
Number.	Name of Occupation.	Jajmow.	City.	Civil Station.	Cantonment	Total.	Pergunnah Akberpore.	Bilhour.	Bhogneepore.	Derahpore.	Ghatumpore.	Russoolabad.	Sarh Salempore.	Sheorajpore.	BANL TOTAL.
, 22	Saltpetre Manufacturer,	150		4		154	135	175	97	107	101	40	119	152	1,080
24 2 5	Saddler and Shoemaker, Butcher of sheep & goats, Vegetable-seller, Chik-seller (Mr. Halsey says read Butcher of	40 275 3 00	509 940 853	 8 4 0	95 51 403	644 1,274 1,596	18 195 102	16 100 75	10 105 2 07	19 187 60	. 3 60 100	102 	6 30 75	150	916 2,063 2, 215
28	cows and buffaloes), Inn-keeper, Flower-seller, Shoemaker,	61 450 709	155 2 00	 22 ·26	90 90 	151 267 676	 26 107	202 120 275	108 91 187	190 40 35	108 15 317	70 7 15	 42 330	205 301	8 29 811 2, 245
30 31 32	Banker, Sweetmeat-seller, Sailors (Boatmen), Metal-bangle makers	913 475 187	2,705 905 13	38 100	95 200 75	709 3,751 1,680 275	277 209 102 95	603 175 3	382 480 140	179 603 90 120	285 75 32	100	1,000 167 187	807	1,54; 7,853 2, 48) 713
34 35	(imitation silver), Wood-seller, Druggist, Ganja and bhang-seller.	501 89 211	25 420 506 107	 40 13	70 70 1,109	596 599 1,839	100 187	5 40 100		126 9 2 90	30 35	 3 100	150 7 411	•••	1,00 61 8,155
37 3 8	1 - •	28 70	61 213	3	67	147 61 353	11 39 40	25 145 100	4	19 6 3	8 19 18		 	•••	251 270 514
40	tioner (Hakeem), Small Bunnias (general dealers), Cotton-cleaner,	2 87	167 1,900	8 70	28 505	490 3, 984	105 785	101	85 1,705	25 1,403	45 1,615	16 485	37 409		
42 43 44	Brahmin (Priest), Goldsmith, Weaver, Tailor,	750 8,853 695 5, 795	295 909 987 2, 803	20	295 104 183 1,035	1,360 9,866 1,887 9,633	385 245 385 2,508	607 805 351 1,909	613 783 630 3,033	615 435 590 1,903	655 495 297 1,055	281 175 202 1,707	503 883 363 1,313	1,193 996	14,64) 5,700 25,371
46	Grain-seller (hawkers of grain).	635 200	1,100 685	40	543 210	2,318 1,095	357 1,102	532 300	395	387 320	375	210	315 4 11	502	5,391 3,228
48 49 50	Draper (Cloth Merchant), Wine Merchant, Musicians, Fan-maker (punkhas),	303 15 92 25	1,062	7	100 5 25	1,465 20 524	200 20	284 80 190	185 18 93 18	183 65 200 32	185 86 35	250 14 90	175 30 4 5	483 106	3,419 333
52	Silk Merchant (Putwah), Necklace-makers, Paun-seller, Beldar (Excavator, Agri-	71 2 20	100	3 16	25 100	25 199 63 6	18 32 70	45 1 3 0	42 105	65 1 3 5	28 100	9 63	••• 40 95	***	460
55	culturist, or Laborer), Brass Manufacturer, Ghee-seller, Dyer,	 87 150	300 18 287	9	₆₇	367 105	 76 	 8 15	15 52 55	15 4 27 48		100	 25 	•••	39 681 147 878
57 58 59	Surgeon, Mason, Perfumer, Cattle-dealer.	18 375 	26 853 100 8		 50 10	457 44 1,278 110		75 87	71	8 45 3	103	32	135 	200	61 1,941 121 431
62 63	Ghee-dubbah makers, Armourer (Sikleegur), Eaker, Mussulman Priests (Ca-	3	100 150	4 2	75 100	182 252	12 10 30	 3 26	4	355 2 2 7	9		•••	••• •••	18 19: 20:
66	zees), Juggler, Painter, Drummers,	 30 102	10 5 100 100		 45	10 5 175	100		28	3 16 25		3 0	 5 17	 95	17 54 445 28
69 70	Iron Merchants, Agent (Artheeas), Salt Merchants, Shepherds,	63 23	1,395 52		145 43	204 63 1,563 95	32	12	16 50	30 2 2 31	25	•••	••• ••• •••	•••	11,5% 1,5% 15
73 5	Contractors, Singer (Meh-singers), Farrier, Firework Manufacturer,		45	5	69 28 75	69 79 	135 150 4	45 3 5	167	25 12 9 18	105 4 5		17	•••	10 16 16
76 77	Cloth-printer, Earing (made out of Palm leaves) seller, Broker,	3 97 165	87 15		3	93 112 168	7	3 3 21	15 3 3	9	47 	8	23 150 18		21
79 H 80 H 81 H	Pedlars (Beesatee), Brick-burner, Rope-seller, Livery Stable-keeper, &c.,	15 350 7	475 895 22 103	18 166	167	508 1,578 34 103	18	795	102	:::		309	1,211 7 52	43 1,287 	مم م
83 I 84 S	Hooka-seller, &c., Seller of bhoosa, Couch-maker (Bamboo workers Cabinet-	783 16 4	395 43 143		83 26 120	1,261 85 267	26 9 	511		:::	85	36	152 11 3 5	•••	10
87 V 88 C	makers), lilk-seller, Vater-carrier, Grass-seller, ime-seller,	295 3	701 440 150	81 35 47	126 266	1,203 744 197	•••	18 38 290	120 95	•••	130	36 17 18	•••	150	1,50 1,02 40
90 J 91 I 92 F	eweller, ace-seller, leader,	195	85 87 175 242	16	4	94 87 179		20 4 3		•••	•••			***	9 15 46
93 P 94 B 95 F 96 C	ig Merchant, asket-maker, owler, arpet Manufacturer.	21 31 15	7 3 70		11	464 28 34 85			42	•••	•••	•••	•••	:: ::	3
97 F 98 C	ruit-seller (with Vege- table-seller, No. 25), hemist,	15 8 7			40	360 168 95				***			•••	=	
100 B	lanket-maker,	8 6 3	15			23 121 6						•••		=	B

CAWNPORE.-(Concluded.)

		I	n Perg	UNNAH	Јајмоч	₹.	rpore.								
Number.	Name of Occupation.	Jajmow.	City.	Civil Station.	Cantonment.	Total.	Pergunnah Akberpore.	Bilhour.	Bhogneepore.	Derahpore.	Ghatumpore.	Russoolabad.	Sarh Salempore.	Sheorajpore.	GRAND TOTAL
102	Tent-maker,	s	•••		•••	3			•••						3
	Spinner of (cotton) thread,			`	16				19					187	222
104 105	Bards, Lime-maker,	1	40 108	6	25	139	 25		47		154			•••	245 172
106	Stick-seller,		75			75	3	•••					•••		78 93
107 108	Chick-maker, Paper-seller,		75 24	•••	•••	75 24	18	1	9		з	•••	•••		39
109	Dancer, Leather-carrier,			170	375	772			4 483	•••		•••			4 1,273
111	Lac-makers		227 18			18			17		'				35 18
$\frac{112}{113}$	Thread Merchant, Carter (Bunjara),		•••						18 108			•••			108
114	Eunuchs,		285	•••	•••	285	•••		24	•••	•••	•••			. 309 77
116	Camel-men, House-proprietor,	:::	30 275	•••	43	73 281		•••	4	•••	•••	•••			281
117	Sugar-seller, Fish-seller,	•••	87	 40	48	87 166	•••	::	•••	:::		•••	:::	•••	87 166
119	Candle-seller		78 34	•••		34			•••		•••	•••			34 12 3
121	Pipe-stem maker, Embroiderer,	•••	120 108		3 16	123 124	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	124
122	Water-seller, Printer,		26		18	44	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••			44 3
104	Rread-maker	•••	64	•••	3	64		***	•••		•••	•••			64
125	Workers in bone and ivory,				 	5		 	•••		l				5
	Sawyer,	•••	5 40	•••	8	48			•••		•••				48 64
127 128	Marble-cutter, Vegetable-dealer(Green-	***	46	18	•••	64	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***			
	grocer,) Pensioner (Wasikadars		190	•••	22	212	•••	•••	•••			441		•••	. 212
	from Oudh.)		116	•••	50 0	616	•••		•••	,		•••		•••	616
	Physicians practising the English system,		102	•••		102			•••						102
131	Tinmen, Soap-seller,		64	•••		64	•••	•••	•••						64 10
133	Charcoal-seller	•••	6 46	•••	14	10 6 0	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		60 28
134	Artist (picture painters), Book-writers (Authors),	•••	22	•••	6	28 200	•••	•••	•••		:::		•••	•••	200
136	Guitar-seller,	•••	190 8	•••		8	•••		•••]	•••				8 220
137 138	Box, or Petara-maker,	•••	150 200	6	64	220 200	•••	•••	•••	:::	:::		:::		200
139	Bottle-seller, Garland-seller for idols,	•••	102	•••		102	•••		••• .						10 2 14
141	Pickle-seller	•••	14 34	•••	8	14 42	•••	•••	•••	•••			:::		42 520
142 143	Gardener, Clothes-presser (getter-	•••	150	150	220	520	•••		•••		•••				
	up of fine linen,)	•••	4	•••		4	•••	•••					•••		4 48
145	Mat-maker, Book-l'ader,	•••	48 26	•••	3	48 29	•••		•••	•••					29 28
	Plater, Ink-seller,	•••	24	•••	4	28 20	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	20
148	Comb-seller,	•••	20 108	•••	•••	108	•••	•••				•••			108 24
750	Pigeon-seller, Seal Engraver,	•••	24 8	•••		24 8	•••		•••			•••	•••		8 25
151	Coach-driver,	•••	22	•••	3	25			•••				***	***	108
153	Whip-maker,	•••	84 10	***	24	108 10	•••		•••	•••			•••		10 9
	Letter-writer, Turban-maker,	•••	3 18	•••	6	9 22	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		22
	Watchmaker,	•••	22	•••	7	22	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	:::	22 8
158	Broom-seller,	•••	8	•••		8 6	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		6
159	Executioners and dog killers,					•123				,	•••	•••	•••		123*
	Diver,	•••	70 3		53 3	6	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		6 10 4
162	Stool-maker, Cowdung-seller,	•••	94 3	•••	10	104 3	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		3
163	Hawkers of books,	•••	4	•••	•••	4 12	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	_ 12
165	Fowl Merchant	•••	12 148	•••		246	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••		246 39
167	Sieve-seller, Drum-seller,	•••	21 6	•••	18	39 6	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••		6
168	Guitar-maker,	•••	4	•••	•••	4	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		18
170	Corn Merchant.	•••	18 174	•••	•••	18 174	•••		•••	420	•••	•••	•••		594 14
171	Hotel-keeper,		•••		14	14									
	Total,	1,66,490	74,468	8,200	31,668	2,80,826	1,04,001	98,368	1,02,041	1,22,374	1,25,076	95,975	1,05,374	1,54,827	11,00,002
I i															

^{*} This has been reduced to make the grand total agree.

TABLE NO. V.—(Continued.) FUTTEHPORE.

							1	l 	1			•							
1.									લં								Ì		
							Total	NUMBER C	OF PERSON	TS IN BACE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN BACH OCCUPATION.	JM.			•				
	Fo	Futremore.			Guazerore.	RE.			KULLIANPORE	PORE.			Нителом.		Κ̈́υ	Кокнявкоо.		Kora.	
Occupations.	Futtchpore.	.aweuli	Total.	Сризсероте.	Ayasah.	Moottour.	LatoT	Bindkee.	Kooteeagoonere.	TaidoqquT.	LatoT.	Hutgaon.	Kootla.	.LatoT	Ekdulla.	Dhata.	.f.sto.T	Еота.	
Kashtkaree, Service, Iabourer, Weighmen, or Buya, Zemundaree, Durce, Talce, Durce, Talce, Inhohee, Khakrob, Tumbolee, Manbyee, Barber, or Nace, Hulwace, Male, Bunnia, Prolitice, Malajunce, or Shroffce, Bazazee, Abkarce, Prolitice, Malajunce, or Shroffce, Barazee, Barazee, Bunnia, Prolitice, Malajunce, or Shroffce, Barazee, Bunnia, Burazee, Malajunce, or Shroffce, Barazee, Malajunce, or Shroffce, Barazee, Malajunce, or Shroffce, Burazee, Malajunce, or Shroffce, Bunnia, Chorcefurosh, Burazee, Behna, Riyefurosh, Baree, Behna, Burcher, Benna, Burcher, Burcher, Mason, Burcher, Mason, Burcher, Manon, Burcher, Manon, Burcher, Burche	45,402 19,063 2,399 916 916 920 476 87 87 11,724 930 930 930 930 930 930 930 930 930 930		73.945 17.354 29.074 29.074 29.074 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,1287 1,127 1,	26,209 1,439 8,654 440 389 389 389 1,142 1,142 1,142 1,142 1,142 1,143 1,142 1,143 1	9,302 107 107 107 115 455 115 115 115 116 116 117 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	2008 2008 2008 2008 3328 3328 3328 3328	2,026 1,182 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,06 1,06 1,06 1,06 1,06 1,06 1,06 1,0	8857 980 181 181 169 980 8398 3803 381 1140 1140 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163 116	20,304 5 1,491 8,759 1,491 1 130 421 419 421 419 1 1419 1 170 1 117 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	222,700 1,517 212 180 245 245 245 268 349 881 314 314 314 314 315 316 317 317 318 318 318 318 318 318 318 318 318 318	2,360 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,050 1,	25,018 2,308 2,788 2,808 2,788 2,808 2,788 2,788 2,08 1,145 2,08 1,145 2,08 1,145 1,145 1,149 1,	11,112 2,792 2,793 1,179 145 11,179 11,179 11,179 11,179 11,179 11,179 11,190 1	58,559 26,540 1,391 3,931 3,931 888 589 589 589 577 725 110 800 659 659 110 801 110 801 110 801 110 801 110 801 110 801 110 801 801	45,609 1,950 8,303 1,950 1,950 1,950 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,	9,722 9,662 6622 111 113 113 113 114 115 116 117 117 118 118 119 119 119 119 119 119	25,421 2,612 2,612 5,513 6,51 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 1	50,047 5,5800 5,5800 5,0800 1,346 1,346 1,143 2,000 1,143 1,143 1,145 1,143 1,143 1,143 1,143 1,143 1,143 1,1436 1,1	354,015 *39,461 126,370 2,545 8,016 4,615 2,731 10,631 10,631 10,631 10,631 10,631 10,631 10,641 11,741

84,696 84,600 84,600 84,600 84,600 84	2	69 S	80 236 3 11 3 14 14 14 21,198 117,635 69,722	300 300 156 179 497 18 93 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	211 211 3 211 31 122,808 96,437 21,198 117,635 69,722	410 434 24 410 434 31 31 33 34 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 32 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	24 410 434 24 21,198 117,635 69,722	134 24 410 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	12	10	5 3 12 15 12 15 12 15 12 <th>78 30 124 24 410 434 34</th>	78 30 124 24 410 434 34
60,061 168,381 46,887 16,725 26,897 90,509 44,365 39,264 39,191 132,808 96,437 21,198 117,635	60,061 168,821 46,887 16,725 26,897 90,509 44,363 39,254 39,191 122,808 96,437 21,198	12	10	24 95 124 24 19 19 21 295 222 119 636 10 110 21 11 11 12 11 11 11 <td> 10</td> <td>24 90 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td> <td>84 95 10</td> <td>24 10 11 18 43 43 43 43 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41</td> <td></td> <td>190°09</td> <td></td> <td></td>	10	24 90 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	84 95 10	24 10 11 18 43 43 43 43 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41		190°09		
186,921 46,887 16,725 26,897 90,509 44,365 117,635	10	60,061 168,821 46,887 16,725 26,897 90,509 44,365 39,264 99,191 122,908	5 3 76 174 10 10 124 24 410 10 10 124 24 410 10 10 10 113 10 10 113 113 10 11 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 <td< td=""><td>5 3 3 11 24 174 24 24 24 24 </td><td>60,061 168,821 46,887 1918 114</td><td>5 3 3 3 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76</td><td>333 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td><td>533 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54</td><td>75</td><td>190'09</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	5 3 3 11 24 174 24 24 24 24	60,061 168,821 46,887 1918 114	5 3 3 3 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	333 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	533 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	75	190'09		

* Including Government Employees, 608
Police Establishment, ... 557
Vakeels, ... 18
Modelkars, ... 22
Fetition-writers, ... 7
School-masters, ... 7

BANDA.

,	Agriculturists,		4,14,421	48	Flour-sellers.		159	92	Tanners.	•••	•••
2		•••	29,208	49	Glass-makers,	•••	2	93	Stemp-wandows	•••	376
3	D	•••	9,162	50	Sweetmeat-makers (Khonc	ha.	_	94	Blanket-sellers		3
4	TD	•••	1,656	••	walla),		16	95	Engravers in wood and make	···	316
7	T . 1	•••	1,28,621	51	Grain-parchers,	•••	5,146		of moulds for sweetmeats,	A 8	22.5
6	Dub and a (Manage landons)		794	52	Water-carriers.	•••	5,454	96	Drum-molrare		Nil.
7	O1 # .	•••	309	53	Actors (Byroopeas),	•••	2	97	Watchmakera	•••	32
8	F	•••	3	54	Vakeels and Mookhtars,	•••	145	98	Wire-makers.	***	Nil.
-	01 11 36 1 1	•••	670	55	Shoemakers.	•••	1,449	99	Sellers of bhung and churr	***	NiL
.9	-	•••	11,193	56	Farriers.	•••	38	100	Sellers of Opium.	15,	168
10	2 11 11	•••	2,674	57	Calico-printers (Cheepees),	•••	864	101	Brass and Copper utensil-mak	•••	1
11		•••	3,491	58	Colourists, Painters,	•••	24	102	Tinkers.	ar,	270
12		•••	373	59	Singers and Dancers.	•••	791	103	Pugree-binders,	•••	1,069
13	Koonjras (Vegetable-sellers),			60		•••	15	103		***	3
14	Pundits,	•••	552		Bakers,	•••	192	105	Bhands, or Jesters, Drummers,	•••	25
15		•••	582	61	Merchants,	•••				•••	88
16	Sahoukars (Bankers),	•••	20	62	Book-sellers,	•••	10	106	Cap-sellers,	***	4
17	Weavers,	•••	182	63	Darners (Ruffoogurs),	•••	17	107	Herdsmen,	***	7,479
18	Confectioners,	•••	545	64	Necklace-sellers,	•••	362	108	Firework-makers,	•••	24
19		•••	523	65	Goor and Sugar-sellers,	•••	111	109	High Priests,	•••	2
20	Tobacconists,	•••	213	66	Silversmiths,	•••	9	110		•••	Nil
21	Saddlers,	•••	133	67	Midwives,		16	111	Porters,	***	102
22	Letters-out of Carts,	•••	94	68	Milk-sellers,	•••	295	112	Cutlers,	•••	5
23	Letters-out of Camels,	•••	45	69	Rope-makers,	•••	12	113	Saltpetre-makers,	•••	749
24	Potters,	•••	9,652	70	Blacksmiths,	•••	2,949	114	Punkha-makers,	•••	Nd.
25	Masons,	•••	444	71	Putwas (Necklace-makers)	,	765	115	Brokers,	•••	274
26	Cotton-cleaners,	•••	4,673	72	Koopa and Scale-makers,	•••	5	116	Weighmen,		2,444
27	Maha-brahmins,	•••	289	73	Sellers of gold and silver is	ice,	12	117	Bullock-sellers,	•••	10
28	Ironmongers,	•••	33	74	Pedlars,	•••	33	118	Contractors,	•••	135
29	Dyers,	•••	405	75	Sellers of brass and cop	per		119	Acrobats,	•••	34
30	Druggists,	•••	588	1	utensils,	•••	Nil.	120	Repairers of Wells,	•••	NL
31	Snuff-sellers,	•••	5	76		•••	3,337	121	Fishmongers,	•••	34
32	Paun-sellers,	•••	1,092	77	Inn-keepers,	•••	52	122	Corn-grinders,	•••	572
33	Braziers,	•••	431	78	Hooka-snake makers,	•••	14	123	Lace-makers,	•••	N.
34	Barbers,	•••	10,395	79	Lime and Brick-burners,	•••	136	124	Pensioners,	•••	162
35	Perfumers,	•••	108	80	Sellers of ban and moonj str		46	125	Sellers of strainers and sift	ers,	N.
36	Wood-sellers,	•••	284	81	Miscellaneous dealers (the	pri-		126	Cuppers,		Ne
37	Washermen,	•••	3,514	Í	soners in the Banda Jail)		22,907	127	Leech-appliers,	•••	
38	Well-sinkers,		Nil.	82	Book-binders,	•••	. 8	128	Shikarees,	•••	13
39	Doctors,	•••	190	83	Copyists,	•••	5	129	Surgeons, or Jurrahs,	•••	17
40	Boatmen,		595	84	Basket-makers.	•••	4,426	130	Prostitutes,	•••	268
41	Tailors,	•••	3,288	85	Artheas (Agents),	•••	6	181	Eunuchs.	,	13
42	Oil Manufacturers,	•••	7,233	86	Stone-cutters,	•••	251	132	Government Employees,	***	3,597
43	Flower-sellers,	•••	461	87	Spinners,	•••	439	133	Police,	***	673
44	Stone-sellers,	•••	147	88	Fruiterers,	•••	1	134	Petition-writers,	***	56
45	Paper-makers.	•••	15	89	Butchers.	•••	566	135	Grocers (Parchoon).	•••	2,30;
46	Corn-sellers.	•••	1,569	90	Sellers of Spirits,	•••	1,017				
47	School-masters,	•••	67	91	Salt Merchants,	•••	24	1	Total,	•••	7,24,372
	-			1			- •	1	===,	•••	
										_	

ALLAHABAD.

1 Manufacturer of Iron works 49 Bakery 295 91 Selling	
I MANIGUACTURER OF TROIT WORKS 1 49 DAKERY 250 1 91 SERING	kunthee mala (roseries
(Blacksmiths), 8,486 50 Selling milk and butter, 2,288 of beau	ds), !
2 Water-bearers, (punbhurra) 2.426 51 Manufacturing earthen-nots 9.896 92 Bhuteear	rguree (Inn-keepers), 1,621
	ntimony (or missee),
4 Selling poultry and eggs, 286 53 Masonry (Masons), 1,525 94 Chhippig	gury (Calico-printers), 56
	men who dive a the
6 Tuimano and Domesur 90 lok KK Colling soons 90 confluen	nce of the Jumna and
7 Desling in hambons and flowered 799 KG Walting hamons the 814 Congress	
O Manufacturing huttage Of Collings	,,
O Natiwa Demonstra 109 50 Companius 016 07 Republic	ree (basket-makers) 1,944
	ndee, or making brush
	in bhoossa and kurbee,
	kooppas (oil cases),
	swords, or sikleeguree, 14
17 Arrow-sellers (Teergurh), 203 65 Carrying doolles and palankeens 104 Binding	
18 Tikolee-makers of womens (forehead for hire (porters), 1,406 105 Selling d	
	khanee (men who recite
	, or procuring prostitutes, 221
21 Selling shoes, 2,033 69 Selling cloth (Merchants), 2,728 108 Selling b	
22 Making shoes, 840 70 Pedlars (Bissatees), 651 109 Kullyegu	irree, or plating, 170
23 Manufacturing cloth (Weavers), '38,921 71 Manufacturing lime, 18 110 Making s	
	horses, &c., 154
25 Watch-makers, 11 73 Drawing pictures, 24 112 Cultivati	ng and zemindaree, 7,73,44
	out houses,
	tting, or Jurahee, 🔟
- A 111	out carts and ekkas, &c.,
29 Selling sweetmeats, 2,556 76 Selling tin, 19 116 Selling h	
30 Painting, 1,026 77 Cutting stones, or jewels, or 117 Selling c	
	ocoanuts, 51
	g corn, &c, 🨝
	turing carpets,
34 Selling flowers, 1,288 79 Baid, Kanmaelwalla, or clean-	
35 Brokery, 845 ing human ears, 27 122 Dealing	in goid,
	ace, headmen of guilds,
tle-dealers), 1,796 from which the roots of a red 124 Nursery	(Nurses),
37 Dealing in choorees, or glass bracelets, 2,032 dye is prepared), 7 125 Breaking	
38 Hukeemee, or medical treatment, 433 81 Carriers 930 126 Extraction	ng gold and silver from
39 Shaving (Barbers) 19886 89 Selling fish 195 the	refuse obtained from
40 Cutting stones (Stone-masons,) 834 83 Making gold and silver laces, 65 Golds	шин,
41 Parching grain 9.918 84 Weaving newer 17 127 Executio	
42 Making Nychas (Hooka-anake makers) 114 85 Making fringes 12 128 Catching	
43 Dealing in corn (Corn-factors) 6.399 86 Selling combs 95 129 Manufac	cturing of gold and sil-
44 Perfumery (utter-sellers), 221 87 Selling pigeons, 3 ver le	NOVOR OF WOTFIICKSSIEE.
45 Selling brass vessels. 1979 88 Magicians conjugate tumblers. 130 Making	lanterns,
40 Manuiacturing saltpetre. 949 egrobate 99 131 Cutting	
47 Putharee (threading ornaments) 900 sq. Solling dhole and tuble (drum-sellers) 3	·
48 Dancing and prostitution, 2,123 90 Manufacturing paper and string, 80	TOTAL, 1,393,187
	·I
• This item includes Government Employees, 2,744	ľ
Police, Digitized by 1889 1	1
Pleaders, 47	H
Attorneys, 83	4

HUMEERPORE.

	nation of occupation of Census Return.		Explanation in English	terms.			ignation of occupation per Census Return.		Explanation in English terms	,
1	Cultivators,	•••	Cultivators,	•••	3,03,027	51	Betel-leaf sellers,	•••	Paun-sellers,	1,100
	Petty Traders,	•••	Sellers of provisions, &c. (Bun		7,245	52	Sikleegur,		Polishers of metals and sharpeners	-,
3	Cloth Merchant,	•••	Cloth A erchant,		1,285				of weapons,	60
4	Bankers,	•••	Bankers and Shroffs,	•••	763	53	Wine-seller,	•••	Wine-seller,	254
5	Hulwaces,	•••	Sweetmeat-sellers,	•••	424	54	OLH	•••	Sportsmen (Trapper),	20
6	Punsaries,	•••	Druggists,	•••	551	55	Mochee,		Saddlers (workers in leather),	163
7	Thutera,	•••	Maker of copper, brass, and			56		•••	Maker of fireworks,	38
•	,	•••	(Coppersmiths) vessels,	•••	360	57	A 4 4	•••	Makers of Atta, flour, &c., (Millers),	19
8	Goldsmith,	•••	O-13-55-1-	•••	3,846	58	01 1	•••	Shepherds,	997
9	Employment, or 8		Teachers, Vakeels, Government		0,010	59	77		Makers of bows and arrows, &c.,	30
•	vice,	•••	vants, &c., are included in th	is	*22,403	60	Tobacco-seller,	•••	Tobacconists, or dealers in tobacco,	792
10	Priests,	•••	Native priests whose duty it	is to	22,400	61	TT 11	•••	Persons letting out for hire horses,	91
••	1 11000,	•••	read the Shastras on the			62	· · ·	•••	Jeweller	3
			sions of births, marriages, &		2,448	63	O1 1		T	2 51
11	Weavers,		Weavers.		20,722	64	(T))) · ·		A all as sallama ad Abmand	535
	Koonjras,	•••		•••	429					1,071
		•••	Vegetable-sellers,	•••	915	65			Sweeper,	1,071
13	Weighmen,	•••	Weighman,	•••		66	Maker of leather ve		Malan of loosh an manual a	
	Lobourer,	•••	Labourer,	•••	65,295				Maker of leather vessels,	5
15	Gundeegur,	•••	Perfumer,	•••	26	67		or-	Ditto of brass ornaments (metal-	400
	Baildars,	•••	Baildars, or diggers of earth, &		82			•••	bangle sellers),	609
17	Nearia,	•••	Persons who extract metals :	irom		68		•••	Milk-seller,	100
	.		the Scorice,	•••	115	69		•••	Persons letting out on hire camels,	24
18	Grain-seller,	•••	Grain-seller,	•••	2,761	70		•••	Mahomedan priests,	8
19	Oil-maker,	•••	Oil-maker,	•••	5,317	71		•••	Tinkers, or Tinmen,	11
20	Putwa,	•••	Threader of beads, stones,			72	Grass-seller,	•••	Grass seller,	172
			maker of ornament work in	silk,		73	Horse-hirer,	•••	Those who let out horses on hire,	18
			&c.,		468	74	Kooch-maker,		Weavers (brush-makers),	97
21	Rungrez,	•••	Dyer,	•••	1,908	75	Ghee-dealer,		Ghee-seller,	13
22	Bhoorjee,		Persons who parch grain, or	sell		76	TT1		Persons letting hackries on hire	16
	• • • •		parched grain,	•••	1,358	77	** 1 11	•••	Sellers of a root called kunda, which	
23	Barie,	•••	Leaf-plate seller,	•••	80	•	•		is used for starch,	16
24	Doctors,	•••	Native Physicians,	•••	256	78	Mooskerat-seller,		Drug seller (bhang and opium),	54
25	Behna,	•••	Cotton-cleaner,	•••	5,097	79		•••	Votaries of Mosques, &c. (atten-	
26	Kumungur,	•••	Painter (Decorator),	•••	1'5			•••	dants at Mosques),	53
27	Glass-maker,	•••	Glass-maker,	•••	919	80	Teacher of boys,		Private School-masters,	73
28	Butcher,	•••	Butcher,		819	81	O 1. 11	•••	Callana of sale	135
29	Bisatee,	•••	Pedlar,	•••	421	82	Preparing food fo		Sellers of sait,	100
			In this are included prostit	ntoe	721	04	• •		Bakers,	12
3 0	Dancers,	•••	eunuchs, &c.,	-	644	09	~		Datas Islam is satter	83
	Lac-sellers,		Dealers in lac,	•••	147	83			Makona of Massan	3
31		•••		•••		84			Makers of Newar,	J
32	Money-lenders,	•••	Money-lenders,	•••	983	85	Maker of hook		Maken of books analyse	
33	Tailors,	•••	Tailors,	•••	2,723	0.0	snake,		Maker of hooka snakes,	3
34	Ghosie,	•••	Graziers of cattle, or herdsmer	•	7,485	86			Juggler,	*
35	Water-carrier,	•••	Water-carrier,	•••	3,184	87	Rahut-jhoolanewal		Keeper of merry-go-round, or swing,	2
36	Shoemakers,	•••	Shoemakers,	•••	8,227	88	Boatmen,		Boatmen,	83
37	Masons,	•••	Masons,	•••	888	89	Wood-seller,		Sellers of fuel, coal, &c.,	39
38	Blacksmiths,	•••	Blacksmiths,	•••	2,564	90	Stone-cutter, .		Stone Masons,	69
39	Manufacturers	of	Manufacturers of Saltpetre,	•••	250	91			Sellers of broomsticks, &c.,	22
	Saltpetre,	•••	5 0 1 1		!	92	Traders,	•••	Sellers of miscellaneous goods, both	
40	Beoparies,	•••	Dealers in grain,	•••	403		5 0 - 4:		English and Native,	131
41	Washermen,	***	Washermen,	•••	3,649	93	Draftsmen,	•••	Persons who take portraits of	_
42	Carpenters,	•••	Carpenters,	***	3,945	_		•	_others,	4
43	Ruffoogur,	•••	Darners and repairers of cloth	18,	4	94	Charities,	•••	Those who live on charity, with	
44	Nalbund,	•••	Farrier,	•••	54				beggars,	6
45	Bhuteara,	•••	Inn-keep ers,	•••	46	95	Sellers of Saltpetre		Dealers in Saltpetre,	4
46	Beggar,	•••	Beggar,		10,323	96	Cattle-dealers,	•••	Dealers in cattle,	7
47	Basket-maker,	•••	Basket-maker,	•••	5,755	97	Moondagur,	•••	Makers of coarse woollen saddle	
48	Koomhar,		Potters,	•••	5,494		- •		cloth,	20
49	Molly,	•••	Gardener,	•••	185				•	
50	Barber,	•••	Barber,	•••	8,128				Total,	5,20,941
			• Govern Police, Vakeel Petitio School-	s, n-write	′	•	 		6 7	
					ivate empl	lov			8	
			rerson	s in pr	ivate emp	ωy,	21	1,20	J	
į.										
}			G	OF	TUCE	P	ORE.		•	

GORUCKPORE.

l Agriculturists,		•••	26,81,359	Fishermen,	•••	3,513	Gold-washers,	•••	73
Servants,	Vakeels	and		Sweepers,	•••	2,345	55 Carters,	•••	232
•	pleaders,	•••	236	Native Priests,	•••	1,145	Pedlars.	•••	2,587
	(Governme	n t		30 Cotton-corders (Dhooneeas)		12,566	Fowlers,	•••	572
Vakeels,	Employees	١,	1,022	Native Physicians,	•••	219	Bamboo basket weavers	(Dhur-	
•	Police,		1,091	Workers in leaves (Baree)	leaf-		kars),	`.	2,525
Mookhtars,	Private serva	ints,	60,768	plate	•••	3,140	Beldars,	•••	2,988
5 Blacksmiths		•••	19,182	Bankers,	•••	5.485	60 Teachers.	•••	257
Carpenters,		•••	14,848	Workers in lac (Lakhera),	•••	182	Butchers,	•••	283
Barbers.			24,130	Mat-makers.	•••	1,118	Meat-sellers.	•••	598
Washermen,		•••	18,677	36 Tailors,	•••	6,249	Coppersmiths,	•••	24
Palkee bearers	(Kahars),	•••	15,687	Bakers,	•••	96	Pewtersmiths.	•••	1,105
0 Oil-makers and		•••	25,208	Ganja and bhang-sellers,	•••	52	65 Jugglers (Bazigurs),	•••	23
Goldsmiths,		•••	9,145	Publicans,	•••	857	Rope-sellers,	•••	53
Beggars,			26,135	40 Shepherds,	•••	7,869	Koopa-makers,	•••	101
Musicians and	dancers,		1,563	Dyers,	•••	912	Tinners,	•••	29
Fringe-makers	(Putwas),		2,034	Stone-cutters.	•••	326	Cloth Merchants.	•••	2,372
15 Potters,	•		18,105	Braziers.	•••	1.891	70 Astrologers,	•••	1,017
Retail grain-des	lers.	•••	38,584	Turners,	•••	342	Leather Merchants,	•••	1,434
Flower-sellers,		•••	1,957	45 Workers in tin,	•••	157	Wholesale grain-dealers,	•••	17,733
Shoemakers,		,	1,616	Masons,	•••	501	Sugar-dealers,	***	2,932
Grain-parchers,	1	•••	5,173	Taree-sellers.	•••	1,159	Grocers.	•••	557
0 Confectioners,			3,045	Blanket-sellers,	•••	702	75 Salt-sellers.	•••	736
Calico-printers,		•••	488	Furbishers (Sikulgurs),	•••	113	Saltpetre-sellers,	•••	57
Paun-sellers,		•••	4,970	50 Wooden ear-ring makers (Tobacco-sellers,		654
Workers in ban	aboo (Bansphor	re),	1,735	kiharas),		161	Weavers.	•••	28,884
Fullers (Koonde	eegur),	•••	61	Uttur-sellers,	•••	88	Milkmen.	•••	1,217
5 Armlet-makers			4,198	Inn-keepers,	•••	401	80 Money-changers (Shurraf)		246
Vegetable-seller			2,683	Firework-makers,	•••	80	Soap-sellers.	•••	53

TABLE NO. V.—(Continued.)

GORUCKPORE,—(Concluded.)

	Horse-shoe makers,	•••	26	95	Saddlers,		288	1	Portrait painters (Mussuvvi	r).	20
	Painters (Rungsaz),	•••	163	96	Hooka-sellers,	•••	29		Coral (Moonga) sellers,	• ,,	3.32
	Eunuchs (Hijra),	•••	41	İ	Pipe tube-makers (Naichawali	a,)	53	110		•••	31
85	Boatmen (Mullahs),	•••	1,555	İ	Dealers in iron.	•••	592		Book-sellers.	•••	
	Brokers (Dullals),	•••	21	l	Goor-sellers,	•••	60		Merchants,		1,87
	Tiklee-makers,	•••	12	100	Mudduck-sellers,		12		Duffalee (Musicians).	•••	207
	Shoe-sellers,	•••	2,485	l	Watch-makers,		22		Day-labourers,		3,19,081
	Cotton-sellers,	•••	143	!	Book-binders,	•••	18	115		•••	59
90	Grass-cutters,	•••	325		Paper-manufacturers.		49		Guilders (Koondunsaz,)	•••	24
	Perfumers (Uttaars),	•••	29		Lime-burners,	•••	4		Sawyers,		321
	Firewood-sellers,	•••	464	105			263		Miscellaneous.	•••	6,1198
	Cap-sellers,	•••	76		Turban-makers (Dustarbund).	•••	8			•••	- 0,775
	Ghee-sellers,	•••	14		Darners (Ruffoogur),	•••	2		TOTAL.		34,39,51

AZIMGHUR.

1 Ironmongers,	13,195	35 Makers of zinc orna-		78 Kooppa-makers,	143
2 Goldsmiths,	5,494	ments,	68	79 Pussarees (spice-	
3 Salt and dry tobacco-	7.047 (h	36 Dancers and song-	0.10	sellers),	673
sellers, 4 Doolie-bearers and	7,047 Grocer.	sters, 37 Bajawalas,	948 312	80 Chowdhries of Grai-	
water-carriers,	15,251	38 Dealers in gold and	012	nery, 81 Paper-sellers,	56 11
5 Cloth-weavers,	46,865	silver (bankers),	15	82 Soap-sellers,	16
6 Cotton-cleaners, or	,	39 Brokers,	424	83 Twine-makers	26
Dhooneeas,	5,72 3	40 Money-lenders,	1,371	84 Duffalees (Musici-	
7 Birt Jujmanee and		41 Meat-sellers,	1,415	ans),	256
Pat Poojawalas,	2,615	42 Fowlers,	277	95 Dealers in grain,	2,353
8 Puttul, dona-makers,	1,675 Leaf-plate	43 Firework-makers,	102	86 Sikulgurs,	98
and torchmen, 9 Makers of Bamboo	1,075 (makers.	44 Makers of brass and phool ornaments.	1.852	87 Mudarees (abow-	101
baskets, &c.,	2,729	45 Cloth-dyers,	1,052	men or conjurors), 88 Stamp v-endors,	121 14
10 Potters (earthen),	16,052	46 Gundhees (perfu-	1,134	89 Charcoal-sellers	2
11 Barbers,	12.945	mers),	129	90 Indigo Planters,	489
12 Labourers,	149,394	47 Taree-sellers,	223	91 Painters.	17
13 Washermen,	10,292	48 Spinners,	68	92 Chowdhries of cart-	
14 Oilers and dealers in,	19,085	49 Plate-tinners,	83	men,	119
15 Betel-sellers,	3,181	50 Swineherds,	1,106	93 Grass-cutters and	
16 Bullock, buffalloe,		51 Nyarias (Gold-washers),	97	sellers,	22
and poney dri-	(Entered as	52 Bow and arrow ma-		94 Land-holders,	15,038
vers,	5,426 Carriers.)	kers,	18	95 Dealers in horses	
17 Dealers in goat, sheep, and blan-		53 Peer and Moorshids,	54 164	and bullocks,	563
hata .	2,641	54 Bisatees (Pedlars), 55 Vegetable-sellers	3,239	96 Horse Shoemakers, 97 Poureas (mendi-	8
18 Grain-parchers,	11,462	56 Drug-sellers	33	cants who live on	
19 Beggars,	14,288 = 13,961	57 Tobacco ditto,	528	alms given at the	
20 Khichur-ferosh,	11,671×327actors,	58 Grog ditto,	336	birth of a son)	123
	conjurors,	59 Santheas (Oculists),	79	98 Bhats,	363
	and grain	60 Inn-keepers and		99 Jurrahs, blood-	
	retailera.	Ekka-drivers,	604	letters and leec h-	
21 Earners of liveli-		61 Sailors and Fishers,	5,499	appliers,	16
hood by service,	50,276* 299 vakeels,	62 Cotton-sellers,	1,535	100 Nychabunds,	10
	and 1,144	63 Sendoor (Tikoolee-	330 Mahana - 4	101 Hijra (Eunuchs),	113 (In Cas
	$\begin{array}{l} \text{prostitues,} \\ = 48,833, \end{array}$	sellers),	116 Makers of ornaments	102 Shopkeepers,	Statemen:
22 Agriculturists,	9.01.047		forwomen.	102 Shopkeepers,	5,251 3,199
22 Agriculturists,	3,865	64 Dealers in wood,	147	104 Grain-grinders,	255
24 Dealers in sugar ma-	0,000	65 Milk-sellers,	325	105 Chumars (Tanners),	349
nufactory,	4,718	66 Thread ditto,	7	106 Bhand (Comic Actors)	
25 Sweepers,	1,051	67 Masons,	329	107 Dealers in leather	,
26 Carpenters,	4,247	68 Book-copyists,	9	and hydes,	44
27 Saltpetre-manufac-		69 Brick-makers,	37	108 Rachh-binders	
turers,	1,272	70 Moochees (Tanners		(brush-makers),	41
88 Sweetmeat-makers,	1,804	and Saddlers),	120	109 Stone-cutters,	4
9 Chooree-makers or,		71 Broom and sirkee-		110 Naryel-sellers	_
dealers in glass, O Putwas	2,114 750 Silk-spin-	makers,	9 43	(hookah-sellers), 111 Needle-workers	9
O Putwas,	ners.	72 Hukeems, 73 Baghcha-wallas (ar-	*3	(embroiderers)	5
l Mojawurs (Mosque	acis.	tifical flower-makers).	3	Vakeels and Mookh-	3
attendants)	48	74 Bakers	62	tars.	299 × 20
	1,032	75 Surrafs,	103	,	A =0
2 Dealers in flowers					
2 Dealers in flowers, 3 Shoemakers,	1,921	76 Shoe-sellers,	51		

* Government Employees, ... 788
Police, 729
Ecarners of livelihood by service, ... 47,316

JOUNPOOR,

								·			
1	Agriculturists,	•••	6,64,657	17	Weavers,	•••	20,085	33	Braziers,	•••	NiL
2	Servants,		50,462	18	Confectioners,	•••	2,517	34	Barbers,	•••	10.566
3	Beggars,		11,015	19	Temple Priests (Poojare	es),	42	35	Perfumers,	•••	53
4	Purohits.	•••	16,598	20	Tobacconists.	•••	536	36	Wood-sellers,	•••	253
5	Labourers,	••	1,02,966	21	Saddlers,	•••	34	87	Washermen, -	•••	6,08
6	Bahoras (Money-lenders),		10,156	22	Letters-out of Carts,		171	38	Well-sinkers.	***	95
7	Shroffs.	•••	294	23	Letters-out of Camels.	***	Nil.	39	Doctors,	***	98
Ŕ	Jewellers.	•••	Nil.	24	Potters,	•••	11,067	40	Boatmen,	***	3.5~9
9	Cloth Merchants,	•••	1,299	25	Masone.	•••	394	41	Tailors.	***	3.077
10	Bunniahs,	•••	12,988	26	Cotton-cleaners.	•••	5,169	42	Oil Manufacturers,		9,390
îi	Goldsmiths.		3.859	27	Muha-brahmins.	•••	772	43	Flower-sellers,	•••	745
12	Carpenters,	•••	255	28	Ironmongers,		23	44	Stone-sellers,		15
13	Koonjras.	•••	572	29	Dyers,	•••	52 6	45	Paper-makers,	•••	731
14	Pundits.	•••	190	80	Druggists,		25	46	Corn-sellers.	•••	5,793
15	Shoe-sellers,	•••	482	81	Snuff-sellers.	•••		47	School-masters,*	***	233
16		***	702	32	Paun-sellers.	•••	2,058	48	Flour-sellers,	•••	39
10	Sahoukars,	•••	•	3Z	r ann.aciicis	•••	4,000	-360	A TOUT-BOILDING	•••	35

JOUNPORE .- (Concluded.)

49	Glass-makers.		684	77	Inn-keepers,		591	106	Cap-sellers,		Nil.
5 0		Khon-	004	78	Hooka-snake makers.	•••	18	107	Herdsmen.	900	, <i>Ivu</i> .
ĐŪ	chawallas).		15	79	Lime and Brick-burner	••• •••	20	108	Firework-makers,	***	
51	Grain-parchers,	•••	5,571	80	Sellers of ban and		20	109			
51 52	Water-carriers,	•••	413	80	string,		138	100	High Priests, or Gooroos (ги 12 ОЗ	41 523
53	Actors (Byroopeeas),	***	1	81	Miscellaneous dealers.	•••	834	110	Makers of crowns for ide		
54	Vakeels and Mookhtars,	•••	164	82	Book-binders.	***	5	111	Porters.	•	534
	shoe makers,		867	83	Copyists,	•••	20	112	Cutlers.	•••	934 27
55	Farriers.	•••	22	84	Basket-makers.	•••	1.051	113		•••	33
56	Calico-printers (Chheep	•••	21 21	85	Artheas (Agents).	•••	232	113	Saltpetre-makers, Punkah-makers,	•••	
57		ccs),	11	76		•••		115		•••	17
58	Colorists (Painters),		618	87	Stone-cutters,	•••	25	116	Brokers,	•••	314
5 9	Singers and Dancers,	•••	82	88	Spinners,	•••	89	117	Weighmen,	•••	144
60	Bakers,	•••	38	89	Fruiterers,	. •••	220		Bullock-sellers,	***	190
61	Merchants,	•••	9	90	Butchers,	•••	883	118	Contractors,	•••	6
62	Book-sellers,	•••	6		Bellers of Spirits,	•••	86	119	Acrobats,	•••	398
63	Darners (Ruffoogurs),	•••	-	91	Salt Merchants,	•••	. 40	120	Repairers of wells,	•••	8
64	Necklace-sellers,	•••	12	92	Tanners,	•••	Nil,	121	Fishmongers,	•••	25
65	Goor and Sugar-sellers,		684	93	Stamp-vendors,	•••	57	122	Corn-grinders,	•••	45
66	Silversmiths (included	WILL		94	Blanket-sellers,	. ***	3,404	128	Lace-makers,	•••	5
	Goldsmiths),	··· \$	Nil.	95	Engravers in wood, and			124	Pensioners,		30
67	Midwives,)			of moulds for sweeta	ieats }	Nil.	125	Sellers of strainers and si	fters,	222
68	Milk-sellers,	•••	17,861	96	Drum-makers,	·)	-	126	Cuppers,	•••	25
69	Rope-makers,	***	5	97	Watch makers,	•••	7	127	Leech-appliers,	•••	13
70	Blacksmiths,		13,707	98	Wire-makers,	•••	Nil.	123	Shikarees,	•••	4
71	Putwas (Necklace-maker		199	99	Sellers of bhung and c	hurrus,	28	129	Surgeons, or Jurrahs,	***	15
72	Koopa and Scale-makers		31	100	Sellers of cpium,	•••	4	130	Prostitutes,	***	55
73	Sellers of gold and si	ilver		101	Brass and copper uten	sil-ma-		131	Eunuchs,	***	53
	lace,	•••	5		kers,	•••	195	132	Government Employees,	•••	473
74	Pedlars,	•••	355	102	Tinkers,	•••	17	133	Police,	•••	582
75	Sellers of brass and co	pper		103	Pugree-binders	•••	15	134	Petition-writers,	•••	Nil.
	utensils,	•••	743	104	Bhands or Jesters,	•••	44	135	Grocers (Parchoon),	•••	1,314
76	Sweepers,	•••	324	105	Drummers,	***	405		TOTAL,	•••	1,015,427

Noiz.—There is no separate Silversmith: Goldsmith works both in gold and silver.

MIRZAPORE.

42	Silk-twisters,	•••	886	81	Cowherds,	•••	188		Total,	•••	1,054,413
41	Fruit-sellers,	•••	843	83	Lecch-appliers,	•••	14		_		
40	Stone-dealers,	•••	386	82	Fan-sellers,	•••	26	122	Beggars,	•••	22,673
8+	Carpet-makers,	•••	1,098	81	Odour-sellers,	•••	160	121	Embroiderers,	•••	58
38	Sweepers,	•••	223	80	Physicians,	•••	50	120	Braziers,	•••	4,671
. 37	Milk and Curd-sellers,	•••	4,777	79	Palm juice-sellers,	•••	64	119	Horse-equipage makers,	•••	12
36	House-holders.	•••	211	78	Fishmongers,	•••	349	118	Butchers,	•••	60
85	Vegetable-sellers,	•••	1,099	77	Iron-sellers,	***	510	117	Inn-keepers,	•••	176
34	Goldsmiths,	•••	2,661	76	Maker of fireworks	•••	282	116	Sweepers (Hindoo),	•••	155
33	Fiddle-makers,	•••	70	75	Saltpetre Manufactur ers,	•••	200		ates at funeral rites),	•••	10
32	Betel-sell 'rs,	•••	1,639	74	Mat-setters,	•••	218	115	Maha-Patur (one who off	ici-	
31	Grocers,	•••	364	73	Painters,	•••	8	114	Tanners,	•••	106
30	Tobacco-sellers,	•••	3,731	72	Wood-sellers,	•••	937	113	Catechu extractors,	•••	22
29	Sweetmeat-sellers,	•••	3,268	70	sides,	•••		112	Cotton-sellers,	•••	96
28	Comb-makers,	•••			at bathing places on ri		30		Baskets, &c., makers,	•••	1,739
27	Grain-sellers,	•••	1,920	11			ı	110	Fowters,	•••	362
07	women,	•••	1,077	71	A class of brahmins who w	rait	304		Jugglers,	•••	8
	lac wrist-bangles worn	-	1,077	70	Masons.	•••	364	109		•••	54
20			l	69	Pimps.	•••	100	107	Native Surgeons, Bards.	•••	62
25 26		and	2,039	68	Dvers.		2.241	107		•••	4
24 25	Haberdashers.	•••	2,689	67	Pleaders.	•••	144	106	Drummers.	•••	
24	Atta and Dal-sellers,	•••	9,585	66	Attorneys,	•••	82	105	Ekka-drivers.	•••	154
23	Gardeners.		899	65	Bearers.	•••	1,921	104	Makers of hooka-snakes.	•••	4 6
28	Weavers.	•••	17.454	64	Butter, &c., sellers,	•••	58	102	Muduck-sellers,	•••	6
21	Carpenters.	• •	429	63	Stone-cutters.	***	983	102	Horse breakers.	•••	
20	Pundits (learned brahmins	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,396	62	Petty Shop-keepers.	***	58	101	Tinmen.	•••	24 16
19	Priesthood.	•••	1,952	61	Cart-drivers.	***	255	100	Biscuit-sellers,	•••	4 24
18	Tailors,	•••	2,791	60	Musicians.	•••	675	99	Soap-sellers,	•••	16
17	Goat-sellers,	•••	5,119	59	Swine-keepers.	•••	174	98	Flour-sellers,	•••	130
16	Corder of cotton.		3,340	58	Eunuchs,	•••	96	97	Charcoal-sellers,	•••	174
15	Washermen.	•••	5,546	57	Prostitutes.	•••	58	96	Porters.	•••	278
14	Bankers.	•••	6,747	56	Torchers.	•••	178	95	Florist,	•••	4
13	Shoe-seilers,	•••	1,778	55	Weighmen.	•••	712	94	Watchmakers,	•••	42
12	Shoemakers,	•••	2,706	54	Merchants.	•••	7,422	93	Bakers,	•••	160
10 11	Blacksmiths.	•••	8,324	53	Tambourine-players.	. • •	114	92	Water-bearers, Farriers,	•••	64
10	Potters, Barbers.	•••	8,950	52	Money-changers,	•••	136	91	riages,	•••	285
9		***	7,906	51	Brokers.		3,024				00"
8	Wine-sellers,	•••	812	50	Drug-seilers (ganja-seller),	•••	24	30	Singers,—whose business is attend at births and m		
7	Gram-parchers,	•••	4,432	49	Meat-sellers.	***	453	90		•••	76
6	Oilmen.	•••	4,072	48	Fowl-sellers.	•••	514	89	Grass-sellers.	•••	12 76
5	Bullock-drivers.	•••	13 5 12	47	Calico-printers,	•••	819	88	Oculists,	***	
4	Service, Labourers,	•••	2,23,5 4	46	Bullock-sellers.	•••	46	0,	Palm leaves,	OI	102
3	Landlords,	•••	* 47.999	45	Tinkers.	•••	225	87	Makers of ear ornaments	•••	5 88
2		•••	5,80,234 5,026	43 44	Cloth-sellers, Boatmen.	•••	1,530 5,938	85 8 6	Sword-cleaners, Ploughmen,	***	40
1	Cultivators,										

• Government Employees, ... 458
Police, 724
Private servants, 46,817

Total, 47,999

BENARES.

Braziers (copper-dealers, &c.),	2,419	12	Bazaz (cloth merchants),	2,888	22	Servants,	•••	41,546
Silk-sellers,	933	13	Putwas and Elakabunds (Strin-		23	Beggars,	***	10,874
Goldsmiths,	4,528		gers of pearls and orna-	'	24	Dulals (brokers),	•••	1,506
Tarkush (wire-drawers),	2,494		ments),	573	25	Hulwaees (confectioners),	•••	2,068
Tikooleesaz (makers of wo-	,	14	Kahars (bearers).	1,806	26	Koomhars (potters),	•••	6,618
mens' ornaments),	1,396	15	Priests,	10,467	27	Silk-weavers,	•••	85 9
Bhoonjahs (grain-parchers)	4,989	16	Goolfurosh (flower-sellers),	760	28	Blacksmiths,	•••	5.193
Kharadee (turners)	101	17	Porters (see explanation),	1,87,657	29	Barbers,	•••	7,073
	485	18	Dealers in corn.	7,647	30	Carpet-sellers,	•••	209
	4,470	19	Bittaee (gold-lace makers),	1,732	31	Tailors,	•••	2,664
Cultivators	3.70,414	20	Tawaef (courtezans),	1,566	32	Sikleegurs (polishers),	• • • •	131
Zemindars (landowners),	1,978	21	Choonapuz (lime-burners),	Dig 773 0	d 33 /	Milk-sellers,	•••	1,107
	Silk-sellers, Goldsmiths, Tarkush (wire-drawers), Tikooleesaz (makers of womens' ornaments), Bhoonjahs (grain-parchers), Kharadee (turners), Rungrez (dyers), Dhobees (washermen), Cultivators,	Silk-sellers, 933 Goldsmiths, 4,528 Tarkush (wire-drawers), 2,494 Tikooleesaz (makers of womens' ornaments), Bhoonjahs (grain-parchers), 4,989 Kharadee (turners), Rungrez (dyers), Dhobees (washermen), Cultivators, 7emindars (landowners), 1,978	Silk-sellers, 9:33 13 Goldsmiths, 4.528 Tarkush (wire-drawers), 2,494 Tikooleesaz (makers of womens' ornaments), 1,396 15 Bhoonjahs (grain-parchers), 4,989 16 Kharadee (turners), 801 17 Rungrez (dyers), 4,470 19 Cultivators, 3,70,414 20	Silk-sellers, 933 13 Putwas and Elakabunds (Strin-Goldsmiths, 4,528 gers of pearls and ornaments), 2,494 ments), 14 Kahars (bearers), 1396 15 Priests, 15 Priests, 16 Goolfurosh (flower-sellers), 17 Porters (see explanation), 18 Dealers in corn, 19 Bittaee (gold-lace makers), 19 Bittaee (gold-lace makers), 1978 19 Bittaee (gold-lace makers), 1978 19 Priests, 1978 19 Bittaee (gold-lace makers), 1978 19 Bittaee (Gold-lace makers), 1978 19 Bittaee (Gold-lace makers), 1978 19 Bittaee (Gold-lace makers), 1978 19 Bittaee (Gold-lace makers), 1978 19 Bittaee (Gold-lace makers), 1978 19 Bittaee (Gold-lace makers), 1978 1978 1978 1978 1978 1978 1978 1978	Silk-sellers, 933 13 Putwas and Elakabunds (Strin-gers of pearls and ornaments), 573 Tarkush (wire-drawers), 2,494 ments), 573 Tikooleesaz (makers of womens' ornaments), 1,396 15 Priests, 10,467 Bhoonjahs (grain-parchers), 4,989 16 Goolfurosh (fiower-sellers), 760 Kharadee (turners), 401 17 Porters (see explanation), 1,87,657 Rungrez (dyers), 4,470 19 Bittaee (gold-lace makers), 1,732 Cultivators, 3,70,414 20 Tawaef (courtezans), 1,566	Silk-sellers, 933 13 Putwas and Elakabunds (Strin-Goldsmiths, 23 Goldsmiths, 4.528 gers of pearls and ornalments, 24 Tarkush (wire-drawers), 14 Kharas (bearers), 1,806 26 ments' ornaments), 1,396 15 Priests, 10,467 27 Bhoonjahs (grain-parchers), 4,989 16 Goolfurosh (flower-sellers), 760 28 Kharadee (turners), 85 18 Dealers in corn, 1,87,657 29 Dhobees (washermen), 4,470 19 Bittaee (gold-lace makers), 1,732 31 Cultivators, 3,70,414 20 Tawaef (courtezans), 1,566 32	Silk-sellers, 9:33 13 Putwas and Elakabunds (Strin-Goldsmiths, 4.528 gers of pearls and ornativolutes (wire-drawers), 2,494 ments), 1,396 15 Priests, 1,806 26 Koomhars (potters), 1,806 26 Koomhars (potters), 1,806 27 Silk-weavers, 1,806 28 Blacksmiths, 1,396 15 Priests, 10,467 27 Silk-weavers, 1,806 28 Blacksmiths, 1,396 28 Blacksmiths, 1,396 29 Barbers, 1,396	Silk-sellers, 933 13 Putwas and Elakabunds (Strin-Goldsmiths, 4.528 gers of pearls and ornativous ments), 1,396 14 Kahars (bearers), 1,806 27 Bludwases (confectioners), 1,396 15 Priests, 1,806 27 Bludwases (confectioners), 1,806 28 Blacksmiths, 1,396 15 Priests, 10,467 27 Silk-weavers, 1,806 28 Blacksmiths, 1,396 17 Porters (see explanation), 1,87,657 29 Barbers, 1,396 19 Bittaee (gold-lace makers), 1,732 31 Tailors, 1,732 31 Tailors, 1,396 32 Sikleegurs (polishers),

BENARES .- (Concluded.)

34	Oil-sellers,	9,478	65	Soap-sellers,	205	94	Ganja and bhang-sellers,		47
35	Green-grocers,	530	66	Bhistees (water-carriers),	280	95	Colliers (Charcoal-dealers),		542
36	Sweepers,	629	67	Shoe-makers,	1,965	96	Dhooneea (cotton-cleaners),		599
37	Carpenters,	812	68	Dufalees (musical mendicants),	302	97	Firework Manufucturers,		142
38	Panfurosh (pann-sellers),	2,008	69	Huqqaly (precious stone cut-		98	Hukkeems, baid, and jurrah	8	
39	Neeareea (gold-washers),	142		ters),	22 9		(professors of medicines),		485
40	Surraf (money-changers),	684	70	Dustarbund (turban-makers),	22	99	Bhuteearas (inn-keepers),		145
41	Tal-wallas (wood-sellers),	491	71	Chooreefurosh (bracelet-sel-		100	Book-binders,		61
42	Arakush (sawyers),	69		lers),	930	101	Bunjaras (corn-carriers),	•	7,912
43	Fruit-sellers,	943	72	Taree-sellers,	188	102	Horse-dealers,		37
44	Carters (drivers of carts and		73	Nalbund (farrier),	97	103	Dealers in swine,	••	59
	ekkas),	1,208	74	Stone-masons,	1,287	104	Indigo Manufacturers,	••	6
45	Muhajuns (bankers),	2,176	75	Sellers of earthen pots	278	105	Saltpetre ditto,		240
46	Soormasaz (antimony-sellers).	50	76	Roodrakshfurosh (bead neck-		106	Dealers in salt,	••	64
47	Attars (druggists),	106		lace makers).	46	107	Talaha (maamana)	••	21,831
48	Kinkhabbaf (gold-cloth-weavers),	24	77	Ruffoogur (darners),	186	108	Rope-makers,	••	130
49	Glass Manufacturers,	14	78	Muduok-sellers,	9	109	Brick-makers,	••	170
Б0	Laksaz (scaling-way makers),	21	79	Songsters,	457	110	Basket-makers,	••	2,174
51	Cheepeegurs (cloth printers),	384	80	Grass-cutters,	229	111	Fowlers,	••	147
52	Butchers,	1,418	81	Watchmakers,	25	112	Naichafurosh, or pipe-sellere	8,	233
53	Mullas (boatmen),	3,459	82	Tobacco-sellers,	1,281	113	Koondigurs (Fullers),	••	84
54	Pushumfurosh (sellers of wollen		83	Wine Merchants,	256	114	Dealers in cocoanut,	••	21
	cloths),	19	84	Sugar manufacturers and sel-		115	Bakers,	••	853
55	Tubaksaz (silver-leaf makers),	50		lers,	964	116	Chowdhrees,	••	158
56	Poutia (gold-wire drawers),	21	85	Jewellers,	635	117	Guilders,	••	7
57	Buttunsaz (button-makers),	83	86	Painters (Mussuvvir), decora-		118	Book-sellers,	••	24
59	Sangurh (grinders),	6		tors,	101	119	Coffee and pipe-sellers,	••	14
59	Tublasaz (musical instrument		87	Rungsaz,	447	120	Masons,	••	235
	makers),	401	88	Basatee (pedlars and corn		121	Sellers of cotton thread,		43)
60	Chupraee (flat-wire makers),	726		chandlers),	495	122	Gundhee (perfumers),	••	235
61	Zurdoze (embroiderers),	789	89	Kullaegurs (Tinmen),	584	123	Miscellaneous,	••	5,185
62	Gotabaf (gold and silver-lace		90	Fishermen,	42	124	Vakeels,	••	56
	makers),	1,129	91	Punsaree,	15,521	125	School-masters,	••	124
63	Churkhzunee (cotton spinners),	3 69	92	Seal-engravers,	82	l	•		
64	Blanket-makers,	4,599	93	Paper-manufacturers,	3 69		Total, .	•••	7,93,277

GHAZEEPORE.

	Zemindars,	•••	33,005	29	Sugar-brokers,	•••	729	58	Soap-sellers,	•••	182
2	Private servants,		61,193	30	Barbers,	•••	15,494	59	Tinkers,	•••	70
3	Government Employees,	•••	1,205	31	Bankers,	•••	101	60	Cutters (polishers),	•••	51
4	Police.	•••	950	32	Goldsmiths,	***	10,913	61	Farriers,	•••	164
5	Labourers,	•••	2,28,393	33	Ekka-drivers,	•••	364	62	Carpet-sellers.	•••	
6	Singers and dancers,		3,465	34	Dyers,	•••	1,068	63	Carriers,	•••	410
7	Kahars (bearers),	•••	5,097	35	Chooree-makers.		2,179	64	Dubgurs (leather vesse	l-ma-	
8	Masons,	•••	464	36	Hakeems (physicians),	***	190		kers).		119
9	Butchers.	•••	1,015	37	Weavers,	•••	42,617	65	Basket-makers,	•••	1 6*0
10	Tradesmen.*	•••	41,400	38	Oil-sellers,	•••	20,489	66	Sugar-merchants,	•••	2121
17	Petty dealers.	•••	6,891	39	Pipe-makers,	•••	45	67	Liquor-vendors.	•••	106
12	Herdsmen,	•••	5,855	40	Grain-sellers,	•••	1,805	68	Druggists,	***	••
13	Boatmen.	•••	15,937	41	Confectioners,	•••	1,257	69	Bhistees,	•••	- 41
14	Washermen,	•••	9,062	42	Book-binders,	•••	24	70	Fowlers.	•••	24
15	Cloth Merchants.	•••	1,322	43	Shoe-sellers.	•••	15,789	71	Shepherds,	***	E 126
16	Carpenters,	•••	5,003	44	Firework-makers.	***	85	72	Saltpetre Manufacturers,	•••	£ 105
17	Toddy-seilers,	•••	6 96	45	Stone-cutters.	•••	389	73	Bhuttearahs,	•••	114
18	Paun-sellers,	***	4,763	46	Chowdrees.	•••	240	74	Drummers,	•••	463
19	Tailors,	•••	3,335	47	Bakers (bread-sellers),	•••	94	75	Green-grocers,	•••	1 111
20	Brick-burners.	•••	118	48	Metal-refiners.	•••	40	76	Vaccinators,	•••	53
21	Bhurbhoonjas (parchers	of		49	Torch-bearers,	•••	2,749	77	Herbalists.	•••	201
	gram),	•••	30,676	50	Pack-bullock owners.	•••	12,427	78	Wood-sellers.	•••	190
22	Painters (decorators),	•••	42	51	Cotton-cleaners,	•••	2,668	79	Rope-sellers,	•••	11
28	Cotton-spinners,	•••	710	52	Putwahs (broiders,)	•••	1,003	80	Beggars.	•••	11,776
24	Sweepers,	•••	1,715	53	Ironsmiths.	•••	15,667	81	Indigo Planters,	•••	36
25	Cultivators,	•••	6,70,257	54	Ruffoogurs,	•••	39	82	Eunuchs.	•••	143
26	Potters,	•••	14,175	55	Gardeners.	•••	1,368	83	Prostitutes.	•••	1,152
27	Turban-binders.		31	56	Braziers.	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	962	"		•••	
28	Priests,	•••	6,873	57	Bhauts (Bards),	•••	572	ľ	GRAND TOTAL,	•••	13,42,234

* Spice-dealers (punsarees), ... 23,600 Jewellers, ... 6,800 Copper-basin dealers, ... 11,000

AJMERE.

			Ajmere.	. Mhairwarah.	Total.			Ajmere.	Mhairwarah.	
Traders and Merch	ants,	•••	11,364	4,536	15,900	Labourers,	***	59,743	5,783	65,526
Shurroffs,	•••	•••	1,337		1,470	Earthen-pot sellers,	•••	2,999	1,455	4,454
Cloth Merchants,	•••	•••	1,261		1 304	Oil-makers and sellers,	•••	970	366	1,336
Retail-dealers,		•••	11,359		12,944	Betel-sellers,		329	6	335
Confectioners,	***	•••	808		883	Bakers,	•••	328	•••	328
Goor and sugar-dea		•••	75		75	Tents and basket, &c, sellers,	•••	185	135	32.1
Cultivators,	•••	•••	1,59,519	64.075	2,23,594	Atishbaz, or firework-makers,	•••	85	400	ۇ <u>8</u> دە
Servants,	•••	•••	26,341	3,939	*30,280	Fishermen and hunters,	•••	30	6	36
Goldsmiths,	***	•••	2,159	405	2.564	Wood-sellers,	•••	105	9 -	114
Weavers,	•••	•••	9,469		10,914	Washermen,	•••	1,192	152	1,344
Carpenters and Tur		•••	2,060	518	2,578	Drum-beaters, &c.,	•••	951	1,219	2,170
Tailors,	•••	•••	1,631	438	2,069	Dancers and songsters,	***	598	141	739
Salt-makers,	•••	•••	993	111	1,104	Comb and sirkee-sellers,	•••	107	17	124
Rungraiz, or dyers,		•••	2, 56 6		2,834	Sweepers,	•••	2,034	294	2,328
Physicians,		•••	112		124	Butchers,	•••	782	368	1,150
Medicine sellers.	146	•••	441	24	465	Beggars,	•••	18,432	2 ,510	20,942
Worshippers and sl	 hrine-k		699	40	739	Shoemakers,	•••	3,383	1,731	5,114
Horse dealers,			146	-	146	Masons,	•••	1,040	222	1,262
Basatees (pedlars),	•••	•••	347	39	386	Bhurbhoonjas, or bhoojwas,	•••	222	35	257
Braziers,	•••	•••	202	34	236	Dullal, or brokers,		322	33	355
Chooree-makers,	•••	•••	777	172	949	Hummalls,	•••	•••	13	13
Blacksmiths,	•••	•••	1,048	634	1,682	Sikligurs,	•••	51	6	57
Cotton cleaners,	•••	•••	1,200	212	1,412	Neearya, or metal-cleaners,	•••	7	2	y
Abkar,	•••	•••	1,200 549	140	689	Vegetable and fruit-sellers,	•••	551	52	603
Butter and Ghee-sel	llers,	•••	1,767	159	1,926	Total, •••		3,32,676	93,592	4,26,208

* Government Employees, Policemen, ... 1,438 Other Servants, ... 25,954

TABLE NO. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH,

AND THE

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

TABLE NO. VI.

DEHRA DOON.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

		Pergunnah.		Number of houses.	Population.	Average number of persons to a house.
Western Doon, Eastern Doon, Jounsar Bawar,	***	 ••• ••• T	 otal,	 11,711 3,246 5,266 20,223	52,693 13,606 36,532 1,02,831	4·49 4·19 6·93 5·08

SEHARUNPORE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE

Seharunpore,	•••	•••	•••		27,141	1,10,340	4.06
Fyzabad Behut,	•••	***	•••		7,937	40,610	5.11
Mozufferrabad.	•••	•••	•••		7,705	40,244	5-23
Hurroura,	•••	•••	•••		10,694	52,485	4-97
Deobund.	•••	***	•••		14,286	73,994	5.17
Rampore,	•••	•••	•••		16,129	74,525	4.63
Nagul,	•••	•••	•••		12,100	55,998	4.62
Roorkee Jourasee,	•••	444	•••		5,494	51,365	9:34
Bhugwanpore,	•••	***	•••	•••	11,538	56,725	4.91
Munglour.	•••	•••	•••		14,158	68,628	4.84
Jowalapore,	•••		•••	1	9,608	55,780	5 80
Nukoor.	•••	***	•••	•••	13,183	51,102	3-87
Sirsawah,	•••		•••		8,817	36,894	4:18
Gungoh,	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,563	53,100	3-91
Sooltanpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,369	44,693	3:34
		Total,	•••		1,85,722	8,66,483	4.66
		TOWNS.					
Cohammana				•	14 046	. 44 110	-07
Seharunpore,	•••	•••	•••	***	14,946	44,119	295
Deobund,	***	200	•••	•••	5,197	21,714	4.17

MOZUFFERNUGGUR,

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE

lozuffernuggur,	•••	•••		•••		12,454	49,518	3-97
Bugrah,	•••	•••				10,840	42,910	3-95
Poor,	•••	•••		•••		8,850	33,274	3:75
hurthawul.	•••	•••		•••		8,466	37,601	4:44
ordhunpore.	•••	•••		•••	(2,323	14,649	6:30
Thana Bhowun,	•••	•••		•••		10,502	44,222	4.31
hinjhanah,	•••	•••		•••	•••	8,293	36,243	4:37
Bedowlee,	•••	•••		•••	•••	5,232	23,279	4:4:
Shamlee,	•••	•••		•••	***	13,846	56,856	4.10
Kyrana,	•••	•••		•••		8,061	37,010	4.5
Boodhana,	•••	•••		•••		8,557	40,501	4:73
Shikarpore,	•••	•••		•••	•••	11,309	51,935	4.5
Kandla,	•••	•••		•••		13,024	62,617	4.8
Chatowlee,	•••	•••		•••		11,592	45,643	3-9
lowlee Jansuth.	•••	•••		•••		8,326	34,543	4-1
Shokurhairee,	•••	•••		•••		9,472	36,959	3-9
Shooma Sumbulh	ira,	•••		•••	•••	8,113	34,452	4-2
		_	lotal.			1,59,260	6,82,212	47

MEERUT.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE

							
Meerut,	•••		•••		67,699	2,68,541	3-96
Hawper Gorah,	•••	•••	•••		24,565	90,760	3-69
Gurhmucktesur,	•••	•••	•••		11,061	42,934	3-53
Surawa Ijrara,	•••	•••	•••		8,754	34,445	3-93
Pooth,	•••	•••	•••		5,315	21,145	3-97
Sirdhana.	•••	•••	•••		20,031	80,937	4:40
Burnawah,		•••	•••		13,366	63,338	4:73
Hustnapore,	•••		•••		18,488	69,066	3.73
Kithour,	•••	•••	•••		15,778	62,658	3-9-)
Dasnah,	•••				17,361	70,910	4:03
Julalabad,	•••	•••	•••		22,470	97,192	4:32
Lonee,	•••	•••			15,453	61,512	3-93
	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	24,202	1,04,147	4:30
Baghput,	•••	•••.	•••	•••]	13,118	53,254	4705
Baroute,	•••	•••	•••	***	10,837	43,170	3-93
Kotanah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,286		3.83
Chuprowlee,	•••	•••	•••	•••]	9,200	35,584	300
		Total,	•••	[2,97,784	11,99,593	402
		TOWNS.		-			
		101110.					
City Meerut,	•••	***	•••		15,497	55,471	3-57
Cantonment Ditto,	•••	•4•	•••		7,886	23,907	3:03
J,	•••				,,,,,,		

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

		Pergunnah.			Number of houses.	Population.	Average number of persons to a house.
Burrun,	•••	•••	•••	•••	17,572	78,787	4.48
Agowta,	***	•••	•••	•••	11,776	53,512	4.24
Syana,	***	•••	***	•••	15,139	62,346	4.11
Shikarpoor,	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,558	35,222	3.68
Anoopshuhur,	•••	•••			14,612	64,521	4.41
Debace,	•••	•••	***	***	15,274	72,143	4.72
Ahar,	•••		•••	•••	11,070	50,274	4.24
Khoorja,		•••	•••	•••			5.19
Puhasoo,	•••	•••	•••	***	17,450	90,678	
	***	•••	•••	• • • •	9,740	47,089	4.83
Jewur,	•••	•••	***	•••	9,710	49,380	5.08
Secundrabad,	•••	•••	•••	•••	12,819	75,381	5.88
Dadree,	•••	•••	•••	•	14,914	73,486	4.92
Dunkour,	•••	•••	***	•••	11,947	47,612	3.98
							-!
		T	otal,		1,71,581	8,00,431	4.65
		TOWN.					
Khoorja,	•••	10WM.	•••		4,024	24,584	6.10

ALLYGURH.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

Coel,					25 505	1 00 040	0.46
лосц Э	•••	•••	***	•••	65,767	1,62,042	2.46
Burrowlee,	•••	•••	•••		1,847	8, 80 0	4.76
Moorthul,	•••	•••	•••		4,022	21,203	5.27
Attrowlee,	•••			i	24,813	1,26,143	5.08
lungeeree,		***	•••	•••	2,978	14,486	4.86
Hussungurh,	•••	•••	•••	•••			
Goree,	•••	•••	•••	•••	12,236	56,341	4.60
ioree,	***	***	•••		8,101	39,344	4.85
Hatrass,	***				29,155	1,44,651	4.96
doorsan,	•••	•••	•••	i i	9,130	42,209	4.63
Secundra Rao,	•••	•••	•••	•••	31,532	1,49,685	4.74
lussain,		•••	***	•••			4.44
Khyr,	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,125	18,323	
myr,	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,500	48,418	4.61
hundous,	***		•••	i	6,562	31,549	4.80
omna,	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,133	10,463	4.90
Cuppull,	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,659	51,881	4.86
FF	***			1	10,000	01,001	4 00
			Total,	[
			1000,	•••	2,23,560	9,25,538	4.13
				-			
		TOWNS.		i i		ì	
bel City,	•••	•••	•••		42,720	48,403	1.13
latrass City,				1	6,177		3.84
meruos City,	•••	•••	***	•••	0,177	23,722	3.94

KUMAON.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

hlas						2.421	
alee,	***	•••	•••	•••	19,542	94,991	4.86
aramundel,	•••	•••	•••		22,565	66,202	2.93
howgurkha,	***	•••	•••		4,661	22,662	4.86
huldakote,	•••	•••	•••		3,968	23,087	5.81
ingolee,	•••	•••	•••		2,981	20,054	6.72
ote.	•••	•••	•••		2,662	12,614	4.73
mpoor,	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,658	19,120	5.22
otolee,	•••	•••	•••		1,054	4,414	4.18
abroree,	•••	•••	•••		1,495	8,004	5.35
lee Kumaon,	•••	•••	•••		6,860	37,438	5.45
eeanee Rao.	•••	•••	•••	[2,898	12,167	4.19
ore,					3,560	18,090	5.08
era Askote.	***	•••	•••	•••	1,432	12,417	8.67
tah Puhar,	•••	•••	•••		1,402	12,411	001
ukata Puhar.	•••	•••	***	\$	6,267	22,102	3.52
		•••	•••	ر ا	1		4-9-4
owbynsee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	873	3,620	4.14
uniakote,	•••	•••	•••		1,432	7,203	5.03
mgurh,	•••	•••	•••	•••	491	1,605	3.26
		Total	,		8 6,3 99	3,85,790	4.46
				Į į	1	i	

GURHWAL.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

			Total,		49,186	2,48,742	5.05
lla Sulan,	•••	300	•••		5,351	. 27,596	5.15
ılla Sul an	•••	•••	•••		5,869	32,533	5.54
inga Sulan,	•••	•••	•••		6,772	32,955	4.86
inkhund s.	•••	•••	•••	••• j	1,335	5,592	4.18
gpoor,	•••	•••	•••		5,839	29,133	. 4.98
solee,	•••	•••	•••		1,313	7,117	5.42
wulgurh,	•••	•••	•••		3,579	18,629	5·2 5
oundkote,	•••	***	•••		3,328	17,646	5.30
andpoor,	•••	•••	•••		4,507	23,460	5.50
dhan,	•••	•••	•••		3,241	16,618	5.12
uhsyoon,	•••	•••	•••		8,052	37,463	4.65

BIJNOUR.

number of houses in each pergunnah, and the average number of persons to a house.

		Pergunnah.	1	Nv	umber of houses.	Population.	Average number of persons to a house.
Bijnour, Daranugger, Mundawur, Chandpoor, Boorlipoor, Bashta, Sherekote, Seohara, Nehtour, Nugeena, Burhapoora, Afzulgurh,		*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***		9,955 7,639 8,230 13,099 7,142 5,769 17,996 9,807 7,439 15,857 6,010 13,969	47,603 37,028 35,878 59,616 31,422 26,853 80,917 43,949 32,518 69,681 26,894	478 484 435 435 439 465 449 448 437 439
Nujeebabad, Keeruthpoor, Akberabad,	•••	***	••• ••• •••	•••	13,909 12,020 10,347 4,688	65,187 64,840 46,710 21,884	4.66 5.39 4.51 4.66
		Tota	al,		1,49,967	6,90,975	4.60

MORADABAD.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

						·	
Moradabad,	•••	•••	•••		49,619	2,15,835	4-34
Sumbhul,	•••	•••	•••		44,337	2,06,047	4.64
Billaree,	•••	•••	•••		50,347	1,92,682	3-82
Amroha,	•••	•••	•••		33,950	1,57,813	4.64
Hussunpoor,	•••	•••	•••		33,090	1,44,582	4:36
Thakoordwara,	•••	\ •••	•••		22,415	1,04,428	4.65
Kasheepoor,	t ••	•••	•••	••• }	17,114	73,919	431
	•		Total,		2,50,872	10,95,306	4:36
		TOWNS.					
Moradabad,	•••	•••	•••		16,097	57,304	355
Chundousee,	•••	•••	444		4,833	22,122	4:57
Sumbhul,	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,479	41,456	4:37
Amroha,	•••	•••	•••	•••]	7,330	32,314	4.40
				I I	<u> </u>		

BUDAON.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE

***	•••	•••		25,386	1,24,198	4:89
•••	•••	•••	•••	19,209		474
•••	•••	•••		11,276		4.61
•••		•••		9,950		4.48
•••	•••	•••		16,849		4:37
		***	1			5:47
						503
						501
						5-17
			1			4:54
•••	•••	•••		20,258	94,060	4-64
	Trotal .		-	1 05 150	0.00.010	4-00
	10681,	•••	•••	1,00,100	8,89,810	4190
	TOWN.					
•••	•••	•••		6,813	21,044	4:40
			Total,	Total,		

BAREILLY.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

							
Crore,	•••	•••	•••		37,018	2,75,819	7:45
Shah ee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,907	42,069	5:32
Seroulee (north),	•••	•••	•••		7,722	41,278	5:47
Ajaon,	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,049	14,132	2:00
Nuwabgunj,	•••	•••	•••	•••]	20,442	1,22,264	5-96
Besulpoor,	•••	•••	•••		35,917	1,96,839	5.48
Chowmehla,	•••	•••	•••	••• 1	8,140	43,452	5:33
Sirsawun,	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,139	22,538	5.44
Kabur,	•••	•••	•••		6,251	34,835	5:57
Ritcha.	•••	•••	•••	•••	18,283	98,025	5:36
Aonla,	•••	•••	•••		15,417	75,119	4-87
Suneha,	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,668	55,273	5-18
Bullea.	•••	•••	•••		4,756	24,314	5.11
Seroulee (south),	•••	•••	•••		6,812	32,254	4:73
Furreedpoor,	•••	•••	•••		21,817	1,15,557	5 -2 9
Pilleebheet,	•••	•••	•••	•••	21,394	1,04,678	4-89
Jehanabad,	•••	***	•••	•••]	16,193	82,888	5.11
		To	tal,		2,49,925	13,81,334	5-52
		TOWNS.		.			
City Bareilly,	•••	•••	•••		20,894	95,541	457
City Pillibheet,	•••	***	•••	:::	6,116	27,907	456

SHAHJEHAN PORE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

NUMBE	THE OF HOU	BES IN EACH	PERGUI	WAH, AI	THE AVI	CRAGE NUMBER C	F PERSONS TO	A HOUSE.
		Pergunnah.				Number of Houses.	Population.	Average number of Persons to a House
Shahjehanpore,	•••	•••		•••		55,493	2,69,828	4.86
Tilhur,	•••	•••		•••	•••	14,468	79,926	5.52
Julalpore,	•••	•••		•••	•••	7,683	42,448	5.52
Khera Bujhera,	•••	•••		•••	•••	8,529	48,015	5.62
Meeranpoor Kuttra, Negohi,		•••		•••	•••	1,646	8,738	6:30
Jalalabad,	•••	•••		•••	•••	9,358 32,417	50,569 1,60,303	5·40 4·94
Powyan,	•••	•••		•••	•••	32,370	1,58,811	4.90
Baragaon,	•••	•••		•••	•••	9,825	50,753	5.16
Poorunpore,	•••	•••		•••	•••	17,546	82,865	4.72
Khotar,	•••	•••		•••	•••	14,453	64,588	4.46
		TOWN.	Total,	•••	•••	2,03,788	10,16,844	4.98
Shahjehanpore,	•••			•••	***	15,197	71,719	4.71
				TE	RRAL	1		-1
NUMBE	R OF HOU	SES IN EACH	PERGU	NNAH, A	ND THE AVI	ERAGE NUMBER (F PERSONS TO	A HOUSE.
Bazpore,	•	•••		•••	•••	4,264	19,439	4.55
Guderpore,		•••		•••	•••	2,292	10,798	4.71
Roodurpore,	•••	•••		•••	•••	9,280	20,290	2.18
Kilpooree,		•••		•••	***	1,713	11,662	6.87
Nanuk Mutta Mams Bilheree.	ajhoondee,	•••		•••	•••	· 2,119 1,841	13,557 16,056	6•39 8·72
, and toy	•••		Total,	•••	•••	21,509	91,802	4.26
								1
NUMBE	R OF HOU	SES IN EACH	PERGUN		TTRA.	CRAGE NUMBER O	F PERSONS TO	A HOUSE.
Kosee,		•••				18,432	68,796	3.73
Suhar,	•••	•••		•••	•••	20,202	91,404	4.52
reeng,	•••	•••		•••	•••	21,042	90,125	4.28
luzoor Tehseel, Mu		•••		•••	•••	26,658	1,05,895	8.97
lath Nohjheel,	•••	•••		•••	•••	17,806	83,826	4.70
luhabun Raya,	•••	•••		•••	•••	26,589	1,31,362	4·94 4·83
adabad, ullesur,	•••	•••		•••	•••	19,461 27,783	94,058 1,34,855	4.85
uncour,	•••		Total,	•••	•••	1,77,973	8,00,321	4.49
futtra.		TOWNS.	ŕ				51,540	4.02
Bindrabun,	•••	•••		•••	•••	12,819 6,350	21,500	8:38
NUMI	BER OF HO	OUSES IN EAC	H PERGU		GRA, AND THE AV	VERAGE NUMBER	OF PERSONS TO	O A HOUSE.
Iuzoor Tehseel.	•••			•••		56,773	2,53,294	4.46
erozabad,	•••	•••		•••	•••	19,703	99,995	5.07
hundowlee,	•••	•••			•••	23,150	1,10,143	4.75
radutnuggur,	•••	•••		•••	•••	18,419	88,761	4.81
heyragurh,	•••	•••		•••	•••	17,876	90,318	5.05 4.89
sh Pinnahut, uttehabad.	•••	•••	•	•••	•••	27,485 17,695	1,34,433 83,515	4.72
uttenabad, uttehpoor Secree,	•••	•••		•••	•••	17,630	76,215	4.32
arrah,	•••	•••		•••	•••	19,601	91,870	4.68
•			Total,	•••	•••	2,18,332	10,28,544	4.71
gra City,	•••	TOWN.		•••	•••	32,967	1,42,661	4:32
NUMBE	R OF HOU	SES IN EACH			JCKAB	A D. RAGE NUMBER O	F PERSONS TO	A HOUSE.
humshabad, umpill,	•••	•••		***	•••	20,526 17,817	96,201 82,272	4·68 4·61
mpni, mjpore,	•••	•••		•••	•••	14,356	60,646	4.22
ihara,	•••	•••		•••	•••	33,472	1,24,318	3.71
ohumdabad.		•••		•••	•••	4,533	21,933	4.83
umshabad Huzoo	•	•••		•••	•••	11,632	55,052	4·73 4·37
ligram,	•••	•••		•••	•••	12,938	56,606	4.84
ubramow,	***	•••		•••	•••	12,944	62,679 1 18 081	4.54
mouj, nutteea Tirwa,	•••	•••		•••	•••	26,002 18,230	1,18,081 79,462	4.35
wrick,	***	•••		•••	•••	6,392	28,494	4.45
kutpore,	•••	•••		***	•••	4,394	21,870	4.97
ckrawah,	•••	•••		•••	•••	3,264	15,462	4.73
amgunj	•••	•••		•••	•••	12,912	58,958	4.56
akhutmow,	•••	•••		•••	•••	4,179	19,509	4.66
rrumnuggur,	•••	•••		•••	•••	2,573	14,400	5.59
			Total			2,06,164	9,15,943	4.44
irmiokahad		TOWN.	Total,	•••	•••	21,305	73,110	3:43
urruckabad,	•••	•••		•••	•••	0000 کانونا کے	70,110	
						. '		

MYNPOORY.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

		Pergunnah.		Ţ	Number of Houses.	Population.	Average number of Persons to a House
Mynpoory			:		11,182	50,403	4:50
Northern Souj,	•••	***	•••		4,909	25,553	5-20
Karaolee,		•••	•••	\	7,686	32,626	4-24
Ghirour.	•••	***	•••	}	11,565	53,573	4 63
Moostufabad,	***	•••	•••		28,169	1,25,781	4.46
Shekoabad,		•••	•••		28,218	1,34,729	4:77
Kurhul,		***	•••		6,727	32,541	4-83
Southern Souj,	•••	•••	•••		2,442	12,261	5.02
Burnahul.	•••	•••	•••	:::	8,382	41,200	4-91
Kishnee Nubbee		•••	•••	:::	8,227	46,504	5.65
Alleepoor Puttee,		•••	•••	:::	3,086	14,609	4.73
Bhowgong Munch		•••	•••	į į	24,529	1,12,510	4.58
Bewur.	•••	•••		•••	3,794	17,930	4.72
20,	•••		•••	••• -			
		Tota	al,		1,48,916	7,00,220	470
		TOWN.	•	-			
City Mynpoory,	•••	•••	•••		5,394	21,179	3-92

ETAWAH.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

Mouzah Etawah	Khass,	•••	•••			7,472	27,228	297
		TOWN.						
		Total,	•••			1,34,608	6,26,444	4-65
Dullelnuggur,	•••	•••	•••	•		24,341	1,03,888	4-26
Phuppoond,	•••	•••	•••	•		19,244	93,144	4:84
Bidhoona,	•••	•••	•••		l	25,457	1,19,521	4169
Bhurtna,	•••	•••	•••			27,551	1,39,135	5-05
Etawah,	•••	•••	•••			38,015	1,70,756	4:49

ETAH.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

		<u>_</u>					
Etah,					11,179	55,388	4-95
	•••	•••	***				
Marehra,	•••	•••	•••		18,896	92,767	4-90
Sukeet,	***	•••	•••		10,013	51,911	5.18
Souhar,	•••	•••	•••		2,343	11,634	4.96
Azimnuggur,	•••	•••	•••		19,881	1,00,735	5106
Burna,		•••	•••		2,571	14,041	5:46
Putialee,	•••	•••	•••		5,566	26,973	484
Nidpoor,	•••	•••	•••		9,722	52,283	5:37
Oolaie,	•••	•••	•••		2,901	15,555	5:36
Bilram,	•••	• •••	•••	1	10,088	54,572	5.40
Puchlana,	•••	•••	•••]	2,548	12,419	4.87
Soron,	•••	•••	•••		4,668	23,671	5-07
Fyzpoor Budria,	•••	•••		1	4,015	22,397	5.57
Sirpoora,	•••	•••	•••		5,743	29,778	518
Sehawur,	•••	•••	•••		7,815	38,067	4.87
Kursana,	•••	•••	•••		2,320	12,160	5-24
					,	•	
							5.10
		T	'otal,		1,20,269	6,14,351	2.10
					l		

JALOUN.

number of houses in each pergunnah, and the average number of persons to a house.

Jaloun, Alta, Oraie, Koonch, Madhogurh,	••• ••• ••• •••	 Total,		23,710 19,364 16,417 16,294 14,881	97,968 99,446 61,569 62,788 83,833	4·13 5·13 3·75 3·85 5·63
		Total,	•••	90,666	4,05,604	141

JHANSIE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE

Jhansie, Bhandere, Mote, Mow, Pundwaha, Gurotha, Goorsurai,	***	••• ••• ••• •••		•••	 	9,799 8,377 13,515 22,822 8,518 8,959 4,956	49,809 38,061 46,800 97,759 37,963 57,310 29,740	5 09 4 5 4 3 4 6 4 28 4 4 5 6 39 6 00
			Total,	•••	•••	76,946	3,57,442	1.21

TABLE NO. VI.-(Continued.)

LULLUTPORE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

	 · Pergunnah.		N	umber of Houses.	Population.	Average number of Persons to a House.
Lullutpore, falbehut, Balabehut, Bansie, Mehrownee, Banpore, Morowra Nahut,	 			13,354 8,722 3,259 4,643 4,164 10,757 10,249	61,209 39,728 14,321 22,416 19,349 48,506 42,617	4·58 4·55 4·39 4·82 4·64 4·50 4·15
	To	otal,		55,148	2,48,146	4.49

CAWNPORE,

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

Akberpore,	•••	•••	•••		23,513	1,04,001	4.42
Bilhour,	•••	•••	•••		22,037	98,368	4.46
Bhogneepore,	•••	•••	•••	1	24,534	1,02,041	4.15
Jaujmow,	•••	•••	•••		71,103	2,80,826	3.94
erapore,	•••	•••	•••		28,078	1,22,374	4.35
Russoolabad,	•••	•••	•••		20,553	95,975	4.66
sarlı Sulempore,	•••	•••	•••		26,299	1,05,374	4.00
heorajpore,	•••	•••	•••		32,580	1,54,827	4.75
hatumpore,	•••		•••		28,592	1,25,076	4.37
				<u> </u>			
•			Total,	•••	2,77,289	11,88,862	4.28
		TOWN.		-		-	
City, Civil Station	, and Cantor	ment,	•••		28,413	1,13,601	3.99

FUTTEHPORE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

uttehporc,	•••	***	•••		25,557	1,08,760	4.25
luswa,	•••	•••	•••		16,316	60,061	3.68
hazeepore,	•••	•••	•••		11,076	46,887	4.23
yasah,	•••	•••	•••		4,045	16,725	4.13
loottour,	•••	•••	•••		5,890	26,897	4.56
indkee.	•••	•••	•••		10,220	44,363	4.34
looteeagoonere,	•••	•••	•••		8,984	39,254	4.36.
uppehjar,	•••	•••	•••		8,880	39,191	4.41
lutgaon,	•••	•••	•••]	21,286	96,437	4.53
ootla	•••	•••	•••		4,689	21,198	4.52
kdula,	•••	•••	•••		15,936	69,722	4.37
hata,	•••	•••	•••		3,348	14,874	4.44
ora.	•••	•••	•••		21,624	96,417	4.45
•					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· •	
		7	Cotal,		1,57,851	6,80,786	4.31
		•	.otai,	•••	1,01,001	0,00,700	401
							
		· TOWN.		ŀ	}	!	
L., 1							
uttehpore Khass,	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,184	20,478	4.89

BANDA.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

		Total,	•••		1,69,138	7,24,372	4.28
1							
tonda	•••	•••	•••		19,236	79,760	4.14
40douse	•••	•••	•	•••	22,403 20,341	97,482 85,251	4·35 4·19
hiboo,	•••	•••			17,727	80,078	4.21
Aursends.	•••	•••	•••		4,119 19,692	17,013 85,423	4·13 4·33
lugasee,	•••	***	***		17,902	69,506	3.88
Imounas (Tilland)	•••	•••	•••)	13,775 9,086	38,085	4.19
Plenon	•••	•••	•••	•••	24,857	1,07,565 64,209	4·32 4·66

ALLAHABAD. TUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

		Pergunnah.]:	Number of Houses.	Population.	Average num Persons to a
					63,390	2,79,032	4.4
,	••	•••	***		10,835	41,046	37
	•••	•••	***		17,757	74,776	4:
	•••	•••	***	•••	28,068	1,16,115	•
	•••	, •••	•••	•••	21,715	93,466	4
	•••	•••	•••		16,201	68,666	1 4
irzapore Chouharee,		•••	•••	•••	4,377	19,350	1 4
	•	•••	•••	•••	18,835	83,891	4
	•••	•••	•••	•••	19,090	86,263 92,686	4
	•••	•••	•••	•••	20,512	71,999	1 3
	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,659	1,23,350	1 7
••	•••	•••	•••	•••	28,899 15,641	64,698	1 4
· ·	•••	•••	•••	••• \	3,867	17,441	1 3
'	•••	••• •	•••	•••	10,900	47,043	
al. Chourasee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,512	41,380	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,643	19,683	1 :
	•••	•••	•••		2,574	10,876	1
	•••	•••	•••		8,440	41,422	
ıl. Manda,	•••	***	•••				-
		To	otal,	··· [3,19,915	13,93,183	
	Α.	TOWN.				1 or 00¢	
ity, Civil Station, ar	nd Canton	nent in Pergunnah	Chail,	•••	21,876	1,05,926	
NUMBI	ER OF HO	OUSES IN EACH PE	HUMEI	ERPO THE AVER	R E . AGE NUMBER OF	PERSONS TO A	HOUSE.
NUMBI				1		31,340	
umeerpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,978 12,643	57,100	1
•	•••	•••	•••	[12,643 16,667	52,919	
	•••	•••	•••	:::	18,592	80,479	
	•••	•••	•••	1	18,592 24,374	1,05,204	
aat,	•••	•••	•••	•••	22,552	96,567	1
unwaree,	•••	•••	•••		6,396	29,056	1
eitpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,451	68,276	1
uhoba,	•••	····	1-4-1		1,23,653	5,20,941	-
			otal,	•••	1,20,000		
NUMBER	OF HOU	JSES IN EACH PE	GORU C	THE AVE	RAGE NUMBER O	i	A HOUSE.
morha, Durungabad Nagur,		USES IN EACH PE	RGUNNAH, AND 	THE AVE	30,315 21,772	1,81, 4 21 1,25,193	A HOUSE
morha, Jurungabad Nagur, Jursoornuggur Bust	 tee,	•••	mgunnah, and 	 	30,315 21,772 26,259	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695	A HOUSE.
morha, Jurungabad Nagur, Junsoornuggur Bust Inttunpore Bansie,	 tee,	 	mgunnah, and 	 	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221	A HOUSE.
morha, ourungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Bust tuttunpore Bansie, tenseknore (West),	 tee, 	 	RGUNNAH, AND	 	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935	A HOUSE
morha, burungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Bust tuttunpore Bansie, senaekpore (West), funsoolbore Ghose,	 tee, 	 	RGUNNAH, AND	 	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237	A HOUSE.
morha, hurungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Bust tuttunpore Bansie, kenaekpore (West), funsoolpore Ghose, funsounpore Mughu	 tee, 	 	RGUNNAH, AND	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153	A HOUSE
morha, burungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Bust tuttunpore Bansie, senaekpore (West), sussoolpore Ghose, fussounpore Mughu Jahoolee,	 tee, 	 	RGUNNAH, AND	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202	A HOUSE.
morha, furungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Bust tuttunpore Bansis tenaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, fussunpore Mughu fahoolee,	 tee, r,	 	RGUNNAH, AND	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255	A HOUSE
morha, Jurungabad Nagur, Jurungabad Nagur, Jurungare Bansie, Luttunpore Bansie, Lussoolpore Ghose, Jussunpore Mughu Jahoolee, Jilloopar, Bhowapar (Circle IV	 tee, r,	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	 	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449	A HOUSE
morha, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungar Busi tuttunpore Bansie tenaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, fussunpore Mughu fahoolee, Shilloopar, showapar (Circle IV)	 tee, r, V.),		 	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180	A HOUSE.
morha, Jurungabad Nagur, Jurungabad Nagur, Jurungabad Nagur, Jurungar Bansis Jurungar Bansis Jurungar Ghose, Jussunpore Mughu Jaholee, Jilloopar, Jinwapar (Circle IV)	 tee, r, V.),		 	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845	A HOUSE.
morha, burungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Busk kuttunpore Bansie, kenaekpore (West), kussoolpore Ghose, Hussunpore Mughu Aahoolee, Chilloopar, Bhowapar (Circle IV) Dhooreespar, Huyely Goruckpore	 tee, r, v.), y. Northern	 and Southern portion	 	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426	A HOUSE.
morha, furungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Busi, senaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, fussunpore Mughur fahoolee, chilloopar, showapar (Circle IV onowia, Ohooreeapar, furvely Goruckpore			RGUNNAH, AND on (Circle V.),	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205	A HOUSE.
morha, nurungabad Nagur, Iunsoornuggur Bust tuttunpore Bansie, tenaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, Iussunpore Mughu fahoolee, hilloopar, showapar (Circle IV oonowla, ohooreapar, Huvely Goruckpore Tilpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna.	 tee, r, V.), y. Northern	 and Southern portice	mgunnah, and	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843	
morha, nurungabad Nagur, Iunsoornuggur Bust tuttunpore Bansie, tenaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, Iussunpore Mughu fahoolee, hilloopar, showapar (Circle IV oonowla, ohooreapar, Huvely Goruckpore Tilpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna.	 tee, r, V.), y. Northern	and Southern portice	rgunnah, and	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925	
morha, urungabad Nagur, Iunsoornuggur Busi uttunpore Bansie, tenaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, tussunpore Mughu- fahoolee, chilloopar, showapar (Circle IV oonowla, olnooreapar, Huvely Goruckpore Cilpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhowl	 tee, r, V.), y. Northern	and Southern portice	rgunnah, and	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735	
morha, lurungabad Nagur, lurungabad Nagur, lunsoornuggur Busi, lenaekpore (West), lussoolpore Ghose, lussunpore Mughur lahoolee, lhilloopar, lhowapar (Circle IV lonowla, lhoorecapar, lurely Goruckpore lilpore, lenaekpore (East), lidhooa Jobna, lurely Golona, lurely Goruckpore lilpore, lurely Goruckpore lurely Goruckp		and Southern portice	mgunnah, and	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507	
morha, lurungabad Nagur, lurungabad Nagur, lunsoornuggur Busk luttunpore Bansie, lenaekpore (West) lussoolpore Ghose, lussunpore Mughur lahoolee, lulloopar, loonowla, loonowla, looreeapar, luvely Goruckpore lilpore, lenaekpore (East), lidhooa Jobna, lulloopar, lul		 and Southern portion	on (Circle V.),	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900	
morha, urungabad Nagur, Iunsoornuggur Busi, utunpore Bansie, tenaekpore (West), ussoolpore Ghose, Iussunpore Mughur Iahoolee, hilloopar, bhowapar (Circle IV bonowla, bhooreeapar, Iuvely Goruckpore Tilpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhowl Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI		and Southern portice	on (Circle V.),	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 94,274	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507	
morha, lurungabad Nagur, lurungabad Nagur, lunsoornuggur Busk luttunpore Bansie, lenaekpore (West) lussoolpore Ghose, lussunpore Mughur lahoolee, lulloopar, loonowla, loonowla, looreeapar, luvely Goruckpore lilpore, lenaekpore (East), lidhooa Jobna, lulloopar, lul		and Southern portice	on (Circle V.),	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900	
morha, lurungabad Nagur, lurungabad Nagur, lunsoornuggur Busk luttunpore Bansie, lenaekpore (West) lussoolpore Ghose, lussunpore Mughur lahoolee, lulloopar, loonowla, loonowla, looreeapar, luvely Goruckpore lilpore, lenaekpore (East), lidhooa Jobna, lulloopar, lul		and Southern portice	on (Circle V.),	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123	
Amorha, Durungabad Nagur, Munsoornuggur Busit Ruttunpore Bansie, Senaekpore (West), Russoolpore Ghose, Hussunpore Mughur Mahoolee, Chilloopar, Bhowapar (Circle IV Donowla, Dhooreeapar, Huvely Goruckpore Filpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhowl Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.),	 	and Southern portice	on (Circle V.),	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123	
morha, urungabad Nagur, Iunsoornuggur Busi, untunpore Bansigur, enaekpore (West), ussoolpore Ghose, Iussoolpore Mughur Iahoolee, Chilloopar, showapar (Circle IV onowla, Ohoorecapar, Iuvely Goruckpore Tilpore, Senaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhowl Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Showapar (do.),	tee, r, V.), Northern lee, III.),	and Southern portices	on (Circle V.),	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,346 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123	,
morha, hurungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Busi tuttunpore Banigenaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, fussunpore Mughur fahoolee, Chilloopar, Bhowapar (Circle IV) hooreeapar, fuvely Goruckpore filpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhow Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore	tee, r, V.), Northern lec,	and Southern portice	rgunnah, and	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO	,
morha, hurungabad Nagur, Iunsoornuggur Busi kuttunpore Bansie, kussoolpore Ghose, Iussunpore Mughur Ishoolee, Chilloopar, Showapar (Circle IV) Onowia, Ohooreeapar, Huvely Goruckpore Tilpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhowl Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore	r, v.), Northern lee, III.),	and Southern portices TOWN	on (Circle V.),	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,269 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 H. ERAGE NUMBER	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,64,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO	,
morha, furungabad Nagur, furun	tee,	and Southern portice	rgunnah, and	THE AVE	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,346 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,786 H. ERAGE NUMBER	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043	,
morha, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, fursoornuggur Busit uttunpore Bansis enaekpore (West), sussoolpore Ghose, fussunpore Mughur fahoolee, fulloopar, showapar (Circle IV) onowla, ohooreapar, Huvely Goruckpore filpore, Benaekpore (East), sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhowl sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore NUMBE Nizamabad, Mahool, Koureea,	tee, r, v.), therefore t	and Southern portices TOWN	rgunnah, and	M G U R	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 36,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 H. ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739	,
morha, hurungabad Nagur, kurungabad Nagur, kurunpore Bansie, kussoolpore Ghose, kussoolpore Ghose, kussoolpore Mughur kahoolee, hilloopar, khowapar (Circle IV) konowla, kusey Goruckpore lipore, Benaekpore (East), kidhooa Jobna, sulempore Mujhowl sylhut, hahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore NUMBE Nizamabad, Mahool, Koureea, Atrowlea,	tee, r, v.), Northern lec, c,	and Southern portions TOWN. TOWN. TOWN. TOWN. TOWN. TOWN.	rgunnah, and	MGUR	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,73,336	,
morha, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad furungabad Numbad Numbad Mahool, Koureea, Mohomedabad, Mohomedabad,	tee,	and Southern portice TOWN. TOWN.	rgunnah, and	M G U R	30,315 21,772 26,269 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 H. ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,79,336 16,385	,
morha, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Number Nizamabad, Mahool, Koureea, Atrowlea, Mohomedabad, Mhow Nat Bhunju	tee, r, v.), y.), lee, lee, c	TOWN.	rgunnah, and	M G U R	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,346 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 H. ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710 7,790	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,739 1,739 1,739 1,739 1,738 16,385 37,421	,
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morha, hurungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Busi tuttunpore Bansie, senaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, fussunpore Mughur fahoolee, Chilloopar, Showapar (Circle IV) hooreeapar, fuvely Goruckpore filpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhow Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore NUMBE Nizamabad, Mahool, Koureea, Atrowlea, Mohomedabad, Mhow Nat Bhunju Cheria Kote, Kurriat Mittoo, Deogaon,	r, v.), y.), c. Northern lec,	TOWN.	rgunnah, and	M G U R	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 H. ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710 7,790 1,841 16,803 5,241 189,978	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,06,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,79,336 16,385 37,421 7,985 76,823 26,505	,
morha, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Number	tee, r, V.), Northern lee, HI.),	TOWN.	regunnah, and	MGUR	30,315 21,772 26,269 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 H. ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710 7,790 1,841 16,803 5,241 38,978	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,79,336 16,385 37,421 7,985 76,823 26,505 1,65,833	,
morha, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad Nagur, furungabad, furungabad Nagur, furungabad,	r, v.), y.), c. Northern lec,	TOWN.	rgunnah, and	M G U R	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,346 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 H. ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710 7,790 1,841 16,803 5,241 38,978 15,279 9,610	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,79,336 16,385 37,421 7,985 76,823 26,505 1,65,883 68,297	,
morha, hurungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Busituttunpore Bansisenaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, fussunpore Mughur fahoolee, hilloopar, hoorecapar, fluvely Goruckpore filpore, Benaekpore (East), sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhow Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore NUMBE Nizamabad, Mahool, Koureca, Atrowlea, Mohomedabad, Mhow Nat Bhunju Cheria Kote, Kurriat Mittoo, Deogaon, Belhabans, Secunderpore, Nuthoopore,	tee, r, v.), v.), lee, lee, in,	TOWN. TO	rgunnah, and	M G U R	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,346 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,786 H. ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710 7,790 1,841 16,803 5,241 38,978 15,279 3,619	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,79,336 16,385 37,421 7,985 76,823 26,505 1,65,833 68,297 14,925	,
morha, hurungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Busi tutunpore Bansie, senaekpore (West), tussoolpore Ghose, fussunpore Mughur fahoolee, Chilloopar, Showapar (Circle IV) hooveeapar, fuvely Goruckpore filpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhow Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore NUMBE Nizamabad, Mahool, Koureea, Atrowlea, Mohomedabad, Mhow Nat Bhunju Cheria Kote, Kurrist Mittoo, Deogaon, Belhabans, Secunderpore, Nuthoopore, Bhudaon,	tee, r, v.), y.), lee, ER OF HO	TOWN. TO	rgunnah, and	M G U R	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710 7,790 1,841 16,803 5,241 38,978 15,279 3,619 25,288	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,79,336 16,385 37,421 7,985 76,823 26,505 1,65,833 68,297 14,926 1,28,459	,
morha, Ourungabad Nagur, funsoornuggur Busit auttunpore Bansie, Senaekpore (West), Russoolpore Ghose, Hussunpore Mughur Mahoolee, Chilloopar, Bhowapar (Circle IV) Onowla, Ohooreeapar, Huvely Goruckpore Filpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Jobna, Sulempore Mujhowl Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore NUMBE Nizamabad, Mahool, Koureea, Atrowlea, Mohomedabad, Mhow Nat Bhunju Cheria Kote, Kurriat Mittoo, Deogaon, Belhabans, Secunderpore, Nuthoopore, Bhudaon, Sugree,	r, v.), v.), p. Northern lec,	TOWN. TO	rgunnah, and	MGUR	30,315 21,772 26,269 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 H. ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710 7,790 1,841 16,803 5,241 38,978 11,279 3,619 25,288 19,230	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,79,336 16,385 37,421 7,985 76,823 26,505 1,65,833 68,297 14,925	,
Amorha, Durungabad Nagur, Munsoornuggur Busi Ruttunpore Bansie, Benaekpore (West), Russoolpore Ghose, Hussunpore Mughum Mahoolee, Chilloopar, Bhowapar (Circle IV Oonowla, Dhooreeapar, Huvely Goruckpore Tilpore, Benaekpore (East), Sidhooa Johna, Sulempore Mujhowl Sylhut, Shahjehanpore, Huveylee (Circle VI Bhowapar (do.), City of Goruckpore NUMBE Nizamabad, Mahool, Koureea, Atrowlea, Mohomedabad, Mhow Nat Bhunju Cheria Kote, Kurriat Mittoo, Deogaon, Belhabans, Secunderpore, Nuthoopore, Bhudaon,	tee, r, v.), y.), Northern lee,	TOWN.	rgunnah, and	MGUR	30,315 21,772 26,259 64,460 4,300 27,216 51,345 35,607 9,570 8,931 11,133 30,933 69,193 10,106 4,306 75,333 60,207 25,505 13,488 24,274 5,850 6,10,103 11,766 ERAGE NUMBER 63,660 26,718 7,369 14,389 39,663 3,710 7,790 1,841 16,803 5,241 38,978 15,279 3,619 25,288	1,81,421 1,25,193 1,54,695 3,62,935 22,221 1,63,063 3,09,237 2,04,153 51,202 50,255 66,449 1,80,180 3,71,845 46,426 19,205 4,05,843 3,43,925 1,41,735 78,507 1,21,900 39,123 34,39,513 50,853 OF PERSONS TO 3,00,955 1,40,512 37,043 71,739 1,79,85 76,823 26,505 1,6385 37,421 7,985 76,823 26,505 1,65,833 68,297 1,925 1,28,459 79,277	,

JOUNPORE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

		Pergunnah.			Number of Houses.	Population.	Average number of Persons to a House
Jounpore,	•••	•••	•••		82,750	1,45,742	4.45
Talooka Khupraha,	•••	•••	•••		1,248	7,260	5.81
Talooka Suremo,	•••	•••	•••		2,920	17,679	6.05
Bealsee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,470	34,555	5:34
Raree,	•••	•••	•••		9,758	56,783	5.81
Zafrabad,	•••	346	•••		2,100	4,995	2:37
Kureeat Dost,	•••	•••	•••		3,749	20,160	5.37
Murreeahoo,	•••	•••	•••		18,296	1,24,594	6.80
Talooka Gopalapore	,	•••	***		7,849	30,674	3.90
Bursuttee,	•••	•••	•••]	5,688	46,024	8.09
Ghiso oah ,	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,334	65,938	4.94
Gurwara,	•••	•••	•••	•••	16,455	85,604	5.20
Moongra,	•••	•••	•••		9,502	45,402	4.77
Unglee,	•••	•••	•••	•••	32,404	1,58,334	4.88
Chanda Singramow	•••	•••	•••		4,198	20,353	4.84
Kureat Menda,	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,640	14,075	5.33
Raree Badlapore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,387	24,010	4:45
Talooka Pissara,	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,358	32,184	6.00
Chundawuk,	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,421	37,182	3.94
Goozara, _	•••	. •••	•••		4,121	23,345	5.66
Jounpore Durreespe	ır,	•••	•••	•••	2,931	20,534	7.00
			Total,	•••	- 1,96,579	10,15,427	. 5.16
		TOWN.					
City Jounpore,	•••	•••	•••		8,809	2 5,531	2.89

MIRZAPORE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

¥4 3 61	zapore, Tuppeh Chouras	TOWN.	untit,		19,850	71,849	3.61
			Total,		2,25,384	10,54,413	4.67
Do.	Keramagrour,	•••	•••	•••	11,262	57,856	5.13
Do.	Bhudoee,	•••	•••		52,256	2,62,535	5.02
Do.	Singrowlee,	•••	•••		7,617	42,774	5.61
Do.	Agoree,	•••	•••		5,098	26,458	5.18
Do.	Bijeygurh,	•••	•••	l	8,609	41,137	4.77
ergunn	ah Burhur,		•••		15,329	70,690	4.61
	Suktesgurh, Pergunnah		•••		3,389	14,265	4.50
Do.	Chunar,	•••	•••		8,158	35,366	4.33
Do.	Bhugwut,	•••	•••		4,847	22,245	4.28
Do.	Ahrowra,	•••	•••		4,244	19,505	4 59
Do.	Bhoelee,	•••	***		10,923	53,214	4.87
	ah Kureeat Seekhur.		***	•••	5,747	25,741	4·93 4·47
	Mujhwa, Pergunnah Ku		•••	•••	6,425	31,692	4.50
Do.	Kone. Ditto		•••	•••	6,240	28,106	4.60
	Chowrassee, Ditto Cheanvey, Ditto		•••	•••	41,698 15,437	1,69,197 71,158	4.05
	Ooproudh, Pergunnah K		•••	***	18,105	82,474	4.55

BENARES.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

ty of Benares, in	cluding Canto	= ',	•••		27,578	1,73,352	6:28
		TOWN.					
			Total,		1,16,507	7,93,277	6.80
lhoopore,	•••	•••	•••		5,392	22,822	4.23
lrwan.	•••	•••	•••		7,358	37, 797	5.13
ijhwar,	•••	•••	•••		7,957	42,652	5.36
hooarce.	•••	~	•••		3,335	17,944	5:38
wavee.	•••	•••	•••		1,868	8,463	4.53
008,	•••	•••	•••		4,096	21,230	5.18
rrah,	•••	•••	•••		4,854	27,150	5.59
rhwal,	•••	•••	•••	:::	6,154	32,634	5:30
swar Rajah,	***	•••	•••	***	3,181	79,204	24·89
lhoopoor,	•••	•••	***	•••	4,183	24,422	5.83
thgawan, eopore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,459	37,904	6·24 5·86 •
le Usla,	•••	•••	***	•••	9,170 3,931	66,260 2 4, 556	7.22
oltaneepore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,223	7,819	6.39
ttehur,	***	•••	•••	•••	2,358	69,649	29.53
ndraha,	***	•••	٠,,,	••• }	5,457	82,670	5.98
swar Surkaree,	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,845	28,099	5.79
hat Amanut L	oh ta,	•••	•••		34,686	2,12,002	6.11

GHAZEEPORE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE

		Pergunnah.			Number of Houses.	Population.	Average number of Persons to a House
Puchotur,	•••		•••	•••	13,119	59,551	458
Ghazeepore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	26,060	1,12,904	423
Shadiabad,	•••	•••	•••	•••	21,435	1,00,274	4-67
Karenda,	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,514	28,506	5.16
Mahomedabad,	•••	•••	***	•••	27,722	1,80,482	4.70
Dehm a,	•••	•••	***	•••	1,979	9,643	4-87
Gurha,	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,038	35,450	5.03
Bulliah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	36,036	1,61,922	4.49
Khurreed,	•••	***	•••	•••	26,193	1,26,030	4.81
Doabah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,535	63,235	4.67
Zuhoorábad,	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,708	64,369	4.09
Kopacheet,	•••	•••	•••	•••	16,028	65,270	4-07
Lucknessur,	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,186	34,421	374
Syedpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	19,117	90,826	4-75
Buhuriabad.	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,335	31,577	4.98
Khanpoor,	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,752	20,016	5:33
Zemaniah.	•••	•••	•••	•••	35,427	1,63,179	4.60
Mahaitch.	***	•••	•••	•••	9,067	44,579	4-91
•			ral,	•••	2,93,251	13,42,234	4:57
				•••		,,	1 101
•		TOWN.					
City Ghazeepore,	•••	•••	***	•••	9,437	34,385	3-64

AJMERE.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PERGUNNAH, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A HOUSE.

*** *** *** *** ***	••• ••• ••• •••	000 000 000 000	15,553 4,728 8,314 1,760 34,845 8,663	55,973 21,789 49,171 6,321 1,99,422	3-59 4-60 5-91 3-59 5-73
*** *** *** ***	••• ••• •••	•••	8,814 1,760 34,845	49,171 6,321 1,99,422	5-91 3-59 5-73
*** *** *** ***	••• ••• •••	•••	8,814 1,760 34,845	49,171 6,321 1,99,422	5-91 3-59 5-73
*** *** *** ***	•••	•••	1,760 34,845	6,321 1,99,422	3:59 5:73
•••	•••	•••	34,845	1,99,422	
•••					
	•••			38,254	4.41
		•••	807	3,746	4.64
	•••	•••	768	8,605	4169
•••	•••		963	5,537	5.74
•••	•••	•••	1,949	7,628	3-91
•••	•••	•••	558	1,762	3 15
•••	•••	•••	1,952	8,803	4-51
***	•••	•••	5,257	24,257	461
	Total,		86,117	4,26,268	494
TOWN.					
•••	•••	***	10,584	34,763	3-28
	TOWN.	Total,	Total,	963 1,949 558 1,952 1,952 5,257 Total, 86,117 TOWN.	963 5,537 7,628 1,949 7,628 1,762 8,803 1,952 8,803 24,257 5,257 24,257 Total, 86,117 4,26,268

			•		
			•		
•					
•				•	
	TABLI	E 170.	VII.		
			,		
	•••				
matrica Anto Wi	TT A O TO OT A C		D D T M C M C		ΛN
TOWNS AND V	ILLAGES CLAS	SED HOOD.	UDING IO	PUPULATI	OIV.
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

TABLE NO. VII.

DEHRA DOON.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES, WITH POPULATION.

Under 200.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	A bove 50,000.	Total.
733	54	21	8		1		•••	817
Dehra Khas, in	Western Doon,	••	•	•••	6,847	Inhabitants.		

SEHARUNPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

478	52	8 33	4	129	36	5	4	•••	1,5
andhowra, in	Pergunnah	Munglour,				5,118	Inhabitants.		
mbehta.	ditto	Nukoor,	•••	•••		6,336	Ditto.		
oorkee, includ	ling Canton	ment, in Pergun	nah Roork	:e e,		7,588	Ditto.		
ampore, in	Pergunnah	Rampore,	•••	•••		8,464	Ditto.	1	
owallapoor,	ditto	Jowallapoor,	•••	•••		9,665	Ditto.	1	
lunglour,	ditto	Munglour,	•••	•••		•••	10,206	Inhabitants.	
ungoh,	ditto	Gungoh,	•••	•••		•••	10,899	Ditto.	
	ditto	Deobund,	•••	***		•••	21,714	Ditto.	
eharunpore,	ditto	Seharunpore,	•••	•••		•••	44,119	Ditto.	

MOOZUFFURNUGGUR.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

348	285	238	106	55	6	3		1,041
Kusbah Jhinjhana, i Kusbah Meeranpore	n Pergunnal ditto	Jhinjhana, Bhooma Sumbi	ulhara,		5,334 6,043	Inhabitants. Ditto.		
Kusbah Jansut, Kusbah Jelallabad.		Jowlee Jansut, Thana Bhuwun	•••		6,121 7,859	Ditto.		
Kusbah Thana Bhuv Kusbah Shamlee,		Thana Bhuwun Shamlee	,	•••	8,481 9,728	Ditto. Ditto.		
Kusbah Moozuffurni Kusbah Kandla		Moozuffurnugg Kandla,	gur,	•••		10,748 11,969	Inhabitants.	
Kusbah Kyrana,	ditto	Kyrana,		•••	•••	16,953	Ditto.	

MEERUT.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

292		488		359	225	87	10	2	1	1,46
Chuprowlee,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	5,266	Inhabitants.		
irthul,	•••		•••	•••	***	•••	5,568	Ditto.		1
Tukrie, Perg	unnah	Sirdhanah,	,	•••	***	•••	5,631	Ditto.		
lkhooah,	•••		•••	•••	•••		6,023	Ditto.		
hazeeabad,	•••					•••	6,477	Ditto.		ł
Mowana Kul	an,		•••	•••	•••	•••	6,864	Ditto.		l
Shadura,	•••			•••	•••	•••	7,227	Ditto.		1
Raghput,	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	7,487	Ditto.		1
Burote,	•••		•••	•••		•••	8,081	Ditto.		
hurmooktes			•••	•••		•••	8,761	Ditto.	1	I
Sirdhanah,	•••		•••	•••		•••	,	13,072	Inhabitants.	ì
laupur.	•••			•••		•••		14,294	Ditto.	ļ
ity Meerut				•••		•••		,207	79,378	Inhabitan

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

559		576 316	3	89	42	5	5		1,59
oolsotee, in Pe			•••	•••		5,141	Inhabitants.		
yan a h,	ditto	Syanah,	•••	•••		5,966	Ditto.	1	
ewur,	ditto	Jewur,	•••	•••		6,976	Ditto.	1	
ebaee,	ditto	Debaee,	•••	•••		7,167	Ditto.	i i	
ehangeerabad,	ditto	Anoopshuhur,	•••	•••		8,875	Ditto.		
hikarpore,	ditto	Shikarpore,	•••	•••		•••	10,182	Inhabitants.	
noopshuhur,	ditto	Anoopshuhur,	•••	•••	1	•••	10,644	Ditto.	
urrun,	ditto	Burrun	•••	•••		•••	15,284	Ditto.	
cundrabad,	ditto	Secundrabad.	•••	***		•••	15,968	Ditto.	
hoorjah,	ditto	Khoorjah,	•••	•••		•••	24,584	Ditto.	

ALLYGURH.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

				NUMBER OF	VILLAGES, WITH	POPULATION.			
Under 200.	From 200 to 500.		rom 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Total.
553	723		349	125	41	4	4		1,799
Moorsan Town,						5.572	Inhabitants.		
Tuppul Town, Jellalee Town,		•••	•••	•••	•••	5,747 6,155	Ditto. Ditto.	1	
Hurdooa Gunge	Town.	•••	•••	•••	***	6,210	Ditto.	1	
Secundrarao To		•••	•••	•••		•••	12,431	Inhabitants.	
Attrowlee Town	n, Í	•••		***		•••	15,052	Ditto.	
Hattrass City,		•••	•••	•••		•••	23,722	Ditto.	
Coel City,		•••	•••	•••		•••	48,403	Ditto.	

KUMAON.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

3,017	410	48	11		1		•••	3,487
Almorah,	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,151	Inhabitants.		

GURHWAL,

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

3,441	125	3	1	 	 	3,573

BIJNOUR.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

1,037	541	210	46	20	9	4		1,967
Jhaloo, Dhampore, Sherekote, Suhespore, Mundawur, Ufzulgurh, Nehtour, Seohara, Keerutpore, Chandpore, Bijnour, Nugeena, Nujeebabad,	 				5.522 5.651 5.735 6.196 7,626 7,851 8,195 8,710 8,971	Inhab tants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 11,286 12,566 19,075 19,557	Inhabitants, Ditto, Ditto,	

MORADABAD.

1,053	969		400	92	22	9	3	1	2,549
erowlee,		•••	•••	•••		5,085	Inhabitants.		
irsee.	•••	•••	•••	•••		5,147	Ditto.		
ogulpore,	•••	•••	•••	•••		5,171	Ditto.		
hunowrah.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,382	Ditto.	1	
uchroon,	•••	•••	•••	•••		6,018	Ditto.	1	1
yhasepoorah.	including Kas	scepore,	•••	•••		6,403	Ditto.		1
ussunpore.	-		•••	•••		7,423	Ditto.	Ì	j
mannuggur (alias Kaut),		•••	•••		7,508	Ditto.	İ	
alejooree, incl	uding Kasscepo	re,	•••	•••		8,253	Ditto.	1	
hundowsce,	•••		•••	•••		•••	22,1 22	Inhabitants.	'
mrohah,	•••		•••	•••		•••	32,314	Ditto.	1
umbul,	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	41,456	Ditto.	1
loradabad,	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		57,304	Inhabitants.

TABLE NO. VII.—(Continued.)

BUDAON.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES, WITH POPULATION.

Under 200.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Total.
770	740	371	120	25	6	2		2,03
hekhoopoor, w	rith hamlets (Pe	rgunnah Ooihan	ee)		5,226	Inhabitants.		
	rith hamlets (Pe		ee),		5,226 5,298	Ditto.		
Joonour (Perg Lukrala, with I	unnah Usudpoor uamlets (Perguni), .		•••	5,298 5,392	Ditto. Ditto.		
oonour (Perg Tukrala, with l Mapoor, d	unnah Usudpoor namlets (Pergun itto (d), .		•••	5,298 5,392 5,489	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.		
Foonour (Pergi Kukrala, with I Mapoor, d Bilsee (Pergunn	unnah Usudpoor namlets (Pergun itto (d), nah Ooseith), litto),		•••	5,298 5,392 5,489 5,716	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto,		
Goonour (Pergi Kukrala, with I Alapoor, d Bilsee (Pergunn Dojhanee,	unnah Usudpoor namlets (Perguni itto (d nah Kote),), nah Ooseith), litto),		 	5,298 5,392 5,489	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
Foonour (Pergi Kukrala, with I Mapoor, d Bilsee (Pergunn	unnah Usudpoor namlets (Perguni itto (d nah Kote),), nah Ooseith), litto),		 	5,298 5,392 5,489 5,716	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto,	Inhabitants. Ditto.	

BAREILLY

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

1,060	1,133	634		171	29	3	1	1	3,032
Neemrea Hoosenpo KusbahBesulpore, Ditto Aonla, Ditto Pillibheet, City Bareilly,	ditto ditto	Besulpore, Aonla, Pillibheet,	 Cantonment,	•••	 	5,339 9,005 9,947 	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. 27,907	Inhabitants. 1,05,649	Inhabitants,

SHAHJEHANPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

794	805	416	142	30	5		1	2,193
Hindoo Puttee, in Tilhur, Kuttra, Powayan, Jullalabad, Shahjehanpore,	ditto ditto ditto	Filhur, ditto, Kuttra, Powayan, Jullalabad,	 •••	•••	5,371 5,380 5,678 6,202 6,394	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto	71,719	Inhabitants.

TURRAI PERGUNNAH.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

274	163	19	3	•••	 	 459

MUTTRA.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

228	318	245	134	63	4	3	ı	996
Sudder Bazaar ar Kusbah Chaata, Mouzah Koround Kusbah Muhabu Ditto Kosee, Ditto Jullesur Ditto Bindrab Ditto Muttra,	Pergunnah S la, ditto n, ditto ditto , ditto	na, Pergunnah Hus Suhar, Sadabad, Muhabun, Kosee, Jullesur, Huzoor Tehseel, ditto,	zoor Tehseel,		5,903 6,060 6,487 6,933 	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 12,410 13,531 21,500	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. 51,540	Inhabitants.

AGRA.

189	398	309	167	70	8	1	1	1,143
hundowlee Sem uttehpoor Jeng heragurh Nugls inahut, totlah, Northern gwar, Eastern eecree, Western erozabad, Feroz	ara, South-East Dooleh Khan, I Pergunnah, ditto, aditto,	ditto,			5,349 5,365 5,402 5,416 6,124 7,120 7,456 8,600	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 13,163	Inhabitants.	Inhabitants.
uzoor Tehseel,	Agra City,	•••	•••	•••		Cogle	1,42,001	

TABLE NO. VII-(Continued.)

FURRUCKABAD.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

Under 200.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Total.
523	608	319	143	61	7	2	1	1,664
	itto Taligritto Imruticaree ditto Pergunna sabad, ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	am, pore,			5,261 6,104 6,246 7,096 7,382 8,428 8,650	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 10,335 17,577	Inhabitants. Ditto. 73,110	Inhabitants,

MYNPOORY.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

431	454	319	114	30	3	1		1,352
		ı, ıd,	•••	•••	6,061 6,231 9,496	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. 21,179	Inhabitants.	

ETAWAH.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

582	515	269	85	19	2	1		1,478
Ditto Phu	elnugger, Mouza ppoond, ditto wah, ditto	h Oreyah, Phuppoond Kha Etawah Khass,		•••	5,942 6,649 	Inhabitants. Ditto. 27,228	Inhabitants.	

ETAH.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

444	465	252	85	20	6	1		1,273
Sukkeet, Etah Khass, Allygunj, Soron, Morehrah,	ergunnah Putiale ditto Sukke ditto Etah, ditto Azimm ditto Soron, ditto Moren ditto Bilram	et, uggur, rah,	•••		5,272 6,087 6,507 7,813 9,332 9,670	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 15,107	Inhabitants.	

JALOUN.

381	237	132	70	15	1	3		839
Koonch Khase,	ditta Jalaun	*** *** ***	 	··· ··· ···	6,461 	Inhabitants. 14,242 14,841 18 514	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto.	oogle

TABLE NO. VII.—(Continued.)

JHANSIE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES, WITH POPULATION.

Under 200.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Total.
201	191	153	69	6	4	1	•••	625
Burwa Sagar, i	in Central Per	gunnah,	•••		6,255	Inhabitants.	i	
Bhandere, in No	orth-Western o	litto,	•••		7,518	Ditto.	ļ	
Goorserai, in N	orth-Eastern	litto,			7,759	Ditto.		1
Rancepore, in E	astern	ditto.	•••		8,128	Ditto.		
Mow, in Eastern		ditto,	•••		′	19,410	Inhabitants.	
•		•			İ	1	J	

LULLUTPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

					 	
638	51	3	2	1	 	 695

CAWNPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

516	814	420	208	59	5		1	2,023
Mouzah Cassipore, F Ditto Sechendee, Ditto Akberpore, Ditto Bilhour, Ditto Bithoor,	ditto ditto ditto ditto	Jujhmow (west), Akberpore, Bilhour, Jujhmow (west),			5,156 5,496 5,497 6,489 8,322	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
City, Civil Station, a	nd Canton	ment,	• •••	•••	•••	•••	1,13,601	Inhabitants.
		••		•			1	t

FUTTEHPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

520	461	249	116	38	1	1		1,386
Khujooa, Pergur Futtehpore Khas	nnah Kora, ss,	 •••		•••	5,150	Inhabitants. 20,478	Inhabitants.	

BANDA.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

315	38	36	264	141	51	3	1		1,161
Mouzah Rajapo Ditto Muttou Ditto Kirwee City of Banda,	ınd, ditt , ditt	o W	hoo (eastern), estern, rohan (eastern)),		5,165 5,201 6,854	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. 27,573	Inhabitants.	

ALLAHABAD.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

1,490	1,252	561	177	40	•••	 1	3,521
City of Allahab	nd, in Pergunnah	Chail, including	Cantonments an	d Civil Stations,	•••	 1,05,926	Inhabitants

TABLE NO. VII.—(Continued.)

HUMEERPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

NUMBER	OF	VILLAGES.	WITH	POPULATION.
TAUMBREE	UF	VILLAGES.	with	T OL OPTION.

Under 200.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Total.
227	208	165	112	35	. 6	. 1	,	754
Soomeerpore K Jeitpor Khass, Mowdha Khass Koolpahar, Mohoba Khass, Khurrella, Raat Khass,	, ditto ditto	Jeitpore, Mowdha, Punwari, Mohoba, Jelalpore,	***		5,360 5,880 6,228 6,381 6,413 7,879	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 17,690	Inhabitants.	

GORUCKPORE

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

7,869	4,402	982	240	52	6	4	1	13,556
Amwa Khass, Jungle Bheelu Jungle Newra 1 Mehdowal, 1 Rooderpore, Birdpore Gran	ditto Si mpore,* Plot No. ,* in Pergunnal ditto ditto t,* ditto 's Grant,* ditto owna,* ditto injee,* ditto	Suleimpore, dhooa Jobna, V., in Pergunual n Bansie, Mughur, Sylhet, Bansie, Huveylee, Sidhooa Jobna Huveylee, ditto,	•••		5,080 5,510 5,624 6,438 7,349 7,565	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 13,671 14,586 14,937 15,639	Inhabitan ts. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 50,853	Inhabitants.

AZIMGURH.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

2,156 1,469 511				3 3	2	2	•••	4,326
Mouzah Mobai Kopagunge, Town Mhow, City Azimgurh	ditt ditt	o Mhownát Bl	•••	•••	5,440 6,086 	Inhabitants. Ditto. 10,271 14,543	Inhabitants. Ditto.	

JOUNPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

1,686	1,145	398	125	13	. 1	1	•••	3,369
Kusbah Ghisoc City Jounpore		Ghisooah,			7,775	Inhabitants. 25,531	Inhabitants.	

MIRZAPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

2,506	1,170	338	83	20	 1	1	4,119
Chunar, in Per City of Mirza	rgunnah Chunar, pore,			•••	 10,125	Inhabitants. 71,849	Inhabitants.

BENARES.

944	621	267	73	15	1		1	1,922
Town of Ramn Town of Benan	ugger, Pergunneres, including Ca	ah Ralhoopore, ntonment,	200	•••	8,916	Inhabitants.	1,73,352	Inhabitan ts.

^{*} These are erroneously entered by the Collector as separate towns: they consist really of a number of separate hamlets situated in one large grant of land.

GHAZEEPORE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES, WITH POPULATION.

Under 200.	From 200 to 500,	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000,	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Total
1,857	868	461	193	58	14	2	•••	3,45
Reotee, in Khu Muhutwar, di Guhmer, in Ze Sheopore Deeu Reotee, in Zem Sherepore, in I	rha, ' nniah, hurreed, tto, oabah, ditto, urreed, itto, maniah, r, in Bulliah, aniah, Oabah,	010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		5,255 5,338 5,401 5,625 5,689 6,124 6,247 6,520 6,766 6,979 8,301 8,797 9,279 9,398	Inhabitants, Ditto.	Inhabitants.	·
City of Ghazee	epore,	•••	•••	•••	•••	34,385	Ditto.	

AJMERE.

489	257	110		60	20	3	2	•••	941
Keikree Cantor Nyaneygurh Ca Nusseerabad Ca	tonments, Ajmere l ments, Ajmere l ntonments, Beav intonment, Ajmer ergunnah Ajmer	Ramsur, wur, ere Ramsur,	•••	*** *** *** ***	•••	5,055 6,357 7,802 	Inhabitants. Ditto. Ditto. 17,109 34,763	Inhabitants. Ditto.	



